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THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Bureau of Statistics

OF

Labor and Industries

OF

NEW JERSEY

For the year ending October 31st

1913

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Page 180, lines 4 and 5. Figures for dye houses should be 5,094 men, 617 women, and 42 children. Figures appearing in the text apply to the throwing branch of the industry.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
TRENTON, October 31, 1913.

To His Excellency Leon R. Taylor, Acting Governor:

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 105, Laws of 1878, and the several supplements thereto, I have the honor of submitting to the Senate and General Assembly through you, the thirty-sixth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey.

GEORGE C. LOW,
Chief.

INTRODUCTION.

This volume, the thirty-sixth of the series issued by the Bureau since it was established in 1878, contains in addition to the Statistics of Manufactures covering the business operations of all factories and workshops in New Jersey for the year 1912, which occupies all of Part I; a tabular and analytical presentation of employment, working hours and wages on steam railroads in New Jersey; a review of retail prices of food supplies; the statistics of the fruit and vegetable canning industry, and an extensive study of the great strike which brought the silk industry of the state to a stand still and threw upwards of twenty-five thousand employes into idleness for nearly one-half of the year 1913, all of which in the order named, are included in Part II. The year's record of things and occurrences of interest to labor and industry are grouped together in Part III, under the general title—"Industrial Chronology of New Jersey."

Each of these subdivisions of the report are prefaced by a comprehensive introduction and analysis which brings out clearly the character and significance of the subjects considered.

As shown by the chapter relating to strikes and other industrial disturbances, the year 1913 was marked by much more than the ordinary manifestations of labor unrest to which we have been accustomed for years back. In the silk industry, the employes of 184 mills were involved in strikes, as were also those of 115 establishments engaged in other lines of production. Nearly 60,000 wage earners in all were idle for periods varying from a few hours to nearly six months in consequence of these strikes, and the aggregate wage loss which they sustained was close to \$6,000,000. The loss sustained by employers because of the stoppage of production will probably approximate this wage loss very closely, which brings the losses caused by disagreements between employers and wage earners, up to the unprecedentedly large total of \$12,000,000, about eight-tenths of which is chargeable to the silk strike. These losses and the friction between employers and employes that grew out of them, were in a measure offset by the prosperity of our industries generally, which showed a higher volume of product values than they had

ever before enjoyed. A very material increase in the average number of wage earners employed is shown for the year, and the average earnings of labor show a very gratifying advance over the figures reported for any previous twelve months.

Quite a number of manufacturing establishments were closed up permanently during the year, and several were moved elsewhere from our state. These losses, however, as will be seen by an examination of the report, were more than made up by the number of new plants opened and the enlargements reported by hundreds of old ones. The average number of persons employed shows an increase of 5.5 per cent. over the year previous, and all other totals on the statistical tables show a corresponding growth.

There are numerous other lines of work intimately related to the industrial interests of the State that are carried on by the Bureau, but these are of a character not adapted to intelligible review in a report such as this. They are found largely in the correspondence of the office with persons desiring information relative to industrial opportunities, the general economic conditions surrounding wage earners, and the status in this State of the world-wide movement for industrial and social betterment which has become such a marked tendency of the times. The Bureau has become the generally recognized clearing house of the State for the dissemination of such information, and year by year the volume of its correspondence on these and other more or less closely related topics has been steadily growing. New Jersey is now sixth among the great manufacturing states of the Union in the value of its products, which during the year covered by this report, reached the enormous total of \$1,150,000,000, a sum not far from equalling the combined value of the products of all the factory and workshop industries of the entire nation sixty years ago. As our ratio of increase in manufacturing industry is shown by the latest Federal census to have been with only one exception, much greater than that of any other state in the Union, it is inevitable that the activities of the Bureau as the only public department equipped for furnishing information relating to these great interests and properly authorized by law to perform such service, shall experience a closely corresponding increase.

GEORGE C. LOW.

Chief.

PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures in New Jersey.

Capital Invested, Number of Operatives Employed.

Cost Values 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, 1913.

This part of the annual report of the Bureau of Statistics gives the statistics of manufactures for the twelve months corresponding with the calendar year 1912. Interspersed with the textual review of the entire compilation is a series of special tables in which the data for 1912 relating to the principal industries of the state, are given in comparison with those of the next preceding year. The presentation is based on full and perfectly authenticated statements from all manufacturing establishments in the State that are operated on what is known as the factory system, which designation includes every variety of factory and workshop that keep office records from which the several varieties of information required for these statistical reports can be drawn.

The law providing for this part of the Bureau's work did not contemplate a compilation similar to that of the United States Census Bureau, which includes every form of productive industry and every establishment engaged therein provided only that its annual output of goods has a selling value of not less than \$500 per year, a sum very much below the average per capita earnings of persons employed in factory and workshop industries throughout the State. There are thousands of these small concerns included in the census reports, and the result of their inclusion is to very greatly swell the number of establishments reporting without bringing about anything resembling a proportionate increase in the other totals of the presentation.

For instance: included in the 8,817 establishments credited to New Jersey by the United States Census of 1910, there are 2,288 in which the total number of persons employed is 3,094, or an average of 1.3 to each establishment, and 3,081 others that employ 16,218 persons, which is an average of 5.2 persons for each establishment included in the group. Combining these two groups, we have 5,369 establishments employing a total of 19,312

persons, or an average of 3.6 per establishment. These 5,369 plants form 61 per cent. of the total number credited to New Jersey, while the number of persons employed in them is less than 6 per cent. of the total average number of persons employed (326,233) in all establishments, as reported by the census. The comparative insignificance of these 5,369 establishments is still more strikingly shown by the fact that the aggregate value of their annual products as reported by the census, was only \$38,292,471, or 3.3 per cent. of the total \$1,145,529.076 for the state. These figures show how largely the number of so-called manufacturing establishments is swelled by the inclusion of these small places, and how slightly the totals representing the volume of manufacturing industry in the state would be affected if they were excluded. Indeed, there is reason for believing that the very slight reductions of totals resulting therefrom would be more than compensated by the greater accuracy of the final compilation, as it is quite improbable that very many among these 5,369 small establishments are operated under forms of industrial organization that would enable their proprietors to fill out accurately all the information called for by the census schedules. The following table based on the census reports of manufacturing industry in New Jersey for 1910, will convey a clear understanding of the average size and comparative importance of the establishments included, as measured by the number of wage earners employed, and the value of products.

Value of Products.	Total establishments considered.		Average number of wage earners		Total value of all products.	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
All industries.....	8,817	100.0	326,223	100.0	\$1,145,529.076	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	2,288	25.9	3,094	0.9	5,815,878	0.5
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	3,081	34.9	16,218	5.0	32,478,593	2.8
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	2,053	23.3	43,646	13.4	90,682,537	7.9
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	1,201	13.6	137,123	42.0	366,705,326	32.0
\$1,000,000 and over.....	194	2.2	126,142	38.7	649,848,742	56.7

As shown by the above table, the 8,817 establishments included in "all industries," are divided into five classes according to the average value of their products. The first, which includes all those showing an annual product less than \$5,000 in value, shows 2,288 establishments, which, while representing 25.9 per cent. of the total number considered, contribute less than one per cent. to

the aggregate total of wage earners and only one-half of one per cent. to the total value of all products. The second classification—which contains 3,081 establishments reporting product values ranging from \$5,000 to less than \$20,000, represents 34.9 per cent. of the total number of establishments; 5.0 per cent. of the number of wage earners, and only 2.8 per cent. of the total value of all products. The third classification includes 2,053 establishments reporting products valued at from \$20,000 to less than \$100,000; these constitute 23.3 per cent. of the total number of establishments considered; 13.4 per cent. of the average number of wage earners; and 7.9 per cent. of the total value of all products. The fourth classification includes 1,201 establishments reporting products ranging between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000; this group constitutes 13.6 per cent. of the total number of establishments considered; 42.0 per cent. of all the wage earners, and 32.0 per cent. of the total value of all products.

The fifth and last classification consists of only 194 establishments, the products of which are valued at \$1,000,000 and over per year; although this small group constitutes only 2.2 per cent. of the total number reported for the State, it furnished employment for 38.7 per cent. of all the wage earners employed, and contributed 56.7 per cent. of the total value of all products.

The fourth and fifth classifications shown on the table contain only 15.8 per cent. of the total number of establishments, but these large plants employ 80.7 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, and furnish 88.7 per cent. of the total value of all products.

One of the purposes of this brief digression from the Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey to the Census of 1910, is to point out how misleading the mere *number* of establishments may be as a means of measuring the volume of industry, particularly with regard to the number of wage earners employed and the value of products. Another purpose, and that the one of greatest importance to the Bureau, is to provide an answer to possible claims by illy informed critics, that its annual "Statistics of Manufactures" do not properly represent the industries of the State because of the comparatively small number of establishments considered in its presentations. Thousands of small concerns that are included in the census canvass will have passed out of existence before the record of which they form a part has appeared in print, but these are succeeded by others of the same

kinds in either smaller or larger numbers according to the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the large and permanent industries.

The "Statistics of Manufactures," as established by law, is not a census of every form of productive industry that might be found in existence at the time of making the annual canvass, and it never was intended that the work should be so regarded. The compilation does, however, include absolutely every manufacturing establishment in the State conducted on the factory system, and that keeps records from which the information required for these reports may be obtained. The purpose aimed at by the law is to show annually the industrial status of the State as indicated by the general economic conditions surrounding the numerous and important part of our permanent population that is permanently employed in factory and workshop occupations. These annual "Statistics of Manufactures" carry out the intent of the law perfectly. Limited as they are to the real factory industries of the State, the comparison of totals from year to year serves to show with the utmost possible accuracy whether our industrial interests are growing or declining in the volume of products, diversification of forms, and numbers employed. These Statistics also provide a most comprehensive body of material for a study of the economic conditions under which factory and workshop wage earners live and perform their work, all presented with a minuteness of detail which makes its significance perfectly plain to all who may desire light on that subject.

The number of establishments considered in this report is 2,556; the average number of persons employed in them during the year ending December 31st, 1912, was 323,390; the greatest number on the pay rolls of these establishments at any time during the year was 346,915, and the least number, 294,652. As pointed out above, the census credits our state with nearly 9,000 establishments in which the average number of persons employed is only 326,102. These figures should be sufficient to show without the aid of further argument that the standards by which the proportions of industrial interests should be measured, are capital invested; number of wage earners employed; and value of products, and that the mere *number* of establishments should not be considered at all.

The 2,556 establishments reporting are grouped under eighty-nine general industry headings each of them containing not less than three individual plants; in addition to these, there is one group under the heading "unclassified," which contains a large

number of establishments that could not be joined to any one of the general industry groups because of their being so dissimilar in the character of their products. Separate industry headings could not be provided for these establishments because not more than two of the total number were engaged in any one of the many lines of industry represented in the entire group, and to tabulate these under properly descriptive headings, might possibly lead to an exposure of the business of one of them to the other; therefore the rule adopted by the bureau for the protection of manufacturers who fill out these reports, that under no circumstances shall the data from less than three establishments be compiled under any one industry heading, has never been departed from.

The tables as they appear in this report are in the form of abstracts which give only the totals by industries so that the data reported by any one establishment cannot by any possibility be separated from the totals of the industry group with which it has been merged.

The presentation follows strictly the forms of previous years which were developed as the best possible means of bringing into distinct view, the most interesting phases of the industrial situation in New Jersey. There is a series of ten tables, showing for each industry: First, the character of management, whether the same is by corporation, by partnership or by individual owner, with the number of stockholders, partners and individual owners as the case may be; second, the capital invested, divided so as to show the value of land and buildings, machinery, tools and implements, and cash on hand or in bank; third, the cost value of all stock or material used in manufacture, and the selling value of all goods made or work done; fourth, the greatest, least and average number of persons employed; fifth, the average number of persons employed by months; sixth, the total amount paid in wages and the average yearly earnings of employes, by industries, seventh, classified weekly earnings of all wage earners; eighth, the average number of days in operation with the average working time per day and per week; ninth, the proportion of business done, that is to say, the extent to which the operation of the various industries approached their full productive capacity; and tenth, the character of power generating machinery in use and its aggregate horse power.

In connection with the extended analysis of these tables there are a number of shorter compilations in which the data for

twenty-five selected industries are compared with those for 1911, and the increases and decreases duly noted. These selected industries are chosen for comparison, because of the fact that they are the most important in the entire classification from the standpoint of the number of establishments, number of persons employed, and selling value of products.

These comparisons are very interesting for the light they shed on the trend of industry throughout the state during the year, and by reason of the fact that although only twenty-five of the eighty-nine industries are considered in the comparison, these include more than one-half of the total number of establishments appearing in the entire compilation. Besides these special comparisons the totals for all industries are compared for both years. In this way the growth or decline of industrial activity from year to year is clearly shown, while the space occupied by the tables is of course, much smaller than would be required for a comparison of the data relating to all the industries.

Table No. 1 shows the character of the ownership of all establishments in each of the industries, that is to say, the number owned by corporations, by partnerships and by individuals. The number of stockholders, classified as male, female, trustees acting for minors, estates, etc., is given for corporations, and the number of partners, male, female and special is given for the plants not under corporate management.

Of the 2,556 establishments reporting, 1,802, or 70.5 per cent. of the total number are owned by corporations, and 754, or 29.5 per cent. are under the control of private or partnership management. In 1911, the proportions of corporate and non-corporate establishments were 69.1 per cent., and 30.9 per cent. respectively. The increase in corporate ownership during the year is therefore 1.4 per cent., and as a matter of course, there has been a corresponding reduction in the proportion of privately or individually owned plants. The corporate form of management shows a steadily maintained increase each year, which will average about 1.5 per cent., the reasons for this tendency are all of a kind that produces a higher degree of industrial efficiency, such as abundant capital, limited liability and a division of the risks and hazards of business among many persons.

The number of partners and individual owners of the 754 establishments is 1,328, or a small fraction less than two to each of them, and the number of stockholders reported for the 1,802

plants under corporate control is 127,383, or nearly 71 for each establishment. The total number of stockholders and partners holding an interest in all establishments reporting is 128,711.

The following table gives a comparison of the statistics of management of "all industries" for 1911 and 1912.

	1911.	1912.
Number of establishments owned by individuals and partnerships..	765	754
Number of individual owners or partners.....	1,342	1,328
Average number of owners per establishment.....	1.7	1.9
Number of establishments owned by corporations.....	1,710	1,802
Number of stockholders.....	110,091	127,383
Average number of stockholders per establishment.....	64.4	70.7
Aggregate number of partners and stockholders.....	111,433	128,711

Of the eighty-nine general industries for which the details of management are given on Table No. 1, there are eight, with an aggregate of 79 establishments that are operated under corporate management wholly; these are: Drawn wire, 15 establishments; high explosives, 10 establishments; mining iron ore, 7 establishments; refining oils, 21 establishments; pig iron, 4 establishments; roofing-metal and other, 9 establishments; bar steel and iron, 7 establishments; and typewriter supplies, 6 establishments.

Among the 1,328 partners and individual owners of the 754 non-corporate establishments, 1,251 are males; 59 females, 6 special, and 12 estates. Of the 127,383 stockholders in the 1,802 establishments under corporate management, 75,352 are males, 44,399 females, and 7,632 banks holding the stock as trustees for estates. The grand total of stockholders and partners concerned in the ownership of all the manufacturing establishments in the state, is 128,711, a number equal to 39.6 per cent. of the average number of persons employed as operatives in "all industries."

Table No. 2 shows the aggregate amount of capital invested in the establishments appearing under each industry heading, and also the total for all industries combined. The capital is classified under three divisions, viz: That representing the value of "land and buildings," of "machinery, tools and implements," and the amounts reported as "cash on hand or in bank," "bills receivable," and value of finished products on hand or in process of manufacture at the time the establishment reports were made.

The total capital invested in all industries, is, as shown by the tables, \$919,137,610 with six establishments—all large ones, not

reporting this item: the managers of these concerns appeared to be unwilling to make any statement relative to capital, while they filled out perfectly and without objection all other items of information called for by the schedule blank. There are also a number of establishments as shown by the foot notes, from which reports giving the total capital invested were received, but without the divisions of the same required by the blank; but the substantial accuracy of the table is in no way affected by these few departures from the forms.

The capital invested in "lands and buildings" used for manufacturing purposes, is \$217,153,333, or 23.6 per cent. of the total. The investment in "machinery, tools and implements" is \$198,048,476, or 21.5 per cent. of the total, and the amount reported as representing the value of "bills receivable," value of "stock on hand or in process of manufacture, and cash in bank," is \$503,935,811, or 54.9 per cent. of the total. The following table gives a comparison of capital invested in 1912 and 1911, and shows the changes that have taken place during the later, as compared with the earlier year.

	1911	1912	Increase in 1912.	
			Amount	Per Cent.
Total capital invested.....	\$848,600,943	\$919,137,610	\$70,536,667	8.3
In lands and buildings.....	201,065,821	217,153,323	16,087,502	8.0
In machinery, tools and implements.....	191,550,019	198,048,476	6,498,457	3.4
In bills receivable, unfinished stock, cash on hand or in bank.....	455,985,103	503,935,811	47,950,708	10.5

As shown by the figures above, the total "capital invested" shows an increase for 1912 of \$70,536,667, or 8.3 per cent. The "lands and buildings" account shows an increase of \$16,087,502, or 8.0 per cent.; "machinery, tools and implements" an increase of \$6,498,457, or 3.4 per cent.; and "cash on hand, bills receivable, etc." \$47,950,708, or 10.5 per cent. The increases shown in the several classes of capital invested are very large and are due partly to the fact that the number of establishments considered has been increased by the inclusion of eighty-one new plants that had completed in 1912 their first full year's operation which enabled them to fill out the statistical schedules completely, and partly to the expansion of many of the old establishments, in the matter of buildings and machinery equipment. During the year 1912, sixty-six establishments, practically all of them small in size, had gone out of business in consequence of inability to earn money. A majority of them had been struggling along for a couple of years or more before closing up, in the expectation of

overcoming difficulties of one or another kind under which they labored, but without success. Eleven establishments were taken out of the state and reopened elsewhere; four of these were moved to New York; four to Pennsylvania; two to Massachusetts, and one to Rhode Island.

In previous reports the fact has been pointed out that a very considerable amount of capital invested in land and buildings used for manufacturing purposes under lease or rental in the larger cities and towns, is not included in these statistics, for the reason that the lessees' or tenants of which there are in most cases several to each building, are not in a position to place a valuation on property which they do not own, and the actual owners or agents when found are, as a rule, not disposed to furnish information on the subject, suspecting apparently that it is being sought for taxation purposes. A reasonable estimate of the value of such property would place it at not less than \$20,000,000.

In the following table comparisons are made of the total capital invested in 1912 and 1911 in twenty-five of the leading industries of the state; comparisons are also made of capital invested in "other industries," that is to say, those not included in the selected list, and in all industries, which includes the total number of establishments considered.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments	CAPITAL INVESTED.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1912 as compared with 1911.	
		1911.	1912.		
				AMOUNT.	Per-centage.
Artisans tools.	40	\$4,559,158	\$4,752,075	+ \$192,917	+ 4.2
Boilers (steam).	18	12,156,349	13,764,916	+ 1,608,567	+ 13.2
Brewery products.	35	38,360,059	40,376,253	+ 2,016,194	+ 5.3
Brick and terra cotta.	76	24,546,680	25,014,133	+ 467,453	+ 1.9
Chemical products.	80	41,016,082	43,384,598	+ 2,368,516	+ 5.8
Cigars and tobacco.	38	9,923,452	34,973,821	+ 25,050,369	+ 252.4
Drawn wire and wire cloth.	15	20,608,120	20,852,330	+ 244,210	+ 1.2
Electrical appliances.	35	18,538,230	24,747,533	+ 6,209,303	+ 33.5
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.	16	8,435,982	9,649,513	+ 1,213,531	+ 14.4
Glass (window and bottle).	21	5,522,205	5,629,666	+ 107,461	+ 1.9
Hats (fur and felt).	39	4,405,801	4,714,681	+ 308,880	+ 7.0
Jewelry.	122	9,714,491	10,208,703	+ 494,212	+ 5.1
Leather (tanned and finished).	85	19,232,392	20,286,782	+ 1,054,390	+ 5.5
Lamps (electric and other).	11	10,038,995	10,099,719	+ 60,724	+ 0.6
Machinery.	139	53,631,621	59,267,318	+ 5,635,697	+ 10.5
Metal goods.	90	15,188,835	19,144,198	+ 3,955,363	+ 26.0
Oils.	21	77,050,669	74,192,068	— 2,858,601	— 3.7
Paper.	51	11,155,999	11,967,441	+ 811,442	+ 7.3
Pottery.	55	10,152,602	10,674,784	+ 522,182	+ 5.1
Rubber products (hard and soft).	55	30,140,119	30,814,994	+ 674,875	+ 2.2
Shipbuilding.	17	26,059,282	27,935,437	+ 1,876,155	+ 7.2
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).	188	36,095,710	37,095,796	+ 1,000,077	+ 2.7
Steel and iron (structural).	34	9,236,986	10,117,865	+ 880,879	+ 9.5
Steel and iron (forging).	14	16,150,405	16,265,743	+ 115,338	+ 0.7
Woolen and worsted goods.	28	40,812,045	40,111,947	— 700,098	— 1.7
Twenty-five industries.	1,323	\$552,732,278	\$606,042,314	+ \$53,310,036	+ 9.6
Other industries.	1,233	295,868,665	313,095,296	+ 17,226,631	+ 5.8
All industries.	2,556	\$848,600,943	\$919,137,610	+ \$70,536,667	+ 8.3

As shown by the above table, there were only two of the "twenty-five selected industries"—"oils," and "woolen and worsted goods," that show a decrease of capital in 1912 as compared with 1911. The absolute amount of reduction in the "oils" industry is large, (\$2,858,601) but the proportion—3.7 per cent., is, by reason of the very large capitalization of the industry, relatively small; the same may be said of the reduction in the "woolen and worsted" industry, numerically it is large, but the proportion is only 1.7 per cent. The twenty-three other industries appearing on the comparison table show increases which range from 0.6 per cent. in "lamps," to 252.4 per cent. in the "cigar and tobacco" industry. This great expansion of capital represents a substantial increase reported by each one of the thirty-eight establishments classified under that heading, but one among the number which represents a share of the industry equal to all the others combined, contributed by far the largest amount. The twenty-five selected industries includes 1,323 establishments, or 51.8 per cent. of the total number, but these represent \$606,042,314, or 66.0 per cent. of the entire capital invested in all industries. The increase which they show in capitalization in 1912 over 1911, is \$53,310,036, or 9.6 per cent. "Other industries," in which are included 1,233 establishments, show an increase in 1912 over 1911 of \$17,226,631, or 5.8 per cent., and "all industries," that is to say, the entire 2,556 establishments reporting, the increase as pointed out before, is \$70,536,667, or 8.3 per cent. The average annual ratio of increase of capital invested in manufacturing industry in New Jersey as ascertained by an examination of the most reliable statistics relating to the subject covering a period of sixty years, is shown to be 9.0 per cent.; the increase therefore during 1912 while large, is still a fraction below that general average. How uniformly this average has been maintained from year to year, is shown by the fact that the increase for each of the four preceding years, was 8.9 per cent.

The following table shows the average capital invested per establishment for the "twenty-five selected industries," for "other industries" and for "all industries." The increases or decreases are shown in absolute amounts and also by percentages:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments	Average Amount of Capital Invested Per Establishment.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1912 as compared with 1911.	
		1911.	1912.		
				AMOUNT.	Per-centage.
Artisans tools.	40	\$111,198	\$118,801	+ \$7,603	+ 6.8
Boilers (steam).	18	715,079	764,717	+ 49,638	+ 6.9
Brewery products.	35	1,036,758	1,153,607	+ 116,849	+ 11.3
Brick and terra cotta.	76	318,788	329,133	+ 10,345	+ 3.2
Chemical products.	80	532,676	542,307	+ 9,631	+ 1.8
Cigars and tobacco.	38	275,651	920,364	+ 644,713	+ 233.9
Drawn wire and wire cloth.	15	1,472,008	1,390,155	- 81,853	- 5.6
Electrical appliances.	35	545,242	707,072	+ 161,830	+ 29.7
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.	16	527,240	603,095	+ 75,846	+ 14.4
Glass (window and bottle).	21	276,110	268,079	- 8,031	- 2.9
Hats (fur and felt).	39	110,145	120,589	+ 10,744	+ 9.7
Jewelry.	122	85,968	83,678	- 2,290	- 2.7
Leather (tanned and finished).	85	223,632	238,668	+ 15,036	+ 6.7
Lamps (electric and other).	11	1,003,890	918,156	- 85,733	- 8.5
Machinery.	139	385,839	426,384	+ 40,545	+ 10.5
Metal goods.	90	174,584	212,713	+ 38,129	+ 21.8
Oils.	21	3,669,079	3,532,956	- 136,123	- 3.7
Paper.	51	232,417	234,656	+ 2,239	+ 0.9
Pottery.	55	195,242	194,087	- 1,155	- 0.6
Rubber products (hard and soft).	55	568,681	560,272	- 8,409	- 1.5
Shipbuilding.	17	1,532,899	1,643,261	+ 110,362	+ 7.2
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).	188	184,162	197,318	+ 13,156	+ 7.1
Steel and iron (structural).	34	318,517	297,584	- 20,933	- 6.6
Steel and iron (forging).	14	1,242,339	1,161,839	- 80,500	- 6.5
Woolen and worsted goods.	28	1,511,557	1,432,570	- 78,987	- 5.2
Twenty-five industries.	1,323	\$425,178	\$458,082	+ \$32,904	+ 7.7
Other industries.	1,233	251,803	253,930	+ 2,127	+ 0.8
All industries.	2,556	\$342,869	\$359,600	+ \$16,731	+ 4.9

As shown by the above table, the average amount of capital invested per establishment in the twenty-five selected industries was \$425,178 in 1911, and \$458,082 in 1912. The average increase was therefore \$32,904, or 7.7 per cent. per establishment. "Other industries" are shown to have gained an average of \$2,127, or a fraction less than one per cent. per establishment. For "all industries," including the entire 2,556 establishments reporting, the average capital invested per plant was \$359,000, an increase of \$16,731, or 4.9 per cent. for each establishment.

Ten of the "twenty-five selected industries" show decreases of small amounts which are due almost entirely to the addition of some new establishments under these industry headings, whose capital invested was much below the averages previously shown by establishments in these industries. Fifteen of the selected industries show increases per establishment that are almost without exception quite large.

Among the "twenty-five selected industries" there are six which show an average capitalization per establishment of more than \$1,000,000. These are: "Brewery products," 35 establishments, average per establishment \$1,153,607; "drawn wire

and wire cloth," 15 establishments, average for each, \$1,390,155; "oils," 21 establishments, average investment in each, \$3,532,956; "shipbuilding," 17 establishments, average for each, \$1,643,261; "steel and iron forging," 14 establishments, average capital for each, \$1,161,839; and "woolen and worsted goods," 28 establishments, in each of which the average investment was \$1,432,570.

The largest capitalization per establishment—\$3,532,936, is shown by the "oil refining" industry and the smallest—\$83,678, is shown by the "jewelry" industry, in which there were in 1912, 122 establishments engaged, about 90 per cent. of them in or near the city of Newark. All but a very few of these occupy rented accommodations in large buildings, the value of which for reasons already stated, is lost to the aggregate capital invested as reported for that industry.

The exhibit of "capital invested" as presented on this table, illustrates in a most striking manner the large scale on which modern productive industry is carried, on, and the vast sums which its promoters must risk before entering the competition for business and profits.

Table No. 3 shows the "cost value of all material used" in the manufacturing establishments of New Jersey during the year and also the "selling value of all goods made or work done" for the same time. These data are given for the eighty-nine industries separately, for the unclassified industries, and for "all industries." Included in the total values of material used, are those of such material as have been worked into and become a part of the finished product such as raw cotton or wool in the yarn mills; pig iron in foundries and machine shops, and tanned and finished leather in shoe factories, and also such articles, consumed in the processes of manufacture, as oils, waste, packing material, fuel, lighting, etc.

In the following table the expenditures reported by the "twenty-five selected industries" for 1912 are shown for each of them in comparison with those of 1911, and the increases or decreases as the case may be, are given in absolute amounts and also by percentages. The same details are given for "other industries" and for "all industries."

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments	Value of Stock used		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1912 as compared with 1911.	
		1911.	1912.	AMOUNT	Per-centage
Artisans' tools	40	\$1,351,615	\$1,446,715	+	\$95,100 + 7.0
Boilers (steam)	18	3,084,086	2,797,249	—	286,837 — 9.3
Brewery products	35	5,988,283	6,776,117	+	787,834 + 13.2
Brick and terra cotta	76	3,215,364	3,297,603	+	82,239 + 2.6
Chemical products	80	20,455,959	24,518,810	+	4,062,851 + 19.9
Cigars and tobacco	38	12,209,415	18,825,053	+	6,615,638 + 54.2
Drawn wire and wire cloth	15	24,203,680	32,426,008	+	8,222,328 + 34.0
Electrical appliances	35	9,030,223	12,378,165	+	3,347,942 + 37.1
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	3,259,020	3,910,409	+	651,389 + 20.0
Glass (window and bottle)	21	2,479,151	2,593,761	+	114,610 + 4.6
Hats (fur and felt)	39	4,629,668	4,360,271	—	269,397 — 5.8
Jewelry	122	6,101,603	6,570,597	+	468,994 + 7.7
Leather (tanned and finished)	85	20,737,027	23,586,804	+	2,849,777 + 13.7
Lamps (electrical and other)	11	4,515,759	3,927,280	—	588,479 — 13.0
Machinery	139	15,368,881	17,920,602	+	2,551,721 + 16.6
Metal goods	90	9,904,981	11,426,483	+	1,521,502 + 15.4
Oils	21	64,695,175	85,878,835	+	21,183,660 + 32.7
Paper	51	7,099,718	8,273,057	+	1,173,339 + 16.5
Pottery	55	2,553,756	2,702,707	+	148,951 + 5.8
Rubber products (hard and soft)	55	23,657,966	24,864,760	+	1,206,794 + 5.1
Shipbuilding	17	3,576,907	5,078,176	+	1,501,269 + 42.0
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	188	28,839,536	29,883,310	+	1,043,783 + 3.6
Steel and iron (structural)	34	6,014,675	7,363,846	+	1,349,171 + 22.4
Steel and iron (forging)	14	2,860,336	2,913,790	+	53,454 + 1.9
Woolen and worsted goods	28	20,336,257	25,431,604	+	5,095,347 + 25.1
Twenty-five industries	1,323	\$306,169,041	\$369,152,021	+	\$62,982,980 + 20.6
Other industries	1,233	259,777,321	279,259,062	+	19,481,741 + 7.5
All industries	2,556	\$565,946,362	\$648,411,083	+	\$82,464,721 + 14.6

As shown by the above table, the "cost value of all stock or material used" by the "twenty-five selected industries" in 1912 was \$369,152,021, and \$306,169,041 in 1911. The increase in 1912, is \$62,982,980, or 20.6 per cent. "Other industries" show \$279,062 expended for material in 1912, against \$259,774,321 in 1911; which is an increase over the earlier year of \$19,481,741, or 7.5 per cent. Considering "all industries," which includes the entire 2,556 establishments reporting, the table shows the cost value of material used to have been \$565,946,362 in 1911, and \$648,411,083 in 1912; the increase reaches the very great total of \$82,464,721, or 14.6 per cent.

Of the twenty-five selected industries, three—"steam boilers," "hats—fur and felt," and "lamps" show decreases in the cost value of material used, of 9.3 per cent., 5.8 per cent., and 13.0 per cent. respectively. Twenty-two of these industries show increases, the largest—\$21,183,660, is reported by "oil refining." Other numerical increases of considerable magnitude are: "Drawn wire and wire cloth," \$8,222,328; "cigars and tobacco" \$6,615,638, "woolen and worsted goods," \$5,095,347; and "elec-

trical appliances," \$3,347,942. The largest proportionate increase in expenditures for "material used" is shown by "cigars and tobacco," 54.2 per cent.; "shipbuilding," 42.0 per cent.; "drawn wire and wire cloth," 34.0 per cent.; "electrical appliances, 37.1 per cent; and "oil refining," 32.7 per cent.

The increase in the value of material used is of course to some extent, due to the increase in the number of establishments, already referred to and explained; the greater part is, however, the result of a more than ordinarily large increase in the products of a great majority of the establishments reporting. It may also be that increases in the cost values of many of the varieties of material used, has had some influence in bringing it about.

This comparison table is well worthy of study for the manner in which it illustrates the vast proportions attained by many of our leading industries, by showing the great outlay of money necessary for carrying on their operation independent of the wages required for the conversion of this material into finished and marketable forms. The "oil refining" industry with its twenty-one establishments and \$85,878,835 value of material used, leads all others in this respect. The next greatest is "drawn wire and wire cloth," fifteen establishments, and \$32,426,008 worth of material used. Silk goods—broad and ribbon, with 188 establishments, reports \$29,883,319 as its aggregate bill for material used, and as shown by the table, there are several others reporting expenditures for material ranging between \$18,000,000 and \$25,000,000 for the year.

The average value of stock or material used per establishment by the "twenty-five selected industries" was \$271,468; by "other industries" the average value was \$226,487, per establishment, and for "all industries" including the entire 2,556 establishments reporting the average value was \$253,290.

The selling value of "goods made or work done" is shown on this table for each of the eighty-nine industry groups and for all industries combined. The following table gives the selling value for each one of the "twenty-five selected industries," and the combined totals are also given for "other industries" and for "all industries." The data for 1912 are placed in comparison with those of 1911, and the increases or decreases are shown in absolute amounts and also by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments	Value of Goods Made.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1912 as compared with 1911.	
		1911.	1912.		
				Amount	Per-centage
Artisans' tools	40	\$3,644,380	\$3,882,620	+	\$238,240 + 6.5
Boilers (steam)	18	5,617,304	5,479,774	—	137,530 — 2.4
Brewery products	35	21,205,946	22,001,871	+	795,925 + 3.8
Brick and terra cotta	76	9,577,995	10,522,591	+	944,596 + 9.9
Chemical products	80	39,367,918	44,778,136	+	5,410,218 + 13.7
Cigars and tobacco	38	26,156,456	33,213,606	+	7,057,150 + 27.0
Drawn wire and wire cloth ..	15	35,514,691	40,998,889	+	5,484,198 + 15.4
Electrical appliances	35	17,662,810	21,616,490	+	3,953,680 + 22.4
Furnaces, ranges and heaters ..	16	6,614,779	6,984,516	+	369,737 + 5.6
Glass (window and bottle) ..	21	5,830,556	6,073,760	+	243,204 + 4.2
Hats (fur and felt)	39	9,728,413	9,087,749	—	640,664 — 6.6
Jewelry	122	10,891,627	11,832,106	+	940,479 + 8.6
Leather (tanned and finished) ..	85	30,382,249	34,502,978	+	4,120,729 + 13.6
Lamps (electrical and other) ..	11	9,728,159	8,520,324	—	1,207,835 — 12.4
Machinery	139	37,394,567	43,336,084	+	5,941,517 + 15.9
Metal goods	90	18,850,213	21,068,745	+	2,218,532 + 11.8
Oils	21	77,585,033	99,680,454	+	22,095,421 + 28.5
Paper	51	13,191,142	14,779,619	+	1,588,477 + 12.0
Pottery	55	8,330,378	9,201,292	+	870,914 + 10.5
Rubber products (hard and soft) ..	55	36,057,242	38,527,590	+	2,470,348 + 6.9
Shipbuilding	17	10,075,002	10,260,268	+	185,266 + 1.8
Silk (broad and ribbon goods) ..	188	52,023,853	52,435,529	+	411,676 + 0.8
Steel and iron (structural) ..	34	10,191,216	11,731,138	+	1,539,922 + 15.1
Steel and iron (forging)	14	6,134,604	5,668,334	—	466,270 — 7.6
Woolen and worsted goods ..	28	30,855,767	39,431,811	+	8,576,044 + 27.8
Twenty-five industries	1,323	\$532,612,300	\$605,616,274	+	\$73,003,974 + 13.7
Other industries	1,233	408,148,252	445,786,441	+	37,638,189 + 9.2
All industries	2,556	\$940,760,552	\$1,051,402,715	+	\$110,642,163 + 11.8

As may be seen by the above table, the "twenty-five selected industries" show a total "selling value of goods made" amounting to \$605,616,274 for the year 1912; in 1911 the same industries produced goods amounting to \$532,612,300 in value; the increase in 1912 was compared with 1911, was therefore \$73,003,974, or 13.7 per cent. The products of "other industries" that is, the establishments not included in the twenty-five selected industries, show a total value of \$445,786,441 in 1912, and \$408,148,252 in 1911; the increase in 1912 is thus shown to have been \$37,638,189, or 9.2 per cent. The table shows that for "all industries" including the entire 2,556 establishments reporting, the value of products was \$1,051,402,715 in 1912, and \$940,760,552 in 1911; an increase is therefore shown for the year 1912 of \$110,642,163 or 11.8 per cent.

Four of the selected industries show decreases, and twenty-one show increases both of which are given on the table in absolute amounts and also by percentages; expressed in percentages, the range of reductions is from 2.4 per cent. for "steam boilers," to 12.4 per cent. in "lamps." The greatest increase—28.5 per

cent., is shown by "oils," and the least, 1.8 per cent. by "ship-building." The average value of goods made per establishment in the "twenty-five selected industries" was \$402,580 in 1911; in 1912 the value per establishment was \$457,760, which was an increase of \$55,180, or a small fraction less than 14 per cent. per establishment.

Considering "all industries," the average value of product per establishment is shown by the table to have been \$368,060, in 1911, and \$411,347 in 1912; the increase in 1912 is therefore \$43,287, or 11.7 per cent. per establishment.

Of the "twenty-five selected industries," one shows a selling value of products amounting to less than \$5,000,000; seven show from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000; seven show from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000; seven show amounts ranging from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000; and three show product values of over \$50,000,000, one of them, the refining of "oils," falls only a comparatively small amount short of \$100,000,000 in its total value of products.

Table No. 4 shows for each of the eighty-nine general industries and also for all industries combined, the greatest, least, and average number of persons, classified as men 16 years old and over; women 16 years old and over; and children of both sexes under the age of 16 years.

As the minimum age at which children may be legally employed in the factories and workshops of New Jersey is fourteen years, none of the young persons included in the third classification of persons employed should be under that limit. The table is so arranged as to show for each of the eighty-nine general industries and also for "all industries," such excess in the greatest over the least number of persons employed as may be shown by the monthly record of employment, and these differences are presented both numerically and by percentages. The figures representing these excesses really indicate the measure of idleness or unemployment which prevailed in each industry during the year. Just what is meant by unemployment as the term is used here, may be illustrated by assuming that an establishment employs four hundred persons at one time during the year, and that because of slackness in business, one hundred of these have to be laid off; under such circumstances involving a twenty-five per cent. reduction of the labor force, the unemployment record of that establishment for the year would be of course, twenty-five per cent.

The table shows the average number of persons employed in "all industries" to have been 323,390, of whom 236,460 were males 16 years of age and over; 80,542 were females 16 years of age and over, and 6,388 were children under the age of 16 years.

The greatest number of persons employed at any one time during the year was 346,915; the least number was 294,652; the difference between the greatest and least numbers—52,263, or 15.1 per cent., represents accurately the sum total of "unemployment" during the year in all the manufacturing industries, there being that number of persons whose employment was not steady or continuous. By far the large proportion of the intermittent employment shown by the above figures is due to the seasonal trades such as the clay products and glass industries. The first of these very greatly curtailed their operations during the winter months, and the establishments engaged in the second, close down almost entirely during a good part of the summer. There are other seasonal trades in which extra help must be employed at times and "laid off" or discharged when the rush is over and taken altogether they with the clay products and the glass industries, will account for fully one-half of the difference shown above between the greatest and the least number of persons employed. Regarding this assumption as approximately correct, it would follow that the unemployment resulting from slackness in demand for goods or for any reasons other than seasonal ones, the "unemployment" due to want of stability in trade conditions would not exceed 7.5 per cent. for the year, a very low proportion indeed.

The state of employment in 1912 as compared with 1911, is very clearly and concisely illustrated by the figures which follow:

	1911.	1912.	INCREASE.	
			Number.	Per Cent.
Greatest number employed.	324,670	346,915	22,245	6.8
Least number employed	281,993	294,652	12,659	4.5
Average number employed.	305,295	323,390	18,095	5.9

As shown by the above comparison, the increases in the greatest and least number employed were 6.8 and 4.5 per cent. respectively, and the increase in the average number employed is 4.5 per cent. During the past sixty years, the increase in the average number of persons employed was 4.4 per cent. which is just one-tenth of one per cent. less than the increase in the aver-

age for 1912 over that of 1911. The "greatest number employed" in 1912 exceeded the greatest number reported for 1911, by 22,245; the least number in 1912 exceeded that of 1911 by 12,659, and the average number compared for both years shows a balance of 18,095 in favor of 1912.

As explained before, table No. 4 classifies the persons employed as men, women and children, the first and second classes containing all who are 16 years of age and over, and the third, children who are below the age of 16 years. The proportion of the total number of employes represented by each of these classes and the changes that have occurred in them in 1912 as compared with 1911, are shown in the table which follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES.	Percentages.		Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	1911.	1912.	
Men 16 years old and over.....	73.0	73.1	+ 0.1
Women 16 years old and over.	24.9	24.9	.....
Children under 16 years old.	2.1	2.0	- 0.1
Temporary idleness or unemployment.....	13.9	16.1	+ 2.2

As shown by the figures of the above table there is a remarkable condition of stability in the army of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of New Jersey, and the very small fractions required for indicating the differences shown by the comparison of proportions of the three classes of labor—men, women and children for both years, are at once an evidence of the care bestowed by manufacturers on the preparation of their reports, and also by the Bureau in the compilation of the data. In 1911 as shown by the table above, the proportion of male employes, was 73.0 per cent. of the total number employed; in 1912 the proportion of males is shown to be 73.1 per cent., which is an increase of only one-tenth of one per cent. The proportion of women 16 years old and over is 24.9 per cent. for both years; and the proportion of children under the age of 16 years is one-tenth of one per cent. less in 1912 than it was in 1911. Temporary idleness or unemployment was 2.2 per cent. greater in 1912 than was experienced during the next preceding year.

The following table gives all the industries, seventy in number, in which women or children are employed in the processes of manufacture, with a division of the working force showing the absolute numbers and percentages of men, women and children who find employment in these industries:

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.					Percentage of			
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years	Total.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years		
2	Artisans' tools	40	2,533	102	48	2,683	94.41	3.80	1.79		
3	Art tile	11	645	312	46	1,003	64.30	31.11	4.59		
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	55	1,226	1,268	148	2,642	46.40	47.99	5.61		
7	Brick and terra cotta	76	8,429	7	33	8,469	99.53	.08	.39		
8	Brushes	17	252	130	2	384	65.63	33.85	.52		
9	Buttons (metal)	10	475	659	39	1,173	40.49	56.18	3.75		
10	Buttons (pearl)	31	1,255	473	45	1,773	70.78	26.68	2.54		
11	Carpets and rugs	5	538	292	19	849	63.37	34.39	2.24		
13	Chemical products	80	7,194	2,210	128	9,532	75.47	23.19	1.34		
14	Cigars and Tobacco	38	2,149	8,782	574	11,505	18.68	76.33	4.99		
15	Clothing	17	570	750	2	1,322	43.12	56.73	.15		
16	Confectionery	11	261	415	40	716	36.45	57.96	5.59		
18	Corsets and corset waists	9	212	2,339	81	2,632	8.05	88.87	3.08		
19	Cutlery	12	993	139	13	1,145	86.72	12.14	1.14		
20	Cotton goods	37	2,145	4,124	243	6,512	32.94	63.33	3.73		
21	Cotton goods, (finishing and dyeing)	21	3,404	773	72	4,249	80.12	18.19	1.69		
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	15	8,343	749	2	9,094	91.74	8.24	.02		
23	Electrical appliances	35	7,303	1,331	44	8,678	84.16	15.34	.50		
24	Embroideries	45	637	2,216	353	3,211	19.84	69.01	11.15		
26	Food products	34	3,691	714	45	4,450	82.94	16.05	1.01		
27	Foundry (brass)	20	1,364	36	8	1,408	96.87	2.56	.57		
28	Foundry (iron)	58	9,067	123	25	9,220	98.34	1.39	.27		
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	2,282	88	3	2,373	96.16	3.71	.13		
30	Gas and electric light fixtures	13	280	23	—	303	92.41	7.59	—		
31	Glass (cut tableware)	10	404	65	38	507	79.68	12.82	7.50		
32	Glass (window and bottle)	21	5,573	152	179	5,904	94.39	2.58	3.03		
33	Glass mirrors	4	129	20	8	157	82.17	12.74	5.09		
34	Graphite products	6	1,066	1,285	79	2,430	43.87	52.88	3.25		
35	Hats (fur and felt)	39	3,959	1,351	32	5,342	74.11	25.29	.60		
36	Hats (straw)	3	282	333	6	621	45.41	53.62	.97		
37	High explosives	10	2,608	157	10	2,775	93.98	5.66	.36		
39	Jewelry	122	2,722	911	53	3,686	73.85	24.71	1.44		
40	Knit goods	28	1,346	1,068	131	3,445	39.07	57.13	3.80		
41	Leather	85	7,156	107	21	7,284	98.24	1.47	.29		
42	Leather goods	18	573	310	25	908	63.11	34.14	2.75		
43	Lamps	11	1,886	3,665	41	5,592	33.73	65.54	.73		
45	Machinery	139	21,194	627	23	21,844	97.02	2.87	.11		
46	Mattresses and bedding	7	503	55	2	560	89.82	9.82	.36		
47	Metal goods	90	7,115	1,881	177	9,173	77.56	20.51	1.93		
48	Metal novelties	25	983	261	57	1,301	75.56	20.06	4.38		
50	Musical instruments	20	1,747	355	22	2,124	82.25	16.71	1.04		
51	Oilcloth (floor and table)	9	2,317	20	23	2,360	98.17	.85	.98		
52	Oils	21	7,303	19	44	7,366	99.14	.26	.60		
53	Paints	17	1,339	112	19	1,470	91.09	7.62	1.29		
54	Paper	51	3,347	353	53	3,753	89.18	9.41	1.41		
56	Pottery	55	4,975	981	95	6,051	82.22	16.21	1.57		
57	Printing and bookbinding	19	935	435	10	1,380	67.75	31.52	.73		
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	55	7,393	1,341	137	8,871	83.34	15.12	1.54		
62	Saddlery and harness, hardware	11	643	180	—	823	78.13	21.87	—		
63	Scientific instruments	23	5,537	759	76	6,372	86.90	11.91	1.19		
65	Shoes	29	2,420	1,516	122	4,058	59.64	37.36	3.00		
66	Shirts	28	863	2,875	130	3,868	22.31	74.83	3.36		
67	Shirt waists (women's)	5	9	475	14	498	1.81	95.38	2.81		
69	Silk (broad and ribbon)	188	9,945	10,479	706	21,130	47.07	49.59	3.34		
70	Silk dyeing	25	4,804	968	36	5,808	82.71	16.67	.62		
71	Silk throwing	32	508	818	71	1,397	36.37	58.55	5.08		
72	Silk mill supplies	17	518	153	69	740	70.00	20.68	9.32		
73	Silver goods	22	1,122	320	18	1,460	76.85	21.92	1.23		
75	Soap and tallow	16	1,824	585	78	2,487	73.34	23.52	3.14		
76	Steel and iron (bar)	7	1,307	81	8	1,396	93.63	5.80	.57		
79	Textile products	13	1,064	673	107	1,844	57.70	36.50	5.80		
80	Thread	8	1,930	3,438	495	5,863	32.92	58.64	8.44		
81	Trunks and traveling bags	13	482	29	5	516	93.41	5.62	.97		
82	Trunk and bag hardware	9	1,190	390	62	1,642	72.47	23.75	3.78		
83	Typewriters and supplies	6	242	25	1	268	90.30	9.33	.37		
84	Underwear (women's & children's)	25	183	2,232	21	2,436	7.51	91.63	.86		
86	Watches, cases and material	10	1,789	931	56	2,776	64.45	33.54	2.01		
88	Wooden goods	39	1,909	31	23	1,963	97.25	1.58	1.17		
89	Woolen and worsted goods	28	6,618	7,276	833	14,727	44.94	49.40	5.66		
90	Unclassified	112	7,721	1,393	129	9,243	83.53	15.07	1.40		
Seventy industries		2,237	204,731	80,451	6,363	291,545	70.22	27.60	2.18		
Other industries		319	31,729	91	25	31,845	99.63	0.29	0.08		
All industries		2,556	236,460	80,542	6,388	323,390	73.12	24.91	1.97		

The seventy industries specially presented on the above table as the only ones in which either or both women and children are employed at anything other than office or clerical work, includes 2,237 establishments out of the total of 2,556 considered, leaving only 319 in which these classes of labor, if employed at all, is a negligible quantity.

The total number of persons employed in these seventy industries is 291,545, of whom 204,731 or 70.22 per cent, are males 16 years of age and over; 80,451 or 27.60 per cent. are females 16 years of age and over; and 6,363, or 2.18 per cent. are children of both sexes under the age of 16 years. In reading this table, the fact should be borne in mind that these figures refer to the seventy industries only in which the labor of women and children are employed and not to all industries, for which the percentages of each of the three classes of labor are given on page 20. Among these seventy industries it will be noticed there are a considerable number in which the proportions of females and children employed are very small, but the list of occupations now open to them would not be complete if they were not included. In the 319 establishments not included in these seventy industries employing the labor of women and children, there are 31,845 persons employed, of whom 31,729, or 99.63 per cent. are males above the age of 16 years; 99, or 0.29 per cent. are females above the age of 16 years, and 25, or 0.08 per cent. are children below the age of 16 years. Forty of these seventy industries show a proportion of female employes below 25 per cent.; 12 show from 25 to 50 per cent., and 8 show proportions ranging from 50 to 91 per cent.

The industries among these seventy which show in their working forces the largest proportion of children under 16 years of age are: "Embroideries," 11.15 per cent.; "cut glass table ware," 7.50 per cent.; "boxes—wood and paper," 5.61 per cent.; "confectionery," 5.59 per cent.; "glass mirrors," 5.09 per cent., and "cigars and tobacco," 4.99 per cent. In eleven others, the proportion of children ranges from 2.00 to 4.59 per cent.

The number of men, women and children respectively, per 1,000 persons employed in these seventy industries, is given on the table below for 1912 in comparison with 1911.

Classification of Wage Earners in Seventy Industries Employing Women and Children	Number per 1,000 Wage Earners.		Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
	1911	1912	Number	Per Cent.
Men 16 years old and over.....	700	702	+	0.3
Women 16 years old and over.....	278	276	—	0.7
Young persons under 16 years of age.....	22	22		

As shown by the above table, of every 1,000 wage earners employed in these seventy occupations, there were, in 1911, 700 males and 278 females; in 1912, the table shows the composition per 1,000 persons employed to have been 702 males, a gain of 2 over the previous year; 276 females, which is a loss of 2 as compared with the previous year. The number of children per 1,000 persons employed was 22 for both years. These figures show that in factory and workshop employment the balance between the sexes inclines slightly toward the increased employment of men and a corresponding reduction in the proportion of women. These changes in alignment as between the sexes, should not be regarded as an indication that the actual number of women employed is diminishing, which is far from being the case; they are due simply to the fact that in the composition of the working forces of new industries that are considered in these statistics for the first time, the male employees were relatively more numerous than the female.

Any further discussion of the data relating to these seventy occupations must take the form of a mere repetition of the figures as they appear on the table. Those who may be desirous of investigating the subject of female and child labor, have here a complete list of factory occupations in New Jersey in which women and children are employed, with all details presented in such form as to make their significance perfectly plain.

Of the eighty-nine general industries employing an average of 323,390 wage earners, there are, as has been shown, seventy employing an average of 291,545 persons, among whom are practically all the women and children employed in the factory and workshop industries of the State; the remaining nineteen industries included in the presentation employ an average of 31,847 wage earners, practically all of whom are men.

Turning to the consideration of wage earners employed without distinction as to sex or age, the numbers reported by the "twenty-five selected industries" are shown in the following table for 1912 in comparison with the employment record of the same industries for 1911. Comparisons are also made of employment in "other industries" and "all industries" for both years. Such increases or decreases as have occurred are shown numerically and by percentages.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Persons Employed by Industries.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1912 as compared with 1911.	
		1911.	1912.	Number	Per-centage
Artisans' tools.....	40	2,577	2,683 +	106 +	4.1
Boilers (steam).....	18	1,934	1,786 -	148 -	7.7
Brewery products.....	35	2,402	2,480 +	84 +	3.5
Brick and terra cotta.....	76	8,252	8,469 +	217 +	2.6
Chemical products.....	80	9,051	9,532 +	481 +	5.3
Cigars and tobacco.....	38	10,215	11,505 +	1,293 +	12.6
Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	15	8,214	9,094 +	880 +	10.7
Electrical appliances.....	35	7,296	8,678 +	1,382 +	18.9
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	16	2,225	2,373 +	148 +	6.7
Glass (window and bottle).....	21	5,954	5,904 -	50 -	0.8
Hats (fur and felt).....	39	5,344	5,342 -	2 ..	.....
Jewelry.....	122	3,645	3,686 +	41 +	1.1
Leather (tanned and finished).....	85	5,913	7,284 +	1,371 +	23.2
Lamps (electrical and other).....	11	5,955	5,592 -	363 -	6.1
Machinery.....	139	20,442	21,844 +	1,402 +	6.9
Metal goods.....	90	8,537	9,173 +	636 +	7.4
Oils.....	21	7,021	7,366 +	345 +	4.9
Paper.....	51	3,418	3,753 +	335 +	9.8
Pottery.....	55	5,659	6,051 +	392 +	6.9
Rubber products (hard and soft).....	55	8,221	8,871 +	650 +	7.9
Shipbuilding.....	17	5,863	6,561 +	698 +	11.9
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).....	188	21,960	21,130 -	830 -	3.8
Steel and iron (structural).....	34	3,350	3,734 +	384 +	11.5
Steel and iron (forging).....	14	2,820	2,567 -	253 -	9.0
Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	13,116	14,727 +	1,611 +	12.3
Twenty-five industries.....	1,323	179,384	190,191 +	10,807 +	6.0
Other industrie.....	1,233	125,911	133,199 +	7,288 +	5.8
All industries.....	2,556	305,295	323,390 +	18,095 +	5.9

As shown by the above table the number of persons employed in the twenty-five selected industries was 190,191 in 1912, and 179,384 in 1911; the increase in 1912 was therefore, 10,807, or 6.0 per cent. "Other industries," that is to say, those not included in the separate comparisons, employed 133,199 in 1912, and 125,911 in 1911; an increase in 1912 of 7,288, or 5.8 per cent. For "all industries," including the entire 2,556 establishments, the increase shown by the table for 1912, is 18,095, or 5.9 per cent.

Three of the industries appearing in the comparison show substantial decreases in the number of persons employed ranging from 3.8 per cent. in "silk goods," to 9.0 per cent. in "steel and iron forgings." The "glass-window and bottle" industry shows a falling off of 0.8 per cent., and the hatting industry stands in the matter of employment practically the same for both years. Twenty of the twenty-five industries appearing in the comparison show increases in their working forces ranging from 2.6 per cent. in "brick and terra cotta," to 23.2 per cent. in "leather, tanned and finished."

Table No. 5 shows for each industry, the average number of persons employed by months, classified as men 16 years of age and over; women 16 years of age and over; and children under the age of 16 years. This table serves to show such fluctuations in employment as occur in each of the industries during the year, and the data are presented in such a way as to indicate the periods of greatest and least employment. The industries follow each other in alphabetical order and the times of greatest and least activity experienced by them are those months during which the largest and the smallest number of persons respectively were employed. The final division of this table is a summary in which the average for each of the industries are brought together in one compilation of persons employed in "all industries" by months. By means of this summary, the investigator can readily determine the periods of greatest and least activity in all our factory and workshop industries, as these are indicated by the figures showing the aggregate average number of persons employed for each month.

Employment in our factories and workshops as a whole is shown by this summary of Table No. 5, to have been for all classes of employes—men, women and children, lowest in January when the aggregate average was 312,171, and the highest in December when it was 333,933. Considering the three classes of wage workers separately, the summary shows that for men, January, with 226,624 wage earners on the pay rolls, was the period of least activity, and November, which shows 245,098, was the period of greatest activity. The period of least activity for women was July, when 77,793 were employed, and the greatest was November, when 83,421 were employed. November was also the month of highest employment for children, and April the lowest.

Table No. 6, shows the total amount paid in wages during the year by each of the eighty-nine industries, and also the average yearly wages or earnings per employe, together with the same data for "all industries." Only the actual wages paid out to wage earners are considered in this compilation; salaries of corporation or partnership officials, managers, superintendents, foremen, bookkeepers, agents, commission or salaried salesmen, and all others drawing compensation fixed upon a yearly basis, the amount of which is not subject to deduction on account of absence from duty, are excluded from these totals and averages. It should be remembered in reading this table, that the average

wages presented here are arrived at by combining the earnings of all actual wage earners—men, women and children engaged in the same industry, not on the basis of any given weekly or daily wage rate, but on the amounts reported as having been actually paid to wage earners in each establishment regardless of whether they worked by the day or the piece.

As a matter of course, the highest average yearly earnings are shown by the industries in which few or no women or children are employed. Chief among these is "brewing," which shows an average of \$933.82 per employe, an amount far exceeding the earnings of any other class of workmen in the state, not excepting those requiring a high degree of technical skill acquired by long years of training. The high standard of earnings among brewery workers is probably due in part at least, to the powerful trade organization which they maintain. Other occupations employing few if any women or children, showing yearly earnings far above the general average for all industries, are: "Cornices and skylights," \$831.76; "varnishes," \$789.67; "furnaces, ranges and heaters," \$781.79; "quarrying stone," \$757.53; "inks and mucilage," \$748.22; "pottery," \$725.45; and "silver goods," \$716.26.

In twenty-three of the eighty-nine general industries into which the manufactories of the state are divided, there are twenty-seven in which the average earnings per year are less than \$500; thirty-two in which earnings range between \$500 and \$600; eighteen in which they are between \$600 and \$700, and thirteen showing averages above \$700. The industries showing the lowest average yearly earnings are the manufacture of "shirt waists," \$286.88, and women's and children's "underwear," \$289.86. In both these industries, the working force is composed almost entirely of young girls, as indeed, are practically all occupations appearing on the table in which the earnings are less than \$500 per year. The industries employing women and children may be identified by referring to table on page 21.

Such changes in average yearly earnings as have occurred during the year are shown in the following table; the date for 1912 relating to the "twenty-five selected industries" are there compared with those of 1911, and the increase or decreases are shown in numbers and by percentages. "Other industries" and "all industries," are also compared for both years on the same table.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishment	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.		Increase (+) or de- crease (—) in 1912 as compared with 1911.			
		1911.	1912.			Amount.	Per- centage.
Artisans' tools.....	40	\$639.47	\$629.52	—	\$9.95	—	1.8
Boilers (steam).....	18	667.40	692.37	+	24.97	+	3.7
Brewery products.....	35	906.05	933.82	+	27.77	+	3.1
Brick and terra cotta.....	76	502.60	542.56	+	39.96	+	7.9
Chemical products.....	80	538.79	568.98	+	30.19	+	5.6
Cigars and tobacco.....	38	343.13	348.06	+	4.93	+	1.4
Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	15	497.56	526.89	+	29.33	+	5.9
Electrical appliances.....	35	638.20	633.88	—	4.32	—	0.7
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	16	781.27	781.79	+	.52	.....
Glass (window and bottle).....	21	655.32	703.28	+	47.96	+	7.3
Hats (fur and felt).....	39	564.45	517.93	—	46.52	—	8.2
Jewelry.....	122	686.94	713.03	+	26.09	+	3.8
Leather (tanned and finished).....	85	629.17	544.99	—	84.18	—	13.4
Lamps (electrical and other).....	11	449.73	469.08	+	19.35	+	4.3
Machinery.....	139	658.88	684.37	+	25.49	+	3.8
Metal goods.....	90	517.13	526.12	+	8.99	+	1.7
Oils.....	21	698.39	688.44	—	9.95	—	1.4
Paper.....	51	565.65	560.11	—	5.54	—	0.9
Pottery.....	55	711.90	725.45	+	13.55	+	1.9
Rubber products (hard and soft).....	55	533.25	547.75	+	14.50	+	2.7
Shipbuilding.....	17	704.39	654.20	—	50.19	—	7.1
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).....	188	497.84	508.62	+	10.78	+	2.2
Steel and iron (structural).....	34	696.05	675.18	—	20.87	—	3.0
Steel and iron (forging).....	14	651.51	677.84	+	26.33	+	4.0
Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	400.89	440.42	+	39.53	+	9.8
Twenty-five industries.....	1,323	\$566.21	\$575.96	+	\$9.75	+	1.7
Other industries.....	1,233	513.09	530.19	+	17.10	+	3.3
All industries.....	2,556	\$544.30	\$557.10	+	\$12.80	+	2.4

Seventeen of the twenty-five industries on the above comparison table show increases ranging from 1.4 per cent. in "cigars and tobacco," to 13.4 per cent. in "leather, tanned and finished," and eight show decreases that are, without exception, very small. One industry "furnaces, ranges and heaters," shows a difference of only fifty-two cents in the average earnings of its employes for the years 1911 and 1912; in 1911, the average was \$781.27, and in 1912, it was \$781.79.

Considering the twenty-five special industries, the table shows that average earnings for these in 1911, was \$566.21, and in 1912, \$575.96. The increase for the year was therefore, \$9.75, or 1.7 per cent. In "other industries," that is to say, those not included in the twenty-five specially selected for comparison, the increase in 1912 over the earnings of 1911 was \$17.10, or 3.3 per cent. In "all industries," which includes the entire 2,556 establishments considered, the average yearly earnings of 1911 was \$544.30; for 1912, the average was \$557.10, which shows an increase in earnings for the year of \$12.80, or 2.4 per cent. In 1911 the aggregate total amount paid in wages by the 2,556 establishments included in all industries, was \$166,172,529. In

1912 the aggregate total amount paid was \$180,163,737. The increase in 1912 over 1911, was therefore, \$13,991,208, or 8.4 per cent.

Table No. 7 gives the actual weekly earnings of men, women and children for each of the eighty-nine general industries and also for all industries. The table shows the classified weekly wages or earnings as compiled from the reports of all the individual establishments included under each industry heading; the actual number of persons—men, women and children engaged in each industry who, during the week when the greatest numbers were employed, who earned one or another of the amounts specified on the table beginning with "under \$3 per week," and advancing through the various grades with an increase of one or more dollars per grade up to the highest in the classification—" \$25 per week and over." The industries follow each other in alphabetical order and separate wage classifications are given for men, women and children.

The last division of the table is a summary in which the totals of the wage classifications of each separate industry are brought together in aggregate totals which show the numbers in all industries receiving the various weekly wage rates specified in the table. This condensed presentation shows with the greatest possible accuracy, the wage paying status of factory and workshop occupations in New Jersey. The upwards of 353,000 employes for whom wage rates are given, are shown in separate columns as men, women and children; these are again divided into thirteen separate groups including only those whose weekly earnings are practically the same in amounts. Through the medium of this condensed compilation, the number of factory and workshop operatives who are receiving the wage rates indicated may be seen at a glance. In fact, it is the only correct method of presenting wage statistics, in that it places every wage earner in a class, the assumed earnings of which very closely approximates the amount which he actually receives.

This summary presents wage rates for 353,640 wage earners of whom 259,341 are men 16 years of age and over; 87,527 are women 16 years of age and over, and 6,772 are children under the age of 16 years.

A calculation based on the wage rate here given, for making which the middle figure between the highest and lowest in each class is taken as the basis, shows the average weekly earnings of men to have been \$11.71, women, \$6.97, and children, \$4.55.

The following table gives the percentages of each of the three classes of wage earners engaged in all industries who, during the year 1912 received the specified wage rates.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS.	Percentage of Wage Earners receiving Specified Rates.			
	Men	Women	Children	Total
Under \$3.00.....	0.4	1.5	8.0	0.9
\$3.00 but under \$4.00.....	0.6	2.5	24.8	1.5
4.00 but under 5.00.....	1.3	8.6	36.5	3.8
5.00 but under 6.00.....	.2	15.6	21.9	5.9
6.00 but under 7.00.....	3.2	19.4	6.5	7.3
7.00 but under 8.00.....	4.1	15.7	1.7	6.9
8.00 but under 9.00.....	6.3	12.4	0.6	7.7
9.00 but under 10.00.....	12.0	8.3	.....	10.8
10.00 but under 12.00.....	19.0	8.3	.....	16.0
12.00 but under 15.00.....	19.0	5.8	.....	15.3
15.00 but under 20.00.....	20.2	1.7	.....	15.3
20.00 but under 25.00.....	7.3	0.2	.....	5.4
25.00 and over.....	4.4	.....	.....	3.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above table shows that 18.1 per cent. of the men; 75.7 per cent. of the women, and all the children are in the several classes of wage earners receiving less than \$9 per week. Fifty per cent. of the men, and 22.4 per cent. of the women are in the three classes showing earnings of from \$9 to under \$15 per week; 27.5 per cent. of the men, and 1.9 per cent. of the women are in the two classes whose earnings are from \$15 to under \$25 per week. Only male employees—4.4 per cent. of the total number are shown to have received \$25 and over per week.

Table No. 8 shows the average number of days in operation for each of the eighty-nine general industries, and for all industries combined. The average number of hours worked per day and per week; the number of establishments in each industry that were obliged to work overtime in order to meet the demand for their products, and the aggregate number of hours of such extra work.

The aggregate average number of days in operation for "all industries," is shown by the table to have been 287.67; in 1911, the average for "all industries" was 287.38. The increase shown for 1912 (less than one-quarter of a day is so small as to leave the average days in operation practically the same for both years. Deducting Sundays and all generally observed holidays, there remain 306 working days in the year; the average number of days in actual operation was therefore 18 1-3 days less than that number. Thirteen of the general industries having 310

establishments, report the average number of days in operation at more than 300. The greatest number—321.25 days, is reported by the "smelting and refining" industry in which occupation there are thirteen establishments engaged; the oil refining industry with 21 establishments, reporting an average of 309.17 days in operation comes next after smelting and refining in the matter of steadiness of employment. The industries showing the smallest number of days in operation during the year are "brick and terra cotta," 242.24; and "glass, window and bottle," 249.04 days; the two last named are season trades, and the number of days in operation with which they are credited here is about equal to that of an ordinarily active year. It will be remembered that in reviewing Table No. 4, the long established custom of closing the glass houses during the summer months, and the brick and terra cotta works during the winter was pointed out.

As shown by the table, the average number of working hours per day for "all industries," was 9.64, or a little more than 9½ hours per day, excepting Saturdays, when by far the largest number of establishments close up at noon. That this is as stated, is conclusively shown by the fact that the average hours worked per week is 55.26.

Nine industries employing 38,833 persons, work an average of 10 hours per day; one industry employing 4,745 persons, work 10.25 hours per day; one industry employing 1,396 persons works an average of 10.33 hours per day; two industries employing 3,995 persons, report an average of 10.50 per day; two industries employing 6,867 persons report average working hours at 10.66 per day; and one industry—the manufacture of "paper," employing 5,753 persons, report average working hours at 10.81 per day. In all, as shown by the table, there were 61,589 persons whose daily working hours, Saturday excepted, were in excess of ten hours per day.

That the average working time per week is shown to have been only 55.26 hours, is conclusive evidence that the Saturday half-holiday is now a firmly established custom in all but a few of the factory and workshop industries of the state. The only industries reporting an average of 60 or more hours per week are: "Graphite products"; "lime and cement"; "mining iron ore"; "paper"; "pig iron"; and "smelting and refining gold, silver copper, etc." All these industries are among those named above as working 10 hours or more per day. In 1911, the average work-

ing time was 9.67, and 55.24 hours per day per week respectively; in 1912 as shown by this table the average working time is 9.64 and 55.26 hours per day and per week respectively; these figures show a very slight decrease in daily, and an even slighter increase of weekly working time in 1912 as compared with 1911. The industries showing the greatest number of working hours per week are almost entirely those that can be carried on only by continuous co-operation, such as "lime and cement," "pig iron," and "smelting" and "refining gold, silver and copper."

An examination of this table will show only three industries—"brewery products," "cornices and skylights," and "printing and bookbinding," in which the average working time per day ranges between 8 and 9 hours.

"Overtime," as shown on this table, is computed on the basis of the actual number of hours reported by each establishment in excess of its regular standard time, multiplied by the actual number of wage earners who were so employed. To illustrate, if an establishment employing one hundred persons reports that all of these had worked two hours more than the customary limit of a day's running time, the "overtime" credited to that plant would be two hundred hours; if only fifty of the employes had participated in the extra work, the overtime credited would be one hundred hours. The total number of establishments reporting "overtime" is 428, and the total "overtime" is, as shown by the table, 1,796,716 hours. Reduced to working days of average duration, 9.64 hours, there are 188,663, which on the basis of the average number of days in operation—287.67, are equal to the labor of 655 persons for one year. This number is equal to about two-tenths of one per cent. of the total average number of wage earners employed in all industries.

Table No. 9 shows for each of the eighty-nine general industries, and also for "all industries" combined, the average "proportion of business done." The purpose of this table is to show how nearly the actual operation of each industry during the year, approached its full capacity for production without in any way adding to existing equipment. Full capacity is indicated by 100 per cent., and the proportion which each industry falls below that figure shows the amount of productive power not called into activity by the trade 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 com-

pared with what it might have been if all the existing facilities of the plant had been brought into use.

The aggregate average "proportion of business done" is shown by the table to have been 74.10 per cent. for "all industries," which is 25.90 per cent. below their full productive capacity at the time the establishment reports were made. It follows, therefore, that the selling value of products—\$1,051,402,715, as given on Table No. 3, would have been increased to approximately \$1,314,253,394 by the operation of the plants included in "all industries" to their capacity. As a matter of fact, there were in each of the eighty-nine groups, a number of establishments that were operated throughout the entire year to their full capacity, but the larger number fell far enough below 100 per cent. to reduce the average to the figures shown on the table—74.10 per cent.

Comparisons are made in the table below of the "proportion of business done" in 1912 and 1911 by the "twenty-five selected industries" and also by "other industries" and by "all industries." The increases and decreases are shown by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments	Average Proportion of business done. Per Cent.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1912 as compared with 1911.	
		1911.	1912.	Per Cent.	
Artisans' tools	40	77.56	79.37	+	1.81
Boilers (steam)	18	71.18	68.94	—	2.24
Brewery products	35	70.47	70.67	+	.20
Brick and terra cotta	76	72.46	75.35	+	2.89
Chemical products	80	77.14	77.81	+	.67
Cigars and tobacco	38	79.17	80.13	+	.96
Drawn wire and wire cloth	15	81.92	73.21	—	8.71
Electrical appliances	35	67.94	69.71	+	1.77
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	69.37	85.94	+	16.57
Glass (window and bottle)	21	78.50	75.95	+	2.55
Hats (fur and felt)	39	47.45	62.31	+	14.86
Jewelry	122	68.98	66.96	—	2.02
Leather (tanned and finished)	85	71.88	72.50	—	.62
Lamps (electrical and other)	11	69.00	66.36	—	2.64
Machinery	139	65.68	70.37	+	4.69
Metal goods	90	73.02	73.85	+	.83
Oils	21	81.47	80.88	—	.59
Paper	51	83.97	83.94	+	.03
Pottery	55	75.65	79.26	+	3.61
Rubber goods (hard and soft)	55	78.77	77.91	—	.86
Shipbuilding	17	67.65	67.06	—	.59
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	188	71.26	70.87	+	.39
Steel and iron (structural)	34	58.00	65.74	+	7.74
Steel and iron (forging)	14	63.46	71.15	+	7.69
Woolen and worsted goods	28	77.78	85.89	+	8.11
Twenty-five industries	1,323	72.10	73.28	+	1.18
Other industries	1,233	74.05	74.97	+	.92
All industries	2,556	73.03	74.10	+	1.07

The above table shows that seven of the "twenty-five selected industries" experienced a falling off in the proportion of business done during the year, and eighteen show increases. The industries showing the largest increases are "furnaces, ranges and heaters"—16.57 per cent., and "hats, fur and felt," 14.86 per cent. For the twenty-five selected industries, the average proportion of business done for 1912 was 73.28, and 72.10 in 1911, the increase in 1912 is therefore 1.18 per cent. "Other industries" show an advance of 0.92 per cent. in the proportion of business done in 1912 as compared with the immediately preceding year, and the increase shown by "all industries," is as before stated, 1.07 per cent.; not a very great advance in the activity of industry during the year, but still, enough to show that some progress had been made. The industries that worked nearest to their full capacity during 1912 were: "Furnaces, ranges and heaters," 85.94 per cent.; "woolen and worsted goods," 85.89 per cent.; "paper," 83.94 per cent.; "oils," 80.88 per cent., and "cigars and tobacco," 80.13 per cent.

The decreases in the proportion of business done are, with the exception of "drawn wire and wire cloth," quite small; in two instances the falling off is only a small fraction more than one-half of one per cent., and the others range between a trifle less than one per cent., and 2.64 per cent. "Drawn wire and wire cloth" shows the largest falling off of all—8.71 per cent.

Table No. 10, the last of the series devoted to the statistical presentation of manufacturing industry in New Jersey for the year 1912, shows the character and measure of power used in our factories and workshops, as shown in the reports of individual establishments for that year.

The changes that have taken place in the character and quantity of power used for manufacturing purposes in 1912 as compared with 1911, are shown on the following table:

CHARACTER OF POWER.	Number of Motors.		Horse Power.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1912.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	Motors.	Horse Power.
Steam engines.....	4,506	4,568	470,959	481,579	+ 62	+ 10,620
Gas and gasoline engines.....	367	371	15,528	17,576	+ 4	+ 2,048
Water wheels (turbine).....	139	143	9,363	9,701	+ 4	+ 338
Water motors.....	16	26	107	591	+ 10	+ 484
Electric motors.....	14,494	17,938	172,844	198,440	+ 3,444	+ 25,596
Compressed air motors.....	58	54	5,258	5,063	- 4	- 195
Totals.....	19,580	23,100	674,059	712,950	+ 3,520	+ 38,891

The above table shows the total number of the several varieties of motors for the application of power to have been 19,580 in 1911, and 23,100 in 1912. The horse power developed and used in 1911 was 674,059, and in 1912, it was 712,950. The increase in the number of motors and the quantity of horse power used was therefore 3,520 and 38,891 respectively. All of the several varieties of motors in use excepting only the comparatively small number which derive their power from compressed air, show increases, the greatest being those actuated by electricity. The next greatest increase both in number and horse power is shown to have been steam engines. Gas and gasoline engines show a development in 1912 which exceeds that of 1911 to the extent of 2,048 horse power. A considerable increase is also shown in the number and power of water wheels.

The increase of power used in the factory industries of the state in 1912, is in proper proportion to the growth of industry during that year as shown by the totals of the series of tables considered in this review.

RECAPITULATION.

The following table gives a summary of the Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey for 1912 in comparison with similar data for 1911, showing the increases and decreases in the various totals presented in the ten general tables. This recapitulation epitomises the condition prevailing in manufacturing industry in New Jersey during the year 1912, and also shows numerically and by percentages, such changes as have taken place during the year covered by these statistics.

PARTICULARS.	1911	1912	Increase (+) or decrease (—)			
			Nnnumber		Per cent.	
Number of establishments operated under the factory system	2,475	2,556	+	81	+	3.2
Number of these owned by individuals and by partnerships.	765	754	—	11	—	1.4
Number of individual owners and partners.	1,342	1,328	—	14	—	1.0
Number owned by corporations.	1,710	1,802	+	92	+	5.4
Number of stockholders in these corporations.	110,091	127,383	+	17,272	+	15.7
Total number of stockholders and partners.	114,433	128,711	+	14,278	+	12.5
Total amount of capital invested	\$848,600,943	\$919,137,610	+	\$536,667	.....
Amount invested in land and buildings.	\$201,065,821	\$217,153,323	+	\$16,087,502	+	8.0
Amount invested in machinery, tools and implements.	\$191,550,019	\$198,048,476	+	\$6,498,457	+	3.4
Amount invested in other forms; cash on hand, etc.	\$455,985,103	\$503,935,811	+	\$47,950,708	+	10.5
Cost value of all stock or material used.	\$565,946,362	\$648,411,083	+	\$82,464,721	+	14.6
Selling value of all goods made or work done.	\$949,760,552	\$1,051,402,715	+	\$110,642,163	+	11.8
Average number of persons employed.	305,295	323,390	+	18,095	+	5.9
Number of these who are males 16 years of age and over.	222,997	236,460	+	13,463	+	6.0
Number of these who are females 16 years of age and over.	76,216	80,542	+	4,326	+	5.7
Number of these who are children below the age of 16 years.	6,082	6,388	+	306	+	5.0
Total amount paid in wages.	\$166,172,529	\$180,163,737	+	\$13,991,208	+	8.4
Average yearly earnings.	\$544.30	\$557.10	+	\$12.80	+	2.4
Average number of days in operation.	287.38	287.67	+	.29	.....
Average number of hours worked per day.	9.67	9.64	—	.03	—	0.3
Average number of hours worked per week.	55.24	55.26	+	.02	.....
Average proportion of business done.	73.03	74.10	+	1.07	+	1.5
Total horse power of all kinds used.	674,059	712,950	+	38,891	+	5.8

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders.—By Industries, 1912.

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number of Private Firms.	Properties and Firm Members.					Number of Corporations.	Stockholders.					Aggregate
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks and Trustees.	Total.	Partners and Stockholders	
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.	7	3	5				5	4	65	11	9	85	90	
2	Artisans' tools	40	19	26	3			29	21	213	91	35	339	368	
3	Art tile.	11	1		1			1	10	42	4		46	47	
4	Boilers, Tanks, etc.	18	7	12				12	11	648	596	76	1,320	1,332	
5	Boxes (wood and paper).	55	29	36	4	1		41	26	107	20	4	131	172	
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).	35	1	1				1	34	859	132	6	997	998	
7	Brick and terra cotta.	76	24	30			2	32	52	1,592	696	90	2,378	2,410	
8	Brushes.	17	11	12	2			14	6	19	3	2	24	38	
9	Buttons (metal).	10	1	2				2	9	39			46	48	
10	Buttons (pearl).	31	17	24	1			25	14	55		1	63	88	
11	Carpets and rugs.	5	2	5				5	3	15	12		27	32	
12	Carriages and wagons.	30	18	24				24	12	76	20	1	97	121	
13	Chemical products.	80	4	5	5			10	76	4,368	3,541	808	8,717	8,727	
14	Cigars and tobacco.	38	17	21				21	21	3,567	2,508	502	6,577	6,598	
15	Clothing.	17	12	17	1			18	5	14			14	32	
16	Confectionery.	11	2	5				5	9	90	4	3	97	102	
17	Cornices and skylights.	24	10	17	3	1		21	14	50	14		64	85	
18	Corsets and corset waists.	9	2	2				2	7	44	12	3	59	61	
19	Cutlery.	12	4	4				4	8	40		3	50	57	
20	Cotton goods.	37	11	18	1	2	1	22	26	224	90	19	333	355	
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	21	2	5				5	19	602	373	122	1,097	1,102	
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.	15							15	254	170	34	458	458	
23	Electrical appliances.	35	5	7				7	30	3,396	379	28	3,803	3,810	
24	Embroideries.	45	26	36	2			38	19	72	11		83	121	
25	Fertilizers.	12	2	4				4	10	3,209	3,501	269	6,979	6,983	
26	Food products.	34	6	16				16	28	530	124	14	668	684	
27	Foundry (brass).	20	9	11	1			12	11	105	24	3	132	144	
28	Foundry (iron).	58	14	25	1			26	44	3,386	610	104	4,100	4,126	
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.	16	2	4				4	14	651	549	58	1,258	1,262	

30	Gas and electric light fixtures.	13	2	2	2	2	11	75	11	1	87	89
31	Glass (cut tableware).	10	4	6	1	6	6	80	48	11	128	135
32	Glass (window and bottle).	21	5	21	1	22	16	224	32	11	267	289
33	Glass mirrors.	4	1	2	1	3	3	23	1	1	24	26
34	Graphite products.	6	3	3	3	3	3	99	61	26	186	189
35	Hats (fur and felt).	39	12	22	2	22	27	225	70	3	298	320
36	Hats (straw).	3	1	2	2	2	2	32	2	2	34	36
37	High explosives.	10	1	1	1	10	10	2,883	2	2	2,885	2,885
38	Inks and mucilage.	5	1	3	3	3	4	36	4	3	43	46
39	Jewelry.	122	61	133	3	137	61	223	46	3	272	409
40	Knit goods.	28	11	15	1	16	17	147	90	33	270	286
41	Leather.	85	33	54	1	55	52	269	53	96	418	473
42	Leather goods.	18	11	22	2	22	7	26	12	1	39	61
43	Lamps.	11	1	2	2	2	10	4,695	4,779	1,192	10,666	10,668
44	Lime and cement.	12	1	1	1	11	11	419	197	40	656	658
45	Machinery.	139	30	39	6	48	109	4,721	996	180	5,897	5,945
46	Mattresses and bedding.	7	1	2	2	2	6	59	25	25	84	86
47	Metal goods.	90	19	35	3	35	71	1,353	717	184	2,254	2,289
48	Metal novelties.	25	8	11	3	14	17	86	14	3	103	117
49	Mining (iron ore).	7	1	2	2	7	7	436	317	104	857	857
50	Musical instruments.	20	1	2	2	2	19	158	40	5	203	205
51	Oilcloth (floor and table).	9	6	6	6	6	3	280	163	18	461	467
52	Oils.	21	1	5	1	22	21	4,442	4,004	1,137	9,583	9,583
53	Paints.	17	4	5	1	6	13	231	135	34	400	406
54	Paper.	51	11	19	3	22	40	1,049	142	22	1,213	1,235
55	Pig iron.	4	1	4	4	4	4	139	48	4	191	191
56	Pottery.	55	8	12	1	13	47	402	202	45	649	662
57	Printing and bookbinding.	19	7	20	1	21	12	88	21	2	109	130
58	Quarrying stone.	21	2	2	2	2	19	57	11	2	70	72
59	Roofing (metal and tar).	9	1	6	2	9	9	64	10	4	78	78
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft).	55	3	6	2	8	52	6,130	4,018	211	10,359	10,367
61	Saddles and harness.	6	3	5	3	5	3	8	1	1	9	14
62	Saddlery and harness hardware.	11	3	4	1	4	8	39	12	1	51	55
63	Scientific instruments.	23	1	2	2	2	22	299	50	9	358	360
64	Sash, blinds and doors.	33	10	17	1	18	23	121	30	1	152	170
65	Shoes.	29	14	29	1	30	15	58	16	4	78	108
66	Shirts.	28	18	31	1	33	10	288	64	1	353	386
67	Shirt waists (women).	5	4	7	1	7	1	4	1	1	4	11
68	Shipbuilding.	17	2	3	2	3	15	128	31	16	175	178
69	Silk (broad and ribbon).	188	71	123	2	125	117	549	99	21	669	794
70	Silk dyeing.	25	5	6	1	6	20	187	42	2	229	235
71	Silk throwing.	32	15	26	1	26	17	48	15	1	63	89
72	Silk mill supplies.	17	12	28	1	28	5	17	7	1	24	52
73	Silver goods.	22	5	10	1	11	17	103	52	10	165	176
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper etc.).	13	1	1	1	1	12	5,607	2,648	427	8,682	8,683
75	Soap and tallow.	16	3	7	1	7	13	3,365	27	3	3,395	3,402
76	Steel and iron (bar).	7	1	7	1	7	7	46	5	1	52	52
77	Steel and iron (structural).	34	5	7	1	7	29	159	19	3	181	188
78	Steel and iron (forging).	14	2	1	1	2	12	402	201	45	648	650

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders.—By Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number of Private Firms.	Properties and Firm Members.					Stockholders.					Partners and Stockholders.	Aggregate.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.	Number of Corporations.	Males.	Females.	Banks and Trustees.	Total.		
79	Textile products.	13	1	1	1			2	1	97	41		138	140	
80	Thread.	8	1	1	1			3	1	*934	*901		*1,837	1,838	
81	Trunks and traveling bags.	13	1	1	1			3	1	39	16		55	68	
82	Trunk and bag hardware.	9	1	1	1			3	1	32	4		36	44	
83	Typewriters and supplies.	6	1	1	1			3	1	36			36	36	
84	Underwear (women's and children's).	25	11	18	1			19	14	43	6		49	67	
85	Varnishes.	15	3	3	3			9	12	96	40	14	150	156	
86	Watches cases and material.	10	3	3	3			9	1	176	121	33	330	333	
87	Window shades.	3	1	1	1			3	1	3	3		10	11	
88	Wooden goods.	39	1	24	1			26	22	147	37	3	187	213	
89	Woolen and worsted goods.	28	1	22	1	1		24	21	395	244	88	727	751	
90	Unclassified.	112	16	24	3			27	94	48,439	49,880	1,394	49,713	49,740	
	All industries.	2,556	754	1,251	59	6	12	1,328	1,802	75,352	44,399	7,632	127,383	128,711	

*Two establishments not reporting these items.

†One establishment not reporting these items.

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested.—By Industries, 1912.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	CAPITAL INVESTED IN				Total amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable, Stock in Process of Manufacture, Cash on hand.		
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.	7	\$547,677	\$540,477	\$2,006,439	\$3,094,593	
2	Artisans' tools.	40	1,232,495	1,507,484	2,012,096	4,752,075	
3	Art tile.	11	614,420	237,426	348,946	1,200,792	
4	Boiler, tanks etc.	18	3,070,197	1,893,718	8,801,001	13,764,916	
5	Boxes (wood and paper)...	55	738,198	651,291	1,110,422	2,499,911	
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale, and porter)	35	11,996,760	6,356,027	22,023,466	40,376,253	
7	Brick and terra cotta.	76	13,448,350	3,545,236	8,020,547	25,014,133	
8	Brushes.	17	92,849	84,616	181,778	359,243	
9	Buttons (metal)....	10	295,841	526,381	729,196	1,551,418	
10	Buttons (pearl)....	31	236,054	298,909	788,459	1,323,422	
11	Carpets and rugs.	5	382,913	484,682	1,542,891	2,410,486	
12	Carriages and wagons.	30	534,644	262,073	863,250	1,659,967	
13	Chemical products.	80	10,947,663	12,415,687	20,021,248	43,384,598	
14	Cigars and tobacco.	38	3,939,485	1,851,430	29,182,906	34,973,821	
15	Clothing.	17	144,176	89,813	823,271	1,057,260	
16	Confectionery.	11	245,017	314,857	598,096	1,157,970	
17	Cornices and skylights.	24	220,786	165,485	485,542	871,813	
18	Corsets and corset-waists.	9	127,565	215,061	1,648,474	1,991,100	
19	Cutlery.	12	245,363	274,979	854,727	1,375,069	
20	Cotton goods.	37	2,630,703	2,732,337	4,713,033	10,076,073	
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).	21	3,290,252	3,683,008	2,374,733	9,347,993	
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	15	984,451	1,522,272	18,345,607	20,852,330	
23	Electrical appliances.	35	3,627,628	4,975,042	16,144,863	24,747,533	
24	Embroideries.	45	611,314	998,261	1,117,590	2,727,165	
25	Fertilizers.	12	778,361	618,641	5,220,093	6,617,095	
26	Food products.	34	3,732,717	2,401,024	5,920,526	12,054,267	
27	Foundry (brass).	20	867,963	419,423	1,215,899	2,503,285	
28	Foundry (iron).	58	5,926,749	4,347,655	12,310,064	22,584,468	
29	Furnaces, ranges, heaters.	16	2,597,753	889,450	6,162,310	9,649,513	
30	Gas and electric light fix't's	13	104,945	171,499	496,395	772,839	
31	Glass (cut tableware).	10	57,442	49,712	374,588	481,742	
32	Glass (window and bottle).	21	1,969,997	816,178	2,843,491	5,629,666	
33	Glass mirrors.	4	83,000	69,000	316,500	468,500	
34	Graphite products.	6	1,522,849	1,256,755	2,614,936	5,394,540	
35	Hats (fur and felt).	39	1,171,791	813,496	2,729,394	4,714,681	
36	Hats (straw).	3	173,185	92,009	380,729	645,923	
37	High explosives.	1	7,708,002	.....	3,690,984	11,398,986
38	Inks and mucilage.	5	211,801	113,972	444,806	770,579	
39	Jewelry.	122	576,366	1,095,137	8,537,200	10,208,703	
40	Knit goods.	28	876,089	1,438,085	1,548,578	3,862,752	
41	Leather.	85	4,706,132	2,290,429	13,290,221	20,286,782	
42	Leather goods.	18	359,963	134,958	622,953	1,117,874	
43	Lamps.	11	1,486,212	1,766,823	6,846,684	10,099,719	
44	Lime and cement.	12	3,197,506	6,834,414	1,994,085	12,026,005	
45	Machinery.	139	13,557,712	14,394,275	31,315,331	59,267,318	
46	Mattresses and bedding.	7	399,225	215,168	868,238	1,482,631	
47	Metal goods.	90	4,150,565	6,149,920	8,843,713	19,144,198	
48	Metal novelties.	25	442,868	691,523	848,599	1,982,990	
49	Mining (iron ore).	7	1,060,000	465,000	1,018,377	2,543,377	
50	Musical instruments.	20	1,080,038	1,131,026	1,913,302	4,124,366	
51	Oilcloth (floor and table) .	9	3,215,036	2,060,466	3,618,965	8,894,467	
52	Oils.	21	9,471,312	23,324,613	41,396,143	74,192,068	
53	Paints.	17	2,449,728	1,176,822	3,758,530	7,385,080	
54	Paper.	51	3,724,738	4,290,931	3,951,772	11,967,441	
55	Pig iron.	4	3,230,000	1,030,000	1,651,233	5,911,233	

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested.—By Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	CAPITAL INVESTED IN			Total amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills receivable, stock in process of manufacture. Cash on hand.	
56	Pottery.....	55	3,676,070	1,074,174	5,924,540	10,674,784
57	Printing and bookbinding.....	19	1,002,904	1,509,562	3,557,577	6,070,043
58	Quarrying stone.....	21	712,791	470,586	1,181,710	2,365,087
59	Roofing (metal and tar)....	9	792,531	951,627	558,001	2,302,159
60	Rubber goods (hard, soft)...	55	5,680,952	5,880,153	19,244,889	30,814,994
61	Saddles and harness.....	6	5,000	13,250	29,000	47,250
62	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	11	393,789	345,588	1,021,518	1,760,895
63	Scientific instruments.....	23	3,015,262	1,702,993	9,757,409	14,475,664
64	Sash, blinds and doors.....	33	452,913	348,448	2,197,877	2,999,238
65	Shoes.....	29	425,955	639,882	2,039,129	3,104,966
66	Shirts.....	28	400,380	277,869	3,111,886	3,790,135
67	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	.....	11,000	21,900	32,900
68	Shipbuilding.....	17	5,141,688	3,516,146	10,277,603	27,935,437
69	Silk (broad and ribbon)....	188	5,094,614	10,774,622	21,226,560	37,095,796
70	Silk dyeing.....	25	3,711,150	5,644,236	12,634,866	21,990,252
71	Silk throwing.....	32	278,608	787,062	157,307	1,222,977
72	Silk mill supplies.....	17	235,866	221,030	318,449	775,345
73	Silver goods.....	22	209,674	608,185	1,817,440	2,635,299
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	13	3,414,746	3,842,059	12,358,306	d19,615,111
75	Soap and tallow.....	16	3,605,996	2,037,147	5,711,374	11,354,522
76	Steel and iron (bar).....	7	1,096,105	1,283,359	1,385,897	3,765,361
77	Steel and iron (structural).....	34	2,298,641	4,626,855	3,192,369	10,117,865
78	Steel and iron (forging)....	14	6,669,176	6,222,979	3,373,588	16,265,743
79	Textile products.....	13	931,985	1,051,806	2,762,601	4,746,392
80	Thread.....	8	881,099	991,010	2,695,545	a4,567,654
81	Trunks and traveling bags.....	13	171,902	68,224	680,557	920,683
82	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	313,590	515,680	757,091	1,587,261
83	Typewriters and supplies.....	6	153,768	358,157	885,707	1,397,632
84	Underwear (women's and children's).....	25	201,186	184,759	972,252	1,358,197
85	Varnishes.....	15	1,228,775	323,259	2,100,609	3,652,643
86	Watches, cases and material.....	10	1,080,311	1,735,216	2,005,911	4,821,438
87	Window shades.....	3	54,000	21,600	58,707	134,307
88	Wooden goods.....	39	819,921	472,156	1,347,675	2,639,752
89	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	8,164,594	8,610,610	23,336,743	40,111,947
90	Unclassified.....	112	13,742,535	4,743,231	14,749,093	bd33,234,859
All industries.....		2,556	\$217,153,323	\$198,048,476	\$503,935,811	\$919,137,610

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.

f. 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, 1912.—(Continued).

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Cost value of stock used.	Selling value at manufactory of goods made.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.	7	\$595,465	\$1,355,741
2	Artisans' tools.	40	1,446,715	3,882,620
3	Art tile.	11	295,501	1,087,096
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.	18	2,797,249	5,479,774
5	Boxes, (wood and paper).	55	2,160,453	4,001,888
6	Brewing, (lager beer, ale and porter.	35	6,776,117	22,001,871
7	Brick and terra cotta.	76	3,297,603	10,522,591
8	Brushes.	17	279,468	606,882
9	Buttons (metal).	10	661,119	1,983,676
10	Buttons (pearl).	31	1,175,327	2,681,676
11	Carpets and rugs.	5	1,077,943	1,984,524
12	Carriages and wagons.	30	820,095	2,020,927
13	Chemical products.	80	24,518,810	44,778,136
14	Cigars and tobacco.	38	18,825,053	33,213,606
15	Clothing.	17	1,610,538	2,579,417
16	Confectionery.	11	1,314,379	2,112,899
17	Cornices and skylights.	24	834,223	1,784,596
18	Corsets and corset-waists.	9	2,190,467	4,955,190
19	Cutlery.	12	372,728	1,399,639
20	Cotton goods.	37	9,929,817	14,632,098
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).	21	4,279,186	7,645,926
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.	15	32,426,008	40,998,889
23	Electrical appliances.	35	*12,378,165	*21,616,490
24	Embroideries.	45	2,629,071	5,475,660
25	Fertilizers.	12	5,681,567	7,783,731
26	Food products.	34	29,619,950	38,577,939
27	Foundry (brass).	20	3,014,958	4,469,850
28	Foundry (iron).	58	9,343,498	17,804,907
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.	16	3,910,409	6,984,516
30	Gas and electric light fixtures.	13	268,622	550,260
31	Glass (cut tableware).	10	338,210	756,834
32	Glass (window and bottle).	21	2,593,761	*6,073,760
33	Glass mirrors.	4	222,690	368,800
34	Graphite products.	6	2,058,936	4,420,135
35	Hats (fur and felt).	39	4,360,271	9,087,749
36	Hats (straw).	3	885,092	1,419,336
37	High explosives.	10	9,050,273	16,879,944
38	Inks and mucilage.	5	236,351	558,908
39	Jewelry.	122	6,570,597	†11,832,106
40	Knit goods.	28	7,635,125	11,383,901
41	Leather.	85	23,586,804	34,502,978
42	Leather goods.	18	918,171	1,714,413
43	Lamps.	11	3,927,280	8,520,324
44	Lime and cement.	12	2,130,450	3,911,306
45	Machinery.	139	17,920,602	43,336,084
46	Mattresses and bedding.	7	1,195,636	1,989,588
47	Metal goods.	90	11,426,483	21,068,745
48	Metal novelties.	25	958,561	2,370,102
49	Mining (iron ore).	7	303,553	1,083,282
50	Musical instruments.	20	1,681,038	4,770,369
51	Oilcloth (floor and table).	9	9,240,935	12,652,300
52	Oils.	21	85,878,835	99,680,454
53	Paints.	17	9,516,762	12,971,331
54	Paper.	51	8,273,057	14,779,619
55	Pig iron.	4	620,163	851,325
56	Pottery.	55	2,702,707	9,201,292
57	Printing and bookbinding.	19	1,545,910	3,665,323

TABLE No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done.—
By Industries, 1912.

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Cost value of stock used.	Selling value at manufactory of goods made.
58	Quarrying stone.	21	671,851	2,343,136
59	Roofing (metal and tar).	9	2,092,542	3,382,325
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft).	55	24,864,760	38,527,590
61	Saddles and harness.	6	53,174	101,428
62	Saddlery and harness hardware.	11	832,929	1,612,083
63	Scientific instruments.	23	6,051,066	13,232,328
64	Sash, blinds and doors.	33	1,694,716	2,916,506
65	Shoes.	29	4,381,877	7,757,841
66	Shirts.	28	2,328,095	4,411,006
67	Shirt waists (women's).	5	124,801	342,450
68	Shipbuilding.	17	5,078,176	10,260,268
69	Silk (broad and ribbon).	188	29,883,319	52,435,529
70	Silk dyeing.	25	4,099,723	10,342,382
71	Silk throwing.	32	162,333	921,633
72	Silk mill supplies.	17	385,575	987,942
73	Silver goods.	22	1,318,446	3,619,041
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.). ...	13	40,486,322	56,829,419
75	Soap and tallow.	16	20,214,435	28,578,212
76	Steel and iron (bar).	7	1,469,037	2,782,266
77	Steel and iron (structural).	34	7,363,846	11,731,138
78	Steel and iron (forging).	14	2,913,790	5,663,334
79	Textile products.	13	4,507,731	7,725,104
80	Thread.	8	†2,898,755	†3,855,828
81	Trunks and traveling bags.	13	694,017	1,258,726
82	Trunk and bag hardware.	9	768,251	1,970,529
83	Typewriters and supplies.	6	340,515	949,397
84	Underwear (women's and children's)	25	1,691,001	3,399,204
85	Varnishes.	15	2,333,287	4,877,473
86	Watches, cases and material.	10	2,060,214	4,701,630
87	Window shades.	3	197,137	305,818
88	Wooden goods.	39	2,163,622	4,478,998
89	Woolen and worsted goods.	28	25,431,604	39,431,811
90	Unclassified.	112	*48,545,379	*64,832,137
All industries.		2,556	\$648,411,083	\$1,051,402,715

*One establishment not reporting these items.

†Two establishments not reporting these items.

TABLE No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1912.—Aggregates.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest Over Least Number.	
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Year and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per cent.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.....	7	427	.....	6	433	538	332	206	38.2
2	Artisans' tools.....	40	2,533	102	48	2,683	2,738	2,654	84	3.0
3	Art tile.....	11	645	312	46	1,003	1,057	953	104	9.8
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.....	18	1,786	.....	.....	1,786	1,981	1,583	398	20.1
5	Boxes, (wood and paper).....	55	1,226	1,268	148	2,642	2,769	2,494	275	9.9
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	35	2,486	.....	.....	2,486	2,576	2,400	176	6.8
7	Brick and terra cotta.....	76	8,429	7	33	8,469	9,646	6,664	2,982	30.9
8	Brushes.....	17	252	130	2	384	402	346	56	13.9
9	Buttons (metal).....	10	475	659	39	1,173	1,469	1,044	425	28.9
10	Buttons (pearl).....	31	1,255	473	45	1,773	1,859	1,697	162	8.7
11	Carpets and rugs.....	5	538	292	19	849	907	790	117	12.9
12	Carriages and wagons.....	30	973	.....	.....	973	1,027	928	99	9.6
13	Chemical products.....	80	7,194	2,210	128	9,532	9,746	9,291	455	4.7
14	Cigars and tobacco.....	38	2,149	8,782	574	11,505	12,323	10,815	1,508	12.2
15	Clothing.....	17	570	750	2	1,322	1,381	1,255	126	9.1
16	Confectionery.....	11	261	415	40	716	963	624	339	35.2
17	Cornices and skylights.....	24	615	.....	.....	615	659	552	107	16.2
18	Corsets and corset-waists.....	9	212	2,339	81	2,632	2,783	2,437	346	12.4
19	Cutlery.....	12	993	139	13	1,145	1,209	1,079	130	10.7
20	Cotton goods.....	37	2,145	4,124	243	6,512	6,675	6,243	432	6.6
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	21	3,404	773	72	4,249	4,349	4,172	177	40.7
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	15	8,343	749	2	9,094	9,664	8,853	811	8.4
23	Electrical appliances.....	35	7,303	1,331	44	8,678	9,589	7,589	2,000	20.9
24	Embroideries.....	45	637	2,216	358	3,211	3,346	3,126	220	6.6
25	Fertilizers.....	12	1,336	10	.....	1,346	1,674	976	698	41.7
26	Food products.....	34	3,691	714	45	4,450	5,368	3,784	1,584	29.5
27	Foundry (brass).....	20	1,364	36	8	1,408	1,444	1,339	105	7.3
28	Foundry (iron).....	58	9,067	128	25	9,220	9,846	8,690	1,156	11.7
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	16	2,282	88	3	2,373	2,630	2,110	520	19.7

30 Gas and electrical light fixtures.....	13	280	23	303	342	276	66	19.0
31 Glass (cut tableware).....	10	404	65	507	560	440	120	21.4
32 Glass (window and bottle)*.....	21	5,573	152	5,904	7,276	1,874	5,402	74.2
33 Glass mirrors.....	4	129	20	157	166	131	35	21.1
34 Graphite products.....	6	1,066	1,285	2,430	2,475	2,265	210	8.5
35 Hats (fur and felt).....	39	3,959	1,351	5,342	5,670	5,089	581	10.2
36 Hats (straw).....	3	282	333	621	898	238	660	73.5
37 High explosives.....	10	2,608	157	2,775	3,088	2,533	555	18.0
38 Inks and mucilage.....	5	82	1	83	91	78	13	14.3
39 Jewelry.....	122	2,722	911	3,686	3,804	3,585	219	5.8
40 Knit goods.....	28	1,346	1,968	3,445	3,674	3,236	438	11.9
41 Leather.....	85	7,156	107	7,284	7,737	6,935	802	10.4
42 Leather goods.....	18	573	310	908	924	873	51	5.5
43 Lamps.....	11	1,886	3,665	5,592	6,185	3,717	2,468	39.9
44 Lime and cement.....	12	1,541	24	1,565	1,820	864	956	52.5
45 Machinery.....	139	21,194	627	21,844	22,969	20,734	2,235	9.7
46 Mattresses and bedding.....	7	503	55	560	626	497	129	20.6
47 Metal goods.....	90	7,115	1,881	9,173	9,569	8,804	765	8.0
48 Metal novelties.....	25	983	261	1,301	1,441	1,207	234	16.2
49 Mining (iron ore).....	7	1,114	.....	1,114	1,301	966	335	25.7
50 Musical instruments.....	20	1,747	355	2,124	2,387	1,986	401	16.8
51 Oilcloth (floor and table).....	9	2,317	20	2,360	2,411	2,264	147	6.1
52 Oils.....	21	7,303	19	7,366	7,862	6,676	1,186	15.1
53 Paints.....	17	1,339	112	1,470	1,527	1,403	124	8.1
54 Paper.....	51	3,347	353	3,753	4,078	3,559	519	12.7
55 Pig iron.....	4	349	.....	349	384	291	93	24.2
56 Pottery.....	55	4,975	981	6,051	6,352	5,744	608	9.6
57 Printing and bookbinding.....	19	935	435	1,380	1,455	1,306	149	10.2
58 Quarrying stone.....	21	1,459	.....	1,459	1,831	1,408	423	23.1
59 Roofing (metal and tar).....	9	573	14	587	631	547	84	13.3
60 Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	55	7,393	1,341	8,871	9,393	8,321	1,072	11.4
61 Saddles and harness.....	6	49	5	54	57	51	6	10.5
62 Saddlery and harness hardware.....	11	643	180	823	844	801	43	5.1
63 Scientific instruments.....	23	5,537	759	6,372	7,965	5,688	2,277	28.6
64 Sash, blinds and doors.....	33	963	.....	963	1,010	875	135	13.3
65 Shoes.....	29	2,420	1,516	4,058	4,176	3,850	326	7.8
66 Shirts.....	28	863	2,875	3,868	3,979	3,711	268	6.7
67 Shirts waists (women's).....	5	9	475	498	532	455	77	14.5
68 Shipbuilding.....	17	6,561	.....	6,561	6,977	5,737	1,240	17.8
69 Silk (broad and ribbon).....	188	9,945	10,479	21,130	21,927	20,165	1,762	8.0
70 Silk dyeing.....	25	4,804	968	5,808	6,245	5,261	984	15.8
71 Silk throwing.....	32	508	818	1,397	1,490	1,313	177	11.9
72 Silk mill supplies.....	17	518	153	740	843	690	153	18.1
73 Silver goods.....	22	1,122	320	1,460	1,599	1,382	217	13.6
74 Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	13	4,740	5	4,745	4,931	4,233	698	14.2
75 Soap and tallow.....	16	1,824	585	2,487	2,590	2,427	163	6.3
76 Steel and iron (bar).....	7	1,307	81	1,396	1,539	1,196	343	22.3
77 Steel and iron (structural).....	34	3,724	9	3,734	4,228	3,127	1,101	26.0
78 Steel and iron (forging).....	14	2,545	5	2,567	2,734	2,380	354	12.9
79 Textile products.....	13	1,064	673	1,844	1,935	1,779	156	8.1

TABLE No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1912.—
Aggregates.— (Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest Over Least Number.	
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Year and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per cent.
80	Thread.	8	1,930	3,438	495	5,863	5,908	5,815	93	1.6
81	Trunks and traveling bags.	13	482	29	5	516	547	470	77	14.1
82	Trunk and bag hardware.	9	1,190	390	62	1,642	1,799	1,527	272	15.1
83	Typewriters and supplies.	6	242	25	1	268	297	232	65	21.9
84	Underwear (women's and children's).	25	183	2,232	21	2,436	2,556	2,208	348	13.7
85	Varnishes.	15	333	14	1	348	375	328	47	12.5
86	Watches, cases and material.	10	1,789	931	56	2,776	2,828	2,615	213	7.5
87	Window shades.	3	73	4	.....	77	83	70	13	15.6
88	Wooden goods.	39	1,909	31	23	1,963	2,045	1,913	132	6.5
89	Woolen and worsted goods.	28	6,618	7,276	833	14,727	15,523	13,047	2,476	15.9
90	Unclassified.	112	7,721	1,393	129	9,243	9,808	8,639	1,169	11.9
	All industries.	2,556	236,460	80,542	6,388	323,390	346,915	294,652	52,263	15.1

*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, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	400	....	5	405
February.....	423	....	9	432
March.....	443	....	10	453
April.....	456	....	10	466
May.....	445	....	10	455
June.....	443	....	6	449
July.....	428	....	5	433
August.....	332	....	....	332
September.....	365	....	1	366
October.....	392	....	4	396
November.....	467	....	5	472
December.....	533	....	5	538

ARTISANS' TOOLS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	2,523	92	39	2,654
February.....	2,541	92	42	2,675
March.....	2,546	88	43	2,677
April.....	2,535	95	45	2,675
May.....	2,549	97	45	2,691
June.....	2,542	97	48	2,687
July.....	2,496	115	53	2,664
August.....	2,499	110	54	2,663
September.....	2,515	110	52	2,677
October.....	2,523	108	51	2,682
November.....	2,549	110	56	2,715
December.....	2,577	100	52	2,738

ART TILE—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January..	638	311	45	994
February.....	618	320	43	981
March.....	606	301	46	953
April.....	623	297	44	964
May.....	617	304	45	966
June.....	625	299	45	969
July.....	673	318	50	1,041
August.....	658	326	49	1,033
September.....	675	333	49	1,057
October.....	673	321	47	1,041
November.....	669	312	46	1,027
December.....	663	306	47	1,016

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,635	.....	.....	1,635
February.....	1,583	.....	.....	1,583
March.....	1,651	.....	.....	1,651
April.....	1,705	.....	.....	1,705
May.....	1,813	.....	.....	1,813
June.....	1,853	.....	.....	1,853
July.....	1,783	.....	.....	1,783
August.....	1,717	.....	.....	1,717
September.....	1,825	.....	.....	1,825
October.....	1,922	.....	.....	1,922
November.....	1,963	.....	.....	1,963
December.....	1,981	.....	.....	1,981

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,196	1,306	131	2,633
February.....	1,194	1,161	139	2,494
March.....	1,223	1,272	141	2,636
April.....	1,234	1,286	147	2,667
May.....	1,237	1,255	145	2,637
June.....	1,213	1,202	145	2,560
July.....	1,201	1,221	150	2,572
August.....	1,210	1,262	153	2,630
September.....	1,238	1,265	157	2,660
October.....	1,253	1,285	159	2,697
November.....	1,249	1,367	153	2,769
December.....	1,259	1,340	156	2,755

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	2,423	.....	.....	2,423
February.....	2,400	.....	.....	2,400
March.....	2,433	.....	.....	2,433
April.....	2,463	.....	.....	2,463
May.....	2,483	.....	.....	2,483
June.....	2,517	.....	.....	2,517
July.....	2,576	.....	.....	2,576
August.....	2,550	.....	.....	2,550
September.....	2,538	.....	.....	2,538
October.....	2,482	.....	.....	2,482
November.....	2,493	.....	.....	2,493
December.....	2,466	.....	.....	2,466

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	6,706	2	16	6,724
February.....	6,646	2	16	6,664
March.....	7,252	2	17	7,271
April.....	8,863	10	41	8,914
May.....	9,328	10	45	9,383
June.....	9,335	10	53	9,398
July.....	9,583	10	53	9,646
August.....	9,541	10	54	9,605
September.....	9,228	10	35	9,273
October.....	8,879	10	25	8,914
November.....	8,222	3	20	8,245
December.....	7,564	3	20	7,587

BRUSHES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	237	108	1	346
February.....	252	128	1	381
March.....	254	130	1	385
April.....	262	126	1	389
May.....	252	119	1	372
June.....	256	127	3	386
July.....	251	128	3	382
August.....	247	134	3	384
September.....	251	148	2	401
October.....	257	143	2	402
November.....	252	140	2	394
December.....	252	135	2	389

BUTTONS (METAL)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	504	522	35	1,061
February.....	495	559	39	1,093
March.....	503	609	35	1,147
April.....	454	567	39	1,060
May.....	449	562	33	1,044
June.....	454	610	37	1,101
July.....	448	634	42	1,124
August.....	455	648	43	1,146
September.....	463	704	43	1,210
October.....	501	846	42	1,389
November.....	496	933	40	1,469
December.....	483	709	39	1,231

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

BUTTONS (PEARL)—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,283	474	47	1,804
February.....	1,309	477	48	1,834
March.....	1,328	482	49	1,859
April.....	1,315	497	45	1,857
May.....	1,269	500	45	1,814
June.....	1,223	489	45	1,757
July.....	1,203	472	50	1,725
August.....	1,220	473	45	1,738
September.....	1,243	441	40	1,724
October.....	1,208	450	39	1,697
November.....	1,223	456	39	1,718
December.....	1,243	465	43	1,751

CARPETS AND RUGS—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	553	271	18	842
February.....	514	267	14	795
March.....	508	266	16	790
April.....	515	275	15	805
May.....	518	285	17	820
June.....	531	286	27	844
July.....	544	297	18	859
August.....	530	304	22	856
September.....	543	305	22	870
October.....	563	318	23	904
November.....	564	317	22	903
December.....	573	316	18	907

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	928	.....	.....	928
February.....	956	.....	.....	956
March.....	1,013	.....	.....	1,013
April.....	1,027	.....	.....	1,027
May.....	1,023	.....	.....	1,023
June.....	975	.....	.....	975
July.....	988	.....	.....	988
August.....	1,007	.....	.....	1,007
September.....	938	.....	.....	938
October.....	951	.....	.....	951
November.....	942	.....	.....	942
December.....	928	.....	.....	928

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—EIGHTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	6,876	2,292	123	9,291
February.....	6,981	2,303	107	9,391
March.....	7,177	2,218	110	9,505
April.....	7,200	2,231	111	9,542
May.....	7,212	2,243	116	9,571
June.....	7,108	2,207	113	9,428
July.....	7,109	2,224	130	9,463
August.....	7,370	2,060	142	9,572
September.....	7,275	2,160	148	9,583
October.....	7,382	2,210	154	9,746
November.....	7,362	2,167	146	9,675
December.....	7,279	2,206	137	9,622

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	2,040	8,280	495	10,815
February.....	2,078	8,334	491	10,903
March.....	2,120	8,416	505	11,041
April.....	2,120	8,506	516	11,142
May.....	2,134	8,620	538	11,292
June.....	2,127	8,650	537	11,314
July.....	2,086	8,672	566	11,324
August.....	2,165	9,023	615	11,803
September.....	2,194	9,092	623	11,909
October.....	2,235	9,189	640	12,064
November.....	2,234	9,232	667	12,133
December.....	2,259	9,367	697	12,323

CLOTHING—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	536	719	....	1,255
February.....	560	734	....	1,294
March.....	561	735	2	1,298
April.....	560	753	3	1,316
May.....	545	755	4	1,304
June.....	572	754	4	1,330
July.....	571	745	4	1,320
August.....	585	752	4	1,341
September.....	601	776	4	1,381
October.....	575	763	2	1,340
November.....	572	755	2	1,329
December.....	597	758	....	1,355

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

CONFECTIONERY—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	248	348	37	633
February	260	340	39	639
March	256	352	43	651
April	241	354	29	624
May	241	358	32	631
June	241	365	36	642
July	235	352	38	625
August	253	378	42	673
September	273	426	42	741
October	289	513	46	848
November	308	604	51	963
December	294	586	44	924

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	643	....	....	643
February	606	....	....	606
March	591	....	....	591
April	552	....	....	552
May	609	....	....	609
June	610	....	....	610
July	601	....	....	601
August	645	....	....	645
September	654	....	....	654
October	650	....	....	650
November	565	....	....	565
December	650	....	....	650

CORSETS AND CORSET-WAISTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	200	2,161	81	2,442
February	216	2,321	88	2,625
March	226	2,387	84	2,697
April	219	2,481	83	2,783
May	210	2,424	77	2,711
June	208	2,152	77	2,437
July	208	2,388	77	2,673
August	208	2,308	75	2,591
September	213	2,378	85	2,676
October	218	2,440	77	2,735
November	202	2,337	85	2,624
December	212	2,297	86	2,595

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

CUTLERY—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years	Total Number Employed.
January.....	947	127	5	1,079
February.....	958	130	8	1,096
March.....	953	135	9	1,097
April.....	959	136	6	1,101
May.....	988	139	7	1,134
June.....	967	140	8	1,115
July.....	1,001	146	13	1,160
August.....	1,014	140	16	1,170
September.....	1,039	148	22	1,209
October.....	1,011	146	21	1,178
November.....	1,039	150	20	1,209
December.....	1,040	136	20	1,196

COTTON GOODS—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,980	4,055	208	6,243
February.....	2,034	4,068	210	6,312
March.....	2,081	4,117	223	6,421
April.....	2,071	4,152	218	6,441
May.....	2,156	4,138	279	6,573
June.....	2,189	4,107	283	6,579
July.....	2,189	4,078	250	6,517
August.....	2,236	4,128	243	6,607
September.....	2,188	4,150	255	6,593
October.....	2,160	4,160	258	6,587
November.....	2,208	4,145	247	6,600
December.....	2,247	4,179	249	6,675

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	3,388	768	73	4,229
February.....	3,431	779	66	4,276
March.....	3,480	795	74	4,349
April.....	3,478	784	80	4,342
May.....	3,467	792	74	4,333
June.....	3,379	806	71	4,256
July.....	3,233	758	62	4,053
August.....	3,395	779	72	4,246
September.....	3,339	764	69	4,172
October.....	3,355	756	75	4,186
November.....	3,386	750	72	4,208
December.....	3,522	739	76	4,337

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	8,110	739	4	8,853
February.....	8,155	757	5	8,917
March.....	8,154	754	4	8,912
April.....	8,163	757	2	8,922
May.....	8,226	708	....	8 934
June.....	8,235	694	1	8,930
July.....	8,278	713	4	8,995
August.....	8,325	719	4	9,048
September.....	8,374	724	2	9,100
October.....	8,616	806	1	9,423
November.....	8,616	814	....	9,430
December.....	8,861	801	2	9,664

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	6,320	1,224	45	7,589
February.....	6,459	1,213	46	7,718
March.....	6,631	1,227	43	7,901
April.....	6,781	1,286	44	8,111
May.....	7,063	1,295	45	8,403
June.....	7,395	1,389	46	8,830
July.....	7,470	1,425	43	8,938
August.....	7,563	1,418	45	9,026
September.....	7,770	1,365	44	9,179
October.....	7,988	1,354	46	9,388
November.....	8,136	1,410	43	9,589
December.....	8,064	1,369	40	9,473

EMBROIDERIES—FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	642	2,221	350	3,213
February.....	653	2,197	342	3,192
March.....	637	2,182	346	3,165
April.....	661	2,261	351	3,273
May.....	665	2,301	380	3,346
June.....	632	2,200	375	3,207
July.....	612	2,144	370	3,126
August.....	626	2,169	360	3,155
September.....	621	2,235	364	3,220
October.....	637	2,244	352	3,233
November.....	625	2,214	354	3,193
December.....	636	2,218	352	3,206

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—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.....	1,238	10	....	1,248
February.....	1,428	10	....	1,438
March.....	1,661	13	....	1,674
April.....	1,642	12	....	1,654
May.....	1,462	10	....	1,472
June.....	1,259	6	....	1,265
July.....	974	2	....	976
August.....	1,264	8	....	1,272
September.....	1,448	10	....	1,458
October.....	1,214	8	....	1,222
November.....	1,259	14	....	1,273
December.....	1,185	13	....	1,198

FOOD PRODUCTS—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	3,608	737	45	4,390
February.....	3,643	752	43	4,438
March.....	3,501	706	43	4,250
April.....	3,676	658	38	4,372
May.....	3,344	531	32	3,907
June.....	3,253	499	32	3,784
July.....	3,384	447	36	3,867
August.....	3,867	797	45	4,709
September.....	4,294	1,013	61	5,368
October.....	4,189	840	61	5,090
November.....	3,739	791	52	4,582
December.....	3,791	800	53	4,644

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,349	36	5	1,390
February.....	1,297	35	7	1,339
March.....	1,376	35	7	1,418
April.....	1,399	37	8	1,444
May.....	1,378	35	8	1,421
June.....	1,362	36	11	1,409
July.....	1,363	37	11	1,411
August.....	1,391	37	10	1,438
September.....	1,371	36	9	1,416
October.....	1,346	38	8	1,392
November.....	1,347	38	8	1,393
December.....	1,388	35	8	1,431

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

FOUNDRY (IRON)—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	8,538	124	28	8,690
February.....	8,782	126	26	8,934
March.....	8,687	119	27	8,833
April.....	8,791	130	23	8,944
May.....	8,853	125	25	9,003
June.....	8,862	130	24	9,016
July.....	8,991	134	25	9,150
August.....	9,187	132	27	9,346
September.....	9,296	124	26	9,446
October.....	9,614	129	23	9,766
November.....	9,695	125	26	9,846
December.....	9,505	140	26	9,671

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	2,035	72	3	2,110
February.....	2,170	88	1	2,259
March.....	2,217	96	4	2,317
April.....	2,274	100	4	2,378
May.....	2,266	98	4	2,368
June.....	2,203	92	3	2,298
July.....	2,123	86	3	2,212
August.....	2,225	86	4	2,315
September.....	2,380	81	3	2,464
October.....	2,466	85	4	2,555
November.....	2,481	85	4	2,570
December.....	2,541	86	3	2,630

—GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	309	33	....	342
February.....	300	32	....	332
March.....	282	29	....	311
April.....	295	29	....	324
May.....	275	29	....	304
June.....	283	29	....	312
July.....	262	28	....	290
August.....	270	17	....	287
September.....	266	13	....	279
October.....	263	13	....	276
November.....	279	15	....	294
December.....	274	14	....	288

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

GLASS (CUT TABLEWARE)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	406	60	40	506
February.....	417	66	39	522
March.....	412	66	34	512
April.....	408	60	32	500
May.....	394	63	37	494
June.....	382	62	34	478
July.....	334	65	41	440
August.....	393	64	42	499
September.....	411	68	42	521
October.....	416	66	32	514
November.....	430	70	44	544
December.....	444	74	42	560

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	6,582	159	217	6,958
February.....	6,722	164	214	7,100
March.....	6,892	164	220	7,276
April.....	6,534	167	215	6,916
May.....	6,195	169	224	6,588
June.....	5,833	173	203	6,209
July.....	2,562	140	71	2,773
August.....	1,756	100	18	1,874
September.....	4,417	90	127	4,634
October.....	6,136	157	201	6,494
November.....	6,519	169	217	6,905
December.....	6,733	167	215	7,115

GLASS MIRRORS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	128	22	7	157
February.....	129	22	6	157
March.....	130	22	8	160
April.....	128	22	6	156
May.....	128	21	8	157
June.....	132	20	9	161
July.....	128	22	7	157
August.....	131	21	10	162
September.....	132	22	8	162
October.....	131	22	8	161
November.....	136	22	8	166
December.....	112	11	8	131

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,060	1,292	83	2,435
February.....	1,063	1,122	80	2,265
March.....	1,066	1,316	76	2,458
April.....	1,066	1,305	77	2,448
May.....	1,070	1,303	84	2,457
June.....	1,072	1,301	79	2,452
July.....	1,081	1,304	90	2,475
August.....	1,068	1,299	82	2,449
September.....	1,059	1,284	76	2,419
October.....	1,060	1,299	77	2,436
November.....	1,070	1,305	78	2,453
December.....	1,057	1,291	70	2,418

HATS (FUR AND FELT)—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	3,919	1,335	35	5,289
February.....	3,923	1,351	34	5,308
March.....	3,867	1,336	34	5,237
April.....	3,770	1,285	34	5,089
May.....	3,779	1,292	29	5,100
June.....	3,877	1,308	31	5,216
July.....	3,988	1,344	34	5,366
August.....	4,151	1,400	33	5,584
September.....	4,174	1,463	33	5,670
October.....	4,171	1,426	34	5,631
November.....	4,011	1,356	25	5,392
December.....	3,874	1,321	25	5,220

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	394	492	12	898
February.....	382	468	12	862
March.....	355	449	9	813
April.....	349	433	6	788
May.....	200	190	2	392
June.....	139	99	...	238
July.....	138	100	...	238
August.....	238	228	1	467
September.....	251	300	5	556
October.....	278	376	6	660
November.....	312	411	8	731
December.....	346	448	12	806

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed
January.....	2,414	115	4	2,533
February.....	2,437	123	5	2,565
March.....	2,481	141	7	2,629
April.....	2,512	146	8	2,666
May.....	2,529	146	9	2,684
June.....	2,540	160	12	2,712
July.....	2,754	181	12	2,947
August.....	2,891	184	13	3,088
September.....	2,663	170	12	2,845
October.....	2,768	171	14	2,953
November.....	2,682	182	15	2,879
December.....	2,625	163	15	2,803

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	77	1	....	78
February.....	78	1	....	79
March.....	81	1	....	82
April.....	81	1	....	82
May.....	79	1	....	80
June.....	79	1	....	80
July.....	78	1	....	79
August.....	81	1	....	82
September.....	83	1	....	84
October.....	86	2	....	88
November.....	89	2	....	91
December.....	89	2	....	91

JEWELRY—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	2,657	916	42	3,615
February.....	2,705	927	55	3,687
March.....	2,679	916	55	3,650
April.....	2,679	906	54	3,639
May.....	2,668	906	49	3,623
June.....	2,677	872	51	3,600
July.....	2,653	883	49	3,585
August.....	2,744	895	53	3,692
September.....	2,793	913	57	3,763
October.....	2,814	930	60	3,804
November.....	2,811	933	59	3,803
December.....	2,787	929	55	3,771

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

KNIT GOODS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,270	1,863	103	3,236
February.....	1,285	1,878	111	3,274
March.....	1,307	1,900	118	3,325
April.....	1,312	1,939	119	3,370
May.....	1,329	1,942	118	3,389
June.....	1,325	1,926	119	3,370
July.....	1,338	1,955	132	3,425
August.....	1,373	1,959	144	3,476
September.....	1,399	2,008	151	3,558
October.....	1,412	2,065	153	3,630
November.....	1,422	2,101	151	3,674
December.....	1,380	2,078	151	3,609

LEATHER—EIGHTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	7,508	101	21	7,630
February.....	7,039	100	19	7,158
March.....	7,035	101	18	7,154
April.....	6,815	100	20	6,935
May.....	7,087	110	16	7,213
June.....	6,891	96	21	7,008
July.....	7,123	104	25	7,252
August.....	6,991	106	23	7,120
September.....	6,978	112	25	7,115
October.....	7,599	117	21	7,737
November.....	7,400	121	25	7,546
December.....	7,412	111	24	7,547

LEATHER GOODS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	557	317	24	898
February.....	567	315	24	906
March.....	573	309	21	903
April.....	578	307	23	908
May.....	580	306	25	911
June.....	590	311	23	924
July.....	584	319	21	924
August.....	570	318	29	917
September.....	572	319	26	917
October.....	569	311	26	906
November.....	574	305	27	906
December.....	560	285	28	873

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

LAMPS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	2,068	4,045	44	6,157
February.....	2,062	4,078	45	6,185
March.....	2,054	4,046	44	6,144
April.....	2,105	3,981	47	6,133
May.....	1,900	3,883	35	5,818
June.....	1,828	3,680	37	5,545
July.....	1,446	2,232	39	3,717
August.....	1,862	3,592	42	5,496
September.....	1,803	3,583	40	5,426
October.....	1,835	3,677	40	5,552
November.....	1,820	3,628	38	5,486
December.....	1,846	3,556	38	5,440

LIME AND CEMENT—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	999	28	....	1,027
February.....	837	27	....	864
March.....	1,309	28	....	1,337
April.....	1,595	28	....	1,623
May.....	1,752	28	....	1,780
June.....	1,744	24	....	1,768
July.....	1,716	19	....	1,735
August.....	1,801	19	....	1,820
September.....	1,749	19	....	1,768
October.....	1,743	22	....	1,765
November.....	1,679	22	....	1,701
December.....	1,568	22	....	1,590

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	20,126	601	24	20,751
February.....	20,444	602	20	21,066
March.....	20,123	594	17	20,734
April.....	20,503	615	22	21,140
May.....	20,898	626	20	21,544
June.....	21,078	633	22	21,733
July.....	21,499	639	31	22,169
August.....	21,741	641	27	22,409
September.....	21,658	639	21	22,320
October.....	21,882	636	24	22,542
November.....	22,081	640	23	22,744
December.....	22,294	653	22	22,969

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	460	53	3	516
February.....	444	52	1	479
March.....	460	58	1	519
April.....	504	56	1	560
May.....	519	55	1	575
June.....	498	55	1	554
July.....	500	59	2	561
August.....	505	57	1	563
September.....	543	55	2	600
October.....	564	58	4	626
November.....	518	54	2	574
December.....	517	55	2	574

METAL GOODS—NINETY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	6,704	1,935	165	8,804
February.....	6,848	1,903	165	8,916
March.....	7,136	1,871	168	9,175
April.....	7,376	1,887	173	9,436
May.....	7,503	1,892	174	9,569
June.....	7,444	1,882	181	9,507
July.....	7,224	1,878	185	9,287
August.....	7,125	1,868	191	9,184
September.....	7,024	1,910	193	9,127
October.....	6,996	1,919	181	9,096
November.....	7,021	1,855	183	9,059
December.....	6,981	1,768	168	8,917

METAL NOVELTIES—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	919	235	53	1,207
February.....	916	247	62	1,225
March.....	957	255	59	1,271
April.....	954	265	53	1,272
May.....	950	263	54	1,267
June.....	953	261	50	1,264
July.....	963	242	58	1,263
August.....	981	246	62	1,289
September.....	972	281	56	1,309
October.....	1,069	273	58	1,400
November.....	1,094	285	62	1,441
December.....	1,070	280	58	1,408

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,204	....	....	1,204
February.....	1,295	....	....	1,295
March.....	1,301	....	....	1,301
April.....	1,290	....	....	1,290
May.....	1,227	....	....	1,227
June.....	1,034	....	....	1,034
July.....	1,009	....	....	1,009
August.....	982	....	....	982
September.....	966	....	....	966
October.....	999	....	....	999
November.....	1,041	....	....	1,041
December.....	1,023	....	....	1,023

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,684	332	21	2,037
February.....	1,692	318	20	2,030
March.....	1,697	328	24	2,049
April.....	1,702	330	20	2,052
May.....	1,641	340	19	2,000
June.....	1,633	335	18	1,986
July.....	1,726	329	17	2,072
August.....	1,734	331	24	2,089
September.....	1,785	357	21	2,163
October.....	1,861	400	25	2,286
November.....	1,879	428	29	2,336
December.....	1,924	432	31	2,387

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	2,230	14	20	2,264
February.....	2,268	19	22	2,309
March.....	2,303	18	22	2,343
April.....	2,289	18	22	2,329
May.....	2,284	18	23	2,325
June.....	2,370	18	23	2,411
July.....	2,361	22	24	2,407
August.....	2,350	22	24	2,396
September.....	2,348	22	24	2,394
October.....	2,325	23	24	2,372
November.....	2,340	22	24	2,386
December.....	2,342	22	25	2,389

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

OILS—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	7,395	19	43	7,457
February.....	7,179	19	43	7,241
March.....	7,266	19	44	7,329
April.....	7,613	19	44	7,676
May.....	7,670	20	46	7,736
June.....	7,739	20	45	7,804
July.....	7,794	20	48	7,862
August.....	7,487	19	47	7,553
September.....	7,125	19	44	7,188
October.....	6,957	19	44	7,020
November.....	6,796	19	44	6,859
December.....	6,615	19	42	6,676

PAINTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,298	111	17	1,426
February.....	1,314	112	18	1,444
March.....	1,359	120	18	1,497
April.....	1,389	118	20	1,527
May.....	1,367	119	20	1,506
June.....	1,340	117	19	1,476
July.....	1,353	108	20	1,481
August.....	1,366	106	20	1,492
September.....	1,342	107	18	1,467
October.....	1,334	111	18	1,463
November.....	1,329	110	20	1,459
December.....	1,279	105	19	1,403

PAPER—FIFTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	3,210	365	48	3,623
February.....	3,233	373	49	3,655
March.....	3,226	356	42	3,624
April.....	3,211	313	41	3,565
May.....	3,206	319	42	3,567
June.....	3,271	337	54	3,662
July.....	3,380	331	63	3,774
August.....	3,185	320	54	3,559
September.....	3,483	374	64	3,921
October.....	3,556	378	59	3,993
November.....	3,626	391	61	4,078
December.....	3,581	379	58	4,018

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

PIG IRON—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	299	.....	.....	299
February.....	310	.....	.....	310
March.....	309	.....	.....	309
April.....	291	.....	.....	291
May.....	384	.....	.....	384
June.....	378	.....	.....	378
July.....	370	.....	.....	370
August.....	360	.....	.....	360
September.....	363	.....	.....	363
October.....	376	.....	.....	376
November.....	379	.....	.....	379
December.....	373	.....	.....	373

POTTERY—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	4,836	985	104	5,925
February.....	4,803	955	100	5,858
March.....	4,774	950	97	5,821
April.....	4,768	894	82	5,744
May.....	4,857	947	76	5,880
June.....	4,961	952	72	5,985
July.....	4,929	955	81	5,965
August.....	5,051	992	95	6,138
September.....	5,154	1,022	100	6,276
October.....	5,170	1,058	116	6,344
November.....	5,201	1,044	107	6,352
December.....	5,194	1,018	112	6,324

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	956	436	8	1,400
February.....	930	416	8	1,354
March.....	980	420	9	1,409
April.....	960	364	10	1,334
May.....	947	429	10	1,386
June.....	923	489	9	1,421
July.....	892	459	11	1,362
August.....	873	420	13	1,306
September.....	903	398	11	1,312
October.....	979	446	14	1,439
November.....	955	488	12	1,455
December.....	926	450	11	1,387

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

QUARRYING STONE TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,408	.....	.....	1,408
February.....	1,422	.....	.....	1,422
March.....	1,685	.....	.....	1,685
April.....	1,632	.....	.....	1,632
May.....	1,698	.....	.....	1,698
June.....	1,710	.....	.....	1,710
July.....	1,695	.....	.....	1,695
August.....	1,831	.....	.....	1,831
September.....	1,779	.....	.....	1,779
October.....	1,625	.....	.....	1,625
November.....	1,548	.....	.....	1,548
December.....	1,484	.....	.....	1,484

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	538	15	.....	553
February.....	532	15	.....	547
March.....	571	14	.....	585
April.....	567	14	.....	581
May.....	554	16	.....	570
June.....	580	14	.....	594
July.....	579	15	.....	594
August.....	582	15	.....	597
September.....	605	14	.....	619
October.....	617	14	.....	631
November.....	590	15	.....	605
December.....	559	14	.....	573

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	6,901	1,276	144	8,321
February.....	7,079	1,296	127	8,502
March.....	7,428	1,342	128	8,898
April.....	7,609	1,394	145	9,148
May.....	7,856	1,397	140	9,393
June.....	7,696	1,402	141	9,239
July.....	7,634	1,372	141	9,147
August.....	7,389	1,375	139	8,903
September.....	7,044	1,176	120	8,340
October.....	7,363	1,339	134	8,836
November.....	7,369	1,365	140	8,874
December.....	7,355	1,357	143	8,855

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SADDLES AND HARNESS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	48	5	....	53
February.....	48	5	....	53
March.....	49	5	....	54
April.....	52	5	....	57
May.....	50	5	....	55
June.....	51	5	....	56
July.....	49	5	....	54
August.....	49	5	....	54
September.....	49	5	....	54
October.....	46	5	....	51
November.....	47	5	....	52
December.....	47	5	....	52

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	641	180	....	821
February.....	651	182	....	833
March.....	646	181	....	827
April.....	659	185	....	844
May.....	627	176	....	803
June.....	630	174	....	804
July.....	624	177	....	801
August.....	632	184	....	816
September.....	637	180	....	817
October.....	652	178	....	830
November.....	654	183	....	837
December.....	659	182	....	841

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	4,906	733	66	5,705
February.....	4,898	722	68	5,688
March.....	5,050	724	70	5,844
April.....	5,040	731	68	5,839
May.....	5,042	734	68	5,844
June.....	4,968	715	67	5,750
July.....	5,254	714	69	6,037
August.....	5,556	748	74	6,378
September.....	5,863	779	80	6,722
October.....	6,018	806	81	6,905
November.....	6,858	835	96	7,789
December.....	6,998	866	101	7,965

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	875	.....	.....	875
February.....	893	.....	.....	893
March.....	903	.....	.....	903
April.....	958	.....	.....	958
May.....	950	.....	.....	950
June.....	995	.....	.....	995
July.....	1,003	.....	.....	1,003
August.....	991	.....	.....	991
September.....	995	.....	.....	995
October.....	994	.....	.....	994
November.....	1,010	.....	.....	1,010
December.....	995	.....	.....	995

SHOES—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	2,414	1,555	120	4,089
February.....	2,479	1,571	126	4,176
March.....	2,466	1,567	126	4,159
April.....	2,428	1,469	113	4,010
May.....	2,423	1,472	107	4,002
June.....	2,418	1,544	113	4,075
July.....	2,427	1,537	124	4,088
August.....	2,385	1,566	134	4,085
September.....	2,386	1,480	127	3,993
October.....	2,314	1,414	122	3,850
November.....	2,404	1,503	126	4,033
December.....	2,498	1,518	129	4,145

SHIRTS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	867	2,873	117	3,857
February.....	870	2,932	130	3,932
March.....	865	2,916	125	3,906
April.....	867	2,907	139	3,913
May.....	870	2,874	139	3,883
June.....	847	2,797	133	3,777
July.....	855	2,749	129	3,733
August.....	850	2,733	128	3,711
September.....	851	2,838	122	3,811
October.....	883	2,930	129	3,942
November.....	874	2,963	137	3,974
December.....	861	2,982	136	3,979

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	9	476	18	503
February.....	9	477	16	502
March.....	9	465	14	488
April.....	9	472	15	496
May.....	9	438	8	455
June.....	9	428	10	447
July.....	9	463	13	485
August.....	9	471	18	498
September.....	9	495	16	520
October.....	9	507	15	531
November.....	9	503	14	526
December.....	9	509	14	532

SHIPBUILDING—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	5,737	.....	.....	5,737
February.....	6,143	.....	.....	6,143
March.....	6,321	.....	.....	6,321
April.....	6,365	.....	.....	6,365
May.....	6,556	.....	.....	6,556
June.....	6,545	.....	.....	6,545
July.....	6,718	.....	.....	6,718
August.....	6,977	.....	.....	6,977
September.....	6,841	.....	.....	6,841
October.....	6,833	.....	.....	6,833
November.....	6,846	.....	.....	6,846
December.....	6,848	.....	.....	6,848

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—188 ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	9,928	10,645	713	21,286
February.....	10,142	10,703	717	21,562
March.....	10,007	10,615	698	21,320
April.....	9,524	9,968	673	20,165
May.....	9,893	10,637	698	21,228
June.....	9,679	10,499	698	20,876
July.....	9,530	10,248	671	20,449
August.....	9,728	10,157	698	20,583
September.....	9,966	10,299	704	20,969
October.....	10,124	10,566	731	21,421
November.....	10,356	10,681	737	21,774
December.....	10,468	10,728	731	21,927

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SILK DYEING—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	4,935	936	30	5,901
February.....	4,846	927	27	5,800
March.....	4,893	961	27	5,881
April.....	4,707	862	26	5,595
May.....	4,559	929	27	5,515
June.....	4,347	882	32	5,261
July.....	4,624	986	37	5,647
August.....	4,705	951	37	5,693
September.....	4,747	1,028	48	5,823
October.....	5,022	1,062	46	6,130
November.....	5,093	1,060	49	6,202
December.....	5,171	1,029	45	6,245

SILK THROWING—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	511	825	62	1,398
February.....	514	847	70	1,431
March.....	500	835	65	1,400
April.....	494	813	64	1,371
May.....	483	775	57	1,315
June.....	474	772	67	1,313
July.....	509	771	72	1,352
August.....	492	773	73	1,338
September.....	515	815	82	1,412
October.....	527	862	85	1,474
November.....	545	849	76	1,470
December.....	540	869	81	1,490

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	494	149	58	701
February.....	504	141	55	700
March.....	517	143	67	727
April.....	507	149	68	724
May.....	514	150	60	724
June.....	494	142	54	690
July.....	497	137	59	693
August.....	511	137	73	721
September.....	521	152	84	757
October.....	535	169	90	794
November.....	553	172	84	809
December.....	567	195	81	843

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SILVER GOODS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,047	317	18	1,382
February.....	1,068	319	17	1,404
March.....	1,086	316	17	1,419
April.....	1,082	303	17	1,402
May.....	1,101	295	17	1,413
June.....	1,092	310	18	1,420
July.....	1,102	295	16	1,413
August.....	1,149	314	18	1,481
September.....	1,155	330	21	1,506
October.....	1,189	348	19	1,556
November.....	1,226	353	20	1,599
December.....	1,168	344	21	1,533

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—13 ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	4,791	3	....	4,794
February.....	4,811	3	....	4,814
March.....	4,837	3	....	4,840
April.....	4,832	3	....	4,835
May.....	4,927	4	....	4,931
June.....	4,585	5	....	4,590
July.....	4,228	5	....	4,233
August.....	4,757	5	....	4,762
September.....	4,723	5	....	4,728
October.....	4,732	7	....	4,739
November.....	4,781	8	....	4,789
December.....	4,881	10	....	4,891

SOAP AND TALLOW—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,820	531	76	2,427
February.....	1,867	523	84	2,774
March.....	1,878	542	76	2,496
April.....	1,859	568	70	2,497
May.....	1,809	592	76	2,477
June.....	1,788	574	71	2,433
July.....	1,782	578	69	2,429
August.....	1,764	626	83	2,473
September.....	1,769	649	88	2,506
October.....	1,852	649	89	2,590
November.....	1,863	627	81	2,571
December.....	1,836	563	75	2,474

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.	1,113	75	8	1,196
February.	1,149	79	8	1,236
March.	1,215	73	9	1,297
April.	1,263	75	8	1,346
May.	1,343	72	7	1,422
June.	1,344	78	9	1,431
July.	1,193	84	8	1,285
August.	1,354	88	8	1,450
September.	1,421	91	9	1,521
October.	1,404	89	9	1,502
November.	1,427	90	7	1,524
December.	1,454	76	9	1,539

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.	3,253	10	....	3,263
February.	3,117	10	....	3,127
March.	3,187	10	....	3,197
April.	3,297	9	....	3,306
May.	3,583	10	....	3,593
June.	3,889	9	....	3,898
July.	4,084	9	1	4,094
August.	4,218	9	1	4,228
September.	4,214	9	1	4,224
October.	4,105	9	1	4,115
November.	3,903	9	1	3,913
December.	3,842	9	1	3,852

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.	2,359	5	16	2,380
February.	2,372	5	16	2,393
March.	2,409	5	17	2,431
April.	2,468	5	17	2,490
May.	2,487	5	17	2,509
June.	2,636	5	15	2,656
July.	2,578	5	17	2,600
August.	2,578	5	18	2,601
September.	2,619	5	18	2,642
October.	2,640	5	18	2,663
November.	2,711	5	18	2,734
December.	2,687	5	18	2,710

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,037	627	115	1,779
February.....	1,042	647	112	1,801
March.....	1,028	655	107	1,790
April.....	1,059	642	98	1,799
May.....	1,058	644	103	1,805
June.....	1,066	667	98	1,831
July.....	1,064	675	108	1,847
August.....	1,068	693	120	1,881
September.....	1,070	690	113	1,873
October.....	1,069	710	105	1,884
November.....	1,098	705	98	1,901
December.....	1,115	719	101	1,935

THREAD—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,956	3,404	483	5,843
February.....	1,951	3,424	488	5,863
March.....	1,948	3,425	481	5,854
April.....	1,943	3,467	482	5,892
May.....	1,946	3,474	477	5,897
June.....	1,938	3,481	489	5,908
July.....	1,905	3,460	503	5,868
August.....	1,911	3,442	510	5,863
September.....	1,900	3,411	514	5,825
October.....	1,901	3,397	517	5,815
November.....	1,909	3,434	514	5,857
December.....	1,947	3,444	482	5,873

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	440	25	5	470
February.....	460	25	5	490
March.....	468	28	6	502
April.....	468	28	5	501
May.....	487	28	5	520
June.....	498	28	4	530
July.....	490	28	4	522
August.....	467	30	3	500
September.....	481	30	4	515
October.....	512	31	4	547
November.....	507	31	5	543
December.....	510	31	5	546

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,181	380	59	1,620
February.....	1,184	376	68	1,628
March.....	1,203	409	64	1,676
April.....	1,201	403	71	1,675
May.....	1,158	389	59	1,606
June.....	1,129	366	51	1,546
July.....	1,128	347	52	1,527
August.....	1,203	385	63	1,651
September.....	1,250	411	62	1,723
October.....	1,282	453	64	1,799
November.....	1,225	418	70	1,713
December.....	1,143	346	59	1,548

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	258	25	...	283
February.....	271	26	...	297
March.....	268	27	...	295
April.....	269	27	...	296
May.....	264	28	...	292
June.....	255	26	...	281
July.....	243	25	...	268
August.....	237	25	1	263
September.....	209	22	1	232
October.....	208	23	1	232
November.....	214	23	2	239
December.....	215	25	2	242

UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	169	2,152	18	2,339
February.....	190	2,319	18	2,527
March.....	182	2,269	19	2,470
April.....	185	2,280	19	2,484
May.....	194	2,311	20	2,525
June.....	185	2,239	16	2,440
July.....	179	2,173	15	2,367
August.....	189	2,263	15	2,467
September.....	181	2,175	20	2,376
October.....	193	2,333	30	2,556
November.....	182	2,260	32	2,474
December.....	172	2,009	27	2,208

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

VARNISHES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	314	12	2	328
February.....	316	12	2	330
March.....	315	13	2	330
April.....	321	13	2	336
May.....	337	13	2	352
June.....	338	14	1	353
July.....	332	14	1	347
August.....	339	14	1	354
September.....	345	14	.....	359
October.....	332	14	1	347
November.....	360	14	1	375
December.....	347	14	1	362

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	1,768	913	44	2,725
February.....	1,668	895	52	2,615
March.....	1,808	923	53	2,784
April.....	1,797	934	56	2,787
May.....	1,791	930	57	2,778
June.....	1,737	975	58	2,770
July.....	1,819	937	58	2,814
August.....	1,808	922	56	2,786
September.....	1,826	934	57	2,817
October.....	1,830	941	57	2,828
November.....	1,823	932	64	2,819
December.....	1,792	930	64	2,786

WINDOW SHADES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	73	5	.....	78
February.....	74	5	.....	79
March.....	78	5	.....	83
April.....	78	4	.....	82
May.....	71	4	.....	75
June.....	66	4	.....	70
July.....	67	4	.....	71
August.....	69	4	.....	73
September.....	75	4	.....	79
October.....	73	4	.....	77
November.....	75	4	.....	79
December.....	74	4	.....	78

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

WOODEN GOODS—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.	1,861	29	29	1,919
February.	1,858	29	26	1,913
March.	1,891	29	27	1,947
April.	1,887	29	24	1,940
May.	1,910	31	21	1,962
June.	1,900	30	21	1,951
July.	1,888	31	28	1,947
August.	1,889	33	26	1,948
September.	1,910	32	23	1,965
October.	1,997	32	16	2,045
November.	1,983	33	17	2,033
December.	1,936	33	17	1,986

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.	6,360	7,089	815	14,264
February.	6,529	7,216	826	14,571
March.	6,495	7,360	839	14,694
April.	6,069	6,176	802	13,047
May.	6,439	7,049	811	14,299
June.	6,639	7,261	807	14,707
July.	6,703	7,253	846	14,892
August.	6,705	7,380	861	14,946
September.	6,857	7,438	838	15,133
October.	6,830	7,590	852	15,272
November.	6,884	7,642	850	15,376
December.	6,816	7,859	848	15,523

UNCLASSIFIED—ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.	7,219	1,291	129	8,639
February.	7,517	1,344	113	8,974
March.	7,610	1,413	120	9,143
April.	7,690	1,396	117	9,203
May.	7,952	1,405	121	9,478
June.	7,450	1,361	125	8,936
July.	7,474	1,311	135	8,920
August.	8,120	1,354	151	9,625
September.	8,233	1,440	135	9,808
October.	8,096	1,488	136	9,720
November.	7,809	1,448	135	9,392
December.	7,479	1,459	135	9,073

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1912.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

ALL INDUSTRIES—2556 ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.....	226,624	79,425	6,122	312,171
February.....	228,738	79,958	6,153	314,849
March.....	232,299	80,523	6,184	319,006
April.....	234,402	78,710	6,120	319,232
May.....	237,163	80,007	6,225	323,395
June.....	235,561	79,315	6,241	321,117
July.....	233,143	77,793	6,293	317,229
August.....	236,857	80,133	6,489	323,479
September.....	240,614	81,298	6,603	328,515
October.....	240,705	83,119	6,761	330,585
November.....	245,098	83,421	6,796	335,315
December.....	244,301	82,900	6,732	333,933

TABLE No. 6.—Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1912.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.	7	\$264,461	\$610.76
2	Artisans' tools.	40	1,689,019	629.52
3	Art tile.	11	465,726	464.33
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.	18	1,236,568	692.37
5	Boxes (wood and paper).	55	1,080,879	409.11
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).	35	2,321,473	933.82
7	Brick and terra cotta.	76	4,594,999	542.56
8	Brushes.	17	166,459	433.48
9	Buttons (metal).	10	617,307	526.26
10	Buttons (pearl).	31	824,134	464.82
11	Carpets and rugs.	5	414,417	488.12
12	Carriages and wagons.	30	693,145	712.38
13	Chemical products.	80	5,423,545	568.98
14	Cigars and tobacco.	38	4,004,541	348.06
15	Clothing.	17	625,725	473.31
16	Confectionery.	11	237,730	332.03
17	Cornices and skylights.	24	511,532	831.76
18	Corsets and corset-waists.	9	1,070,040	406.55
19	Cutlery.	12	603,239	526.84
20	Cotton goods.	37	2,454,626	376.94
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).	21	2,123,120	499.68
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.	15	4,791,569	526.89
23	Electrical appliances.	35	5,500,875	633.88
24	Embroideries.	45	1,401,497	436.47
25	Fertilizers.	12	810,226	601.95
26	Food products.	34	2,243,102	504.07
27	Foundry (brass).	20	854,523	606.90
28	Foundry (iron).	58	5,712,734	619.60
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.	16	1,855,182	781.79
30	Gas and electric light fixtures.	13	176,586	582.79
31	Glass (cut tableware).	10	210,805	415.79
32	Glass (window and bottle).	21	4,152,178	703.28
33	Glass mirrors.	4	87,180	555.29
34	Graphite products.	6	1,013,215	416.96
35	Hats (fur and felt).	39	2,766,798	517.93
36	Hats (straw).	3	314,701	506.76
37	High explosives.	10	1,790,226	645.12
38	Inks and mucilage.	5	62,102	748.22
39	Jewelry.	122	2,628,243	713.03
40	Knit goods.	28	1,725,283	500.81
41	Leather.	85	3,969,698	544.99
42	Leather goods.	18	458,160	504.58
43	Lamps.	11	2,623,120	469.08
44	Lime and cement.	12	1,033,312	660.26
45	Machinery.	139	14,949,507	684.37
46	Mattresses and bedding.	7	319,855	571.17
47	Metal goods.	90	4,826,107	526.12
48	Metal novelties.	25	698,063	536.56
49	Mining (iron ore).	7	590,863	530.39
50	Musical instruments.	20	1,179,988	555.55
51	Oilcloth (floor and table).	9	1,396,729	591.83
52	Oils.	21	5,071,051	688.44
53	Paints.	17	878,370	597.53
54	Paper.	51	2,102,086	560.11
55	Pig iron.	4	157,792	452.13
56	Pottery.	55	4,389,683	725.45

TABLE No. 6.—Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1912.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
57	Printing and bookbinding.	19	895,186	648.68
58	Quarrying stone.	21	1,105,238	757.53
59	Roofing (metal and tar).	9	377,693	643.42
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft).	55	4,859,100	547.75
61	Saddles and harness.	6	27,106	501.96
62	Saddlery and harness hardware.	11	408,409	496.24
63	Scientific instruments.	23	3,806,876	597.44
64	Sash, blinds and doors.	33	682,595	708.82
65	Shoes.	29	2,000,271	492.92
66	Shirts.	28	1,478,883	382.34
67	Shirt waists (women's).	5	142,865	286.88
68	Shipbuilding.	17	4,292,180	654.20
69	Silk (broad and ribbon).	188	10,747,248	508.62
70	Silk dyeing.	25	3,426,023	589.88
71	Silk throwing.	32	499,826	357.79
72	Silk mill supplies.	17	365,314	493.67
73	Silver goods.	22	1,045,736	716.26
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).	13	3,325,023	700.74
75	Soap and tallow.	16	1,411,199	567.43
76	Steel and iron (bar).	7	799,662	572.82
77	Steel and iron (structural).	34	2,521,131	675.18
78	Steel and iron (forging).	14	1,740,005	677.84
79	Textile products.	13	811,899	440.29
80	Thread.	8	2,330,777	397.54
81	Trunks and traveling bags.	13	346,042	670.62
82	Trunk and bag hardware.	9	778,024	473.83
83	Typewriters and supplies.	6	170,198	635.07
84	Underwear (women's and children's).	25	706,092	289.86
85	Varnishes.	15	274,806	789.67
86	Watches, cases and material.	10	1,664,875	599.74
87	Window shades.	3	44,578	578.04
88	Wooden goods.	39	1,152,184	586.95
89	Woolen and worsted goods.	28	6,486,099	440.42
90	Unclassified.*	112	5,276,500	570.86
	All industries.	2,556	\$180,163,737	\$557.10

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	7	....	....	7
\$3 but under \$4.....	2	....	....	2
4 " " 5.....	8	....	....	8
5 " " 6.....	7	....	1	8
6 " " 7.....	16	....	....	16
7 " " 8.....	9	....	1	10
8 " " 9.....	17	....	....	17
9 " " 10.....	147	....	....	147
10 " " 12.....	157	....	....	157
12 " " 15.....	119	....	....	119
15 " " 20.....	96	....	....	96
20 " " 25.....	30	....	....	30
25 and over.....	6	....	....	6
Total.....	621	....	2	623

ARTISANS' TOOLS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	12	4	15	31
\$3 but under \$4.....	39	6	7	52
4 " " 5.....	54	9	13	76
5 " " 6.....	80	32	15	127
6 " " 7.....	131	15	5	151
7 " " 8.....	136	17	2	155
8 " " 9.....	130	10	....	140
9 " " 10.....	247	9	....	256
10 " " 12.....	410	4	....	414
12 " " 15.....	586	4	....	590
15 " " 20.....	525	2	....	527
20 " " 25.....	210	....	....	210
25 and over.....	108	....	....	108
Total.....	2,668	112	57	2,837

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

ART TILE—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	9	15	....	24
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	17	6	27
4 " " 5.....	22	63	22	107
5 " " 6.....	11	99	19	129
6 " " 7.....	39	75	....	114
7 " " 8.....	37	36	....	73
8 " " 9.....	46	17	....	63
9 " " 10.....	138	2	....	140
10 " " 12.....	123	2	....	125
12 " " 15.....	137	1	....	138
15 " " 20.....	95	....	....	95
20 " " 25.....	50	....	....	50
25 and over.....	16	....	....	16
Total.....	727	327	47	1,101

BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	13	....	....	13
\$3 but under \$4.....	12	....	....	12
4 " " 5.....	14	....	....	14
5 " " 6.....	10	....	....	10
6 " " 7.....	24	....	....	24
7 " " 8.....	22	....	....	22
8 " " 9.....	68	....	....	68
9 " " 10.....	185	....	....	185
10 " " 12.....	450	....	....	450
12 " " 15.....	493	....	....	493
15 " " 20.....	529	....	....	529
20 " " 25.....	256	....	....	256
25 and over.....	85	....	....	85
Total.....	2,161	....	....	2,161

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	8	37	11	56
\$3 but under \$4.....	21	76	75	172
4 " " 5.....	54	217	48	319
5 " " 6.....	63	247	8	318
6 " " 7.....	73	226	2	301
7 " " 8.....	74	210	....	284
8 " " 9.....	123	188	1	312
9 " " 10.....	122	142	....	264
10 " " 12.....	213	70	....	283
12 " " 15.....	237	23	....	260
15 " " 20.....	233	7	....	240
20 " " 25.....	43	1	....	44
25 and over.....	25	....	....	25
Total.....	1,289	1,444	145	2,878

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	3	....	....	3
\$3 but under \$4.....	5	....	....	5
4 " " 5.....	13	....	....	13
5 " " 6.....	22	....	....	22
6 " " 7.....	16	....	....	16
7 " " 8.....	13	....	....	13
8 " " 9.....	16	....	....	16
9 " " 10.....	24	....	....	24
10 " " 12.....	86	....	....	86
12 " " 15.....	212	....	....	212
15 " " 20.....	1,601	....	....	1,601
20 " " 25.....	454	....	....	454
25 and over.....	183	....	....	183
Total.....	2,648	....	....	2,648

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	24	....	....	24
\$3 but under \$4.....	14	....	5	19
4 " " 5.....	47	....	25	72
5 " " 6.....	69	3	15	87
6 " " 7.....	131	8	8	147
7 " " 8.....	209	....	....	209
8 " " 9.....	655	....	....	655
9 " " 10.....	2,949	2	....	2,951
10 " " 12.....	3,074	....	....	3,074
12 " " 15.....	1,819	1	....	1,820
15 " " 20.....	931	1	....	932
20 " " 25.....	266	....	....	266
25 and over.....	150	....	....	150
Total.....	10,338	15	53	10,406

BRUSHES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	5	....	5
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	10	....	14
4 " " 5.....	25	33	1	59
5 " " 6.....	23	22	2	47
6 " " 7.....	16	29	....	45
7 " " 8.....	18	20	....	38
8 " " 9.....	33	9	....	42
9 " " 10.....	25	13	....	38
10 " " 12.....	36	5	....	41
12 " " 15.....	33	4	....	37
15 " " 20.....	45	....	....	45
20 " " 25.....	15	....	....	15
25 and over.....	11	....	....	11
Total.....	284	150	3	437

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

BUTTONS (METAL)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	27	8	43
4 " " 5.....	22	83	28	133
5 " " 6.....	20	139	5	164
6 " " 7.....	18	212	3	233
7 " " 8.....	20	107	....	127
8 " " 9.....	35	84	....	119
9 " " 10.....	29	40	....	69
10 " " 12.....	49	86	....	135
12 " " 15.....	80	42	....	122
15 " " 20.....	108	17	....	125
20 " " 25.....	68	....	....	68
25 and over.....	67	....	....	67
Total.....	524	837	44	1,405

BUTTONS (PEARL)—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	46	....	46
\$3 but under \$4.....	14	28	8	50
4 " " 5.....	65	75	19	159
5 " " 6.....	72	89	....	161
6 " " 7.....	79	106	....	185
7 " " 8.....	59	74	....	133
8 " " 9.....	105	71	....	176
9 " " 10.....	160	33	....	193
10 " " 12.....	224	12	....	236
12 " " 15.....	265	4	....	269
15 " " 20.....	295	2	....	297
20 " " 25.....	38	....	....	38
25 and over.....	36	....	....	36
Total.....	1,412	540	27	1,979

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

CARPETS AND RUGS—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	6	....	....	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	19	4	11	34
4 " " 5.....	30	33	9	72
5 " " 6.....	29	51	....	80
6 " " 7.....	42	75	....	117
7 " " 8.....	80	59	....	139
8 " " 9.....	61	24	....	85
9 " " 10.....	42	21	....	63
10 " " 12.....	75	36	....	111
12 " " 15.....	96	11	....	107
15 " " 20.....	78	15	....	93
20 " " 25.....	31	....	....	31
25 and over.....	11	....	....	11
Total.....	600	329	20	949

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	6	....	....	6
5 " " 6.....	5	....	....	5
6 " " 7.....	15	....	1	16
6 " " 7.....	15	....	....	15
7 " " 8.....	28	....	....	28
8 " " 9.....	51	....	....	51
9 " " 10.....	54	....	....	54
10 " " 12.....	102	....	....	102
12 " " 15.....	278	....	....	278
15 " " 20.....	331	....	....	331
20 " " 25.....	91	....	....	91
25 and over.....	31	....	....	31
Total.....	1,007	....	1	1,008

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—EIGHTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	51	29	4	84
\$3 but under \$4.....	30	97	20	147
4 " " 5.....	74	296	53	423
5 " " 6.....	126	453	20	599
6 " " 7.....	154	430	8	592
7 " " 8.....	187	274	5	466
8 " " 9.....	352	329	4	685
9 " " 10.....	683	228	....	911
10 " " 12.....	2,430	218	....	2,648
12 " " 15.....	1,744	71	....	1,815
15 " " 20.....	1,497	23	....	1,520
20 " " 25.....	284	4	....	288
25 and over.....	161	1	....	162
Total.....	7,773	2,453	114	10,340

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	36	429	130	595
\$3 but under \$4.....	32	772	196	1,000
4 " " 5.....	51	1,023	258	1,332
5 " " 6.....	59	1,626	102	1,787
6 " " 7.....	114	1,669	18	1,801
7 " " 8.....	179	1,347	1	1,527
8 " " 9.....	176	1,423	1	1,600
9 " " 10.....	302	558	....	860
10 " " 12.....	463	464	....	927
12 " " 15.....	337	147	....	484
15 " " 20.....	337	19	....	356
20 " " 25.....	146	....	....	146
25 and over.....	51	....	....	51
Total.....	2,283	9,477	706	12,466

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

CLOTHING—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	.....	.....	4	4
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	35	.....	38
4 " " 5.....	13	60	.....	73
5 " " 6.....	23	103	.....	126
6 " " 7.....	51	143	.....	194
7 " " 8.....	13	128	.....	141
8 " " 9.....	45	180	.....	225
9 " " 10.....	66	120	.....	186
10 " " 12.....	95	10	.....	105
12 " " 15.....	124	50	.....	174
15 " " 20.....	126	10	.....	136
20 " " 25.....	47	.....	.....	47
25 and over.....	26	.....	.....	26
Total.....	632	839	4	1,475

CONFECTIONERY—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3 but under \$4.....	.....	42	58	100
4 " " 5.....	15	145	21	181
5 " " 6.....	24	220	4	248
6 " " 7.....	47	141	.....	188
7 " " 8.....	25	19	.....	44
8 " " 9.....	51	13	.....	64
9 " " 10.....	22	13	.....	35
10 " " 12.....	34	10	.....	44
12 " " 15.....	36	3	.....	39
15 " " 20.....	36	1	.....	37
20 " " 25.....	9	.....	.....	9
25 and over.....	8	1	.....	9
Total.....	307	608	83	998

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	.....	.....	7
4 " " 5.....	12	.....	.....	12
5 " " 6.....	26	.....	.....	26
6 " " 7.....	25	.....	.....	25
7 " " 8.....	13	.....	.....	13
8 " " 9.....	17	.....	.....	17
9 " " 10.....	39	.....	.....	39
10 " " 12.....	46	.....	.....	46
12 " " 15.....	111	.....	.....	111
15 " " 20.....	94	.....	.....	94
20 " " 25.....	200	.....	.....	200
25 and over.....	168	.....	.....	168
Total.....	758	.....	.....	758

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	2	20	8	30
\$3 but under \$4.....	2	78	20	100
4 " " 5.....	2	142	23	167
5 " " 6.....	17	311	18	346
6 " " 7.....	16	391	4	411
7 " " 8.....	6	352	6	364
8 " " 9.....	17	381	1	399
9 " " 10.....	15	281	.....	296
10 " " 12.....	27	413	.....	440
12 " " 15.....	34	229	.....	263
15 " " 20.....	63	30	.....	93
20 " " 25.....	22	5	.....	27
25 and over.....	9	1	.....	10
Total.....	232	2,634	80	2,946

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

CUTLERY—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4.....	22	....	....	22
4 " " 5.....	40	19	7	66
5 " " 6.....	55	34	....	89
6 " " 7.....	78	48	2	128
7 " " 8.....	79	28	....	107
8 " " 9.....	89	17	....	106
9 " " 10.....	87	7	....	94
10 " " 12.....	117	2	....	119
12 " " 15.....	181	1	....	182
15 " " 20.....	231	....	....	231
20 " " 25.....	88	....	....	88
25 and over.....	21	....	....	21
Total.....	1,089	156	9	1,254

COTTON GOODS—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	2	25	19	46
\$3 but under \$4.....	2	234	93	329
4 " " 5.....	....	474	76	550
5 " " 6.....	67	833	37	937
6 " " 7.....	171	917	24	1,112
7 " " 8.....	231	721	2	954
8 " " 9.....	289	496	....	785
9 " " 10.....	349	433	....	782
10 " " 12.....	460	218	....	678
12 " " 15.....	346	76	....	422
15 " " 20.....	174	12	....	186
20 " " 25.....	88	3	....	91
25 and over.....	31	2	....	33
Total.....	2,210	4,444	251	6,905

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4.....	2	10	....	12
4 " " 5.....	50	89	26	165
5 " " 6.....	179	331	49	559
6 " " 7.....	156	233	6	395
7 " " 8.....	724	96	....	820
8 " " 9.....	802	9	....	811
9 " " 10.....	641	7	....	648
10 " " 12.....	303	14	....	317
12 " " 15.....	329	19	....	348
15 " " 20.....	227	7	....	234
20 " " 25.....	52	2	....	54
25 and over.....	114	....	....	114
Total.....	3,580	817	81	4,478

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	47	10	....	57
\$3 but under \$4.....	22	17	1	40
4 " " 5.....	32	38	....	70
5 " " 6.....	58	111	2	1
6 " " 7.....	86	105	....	191
7 " " 8.....	120	59	....	179
8 " " 9.....	242	13	....	255
9 " " 10.....	308	13	....	321
10 " " 12.....	425	15	....	440
12 " " 15.....	557	5	....	562
15 " " 20.....	425	3	....	428
20 " " 25.....	141	....	....	141
25 and over.....	70	....	....	70
Total.....	2,533	389	3	2,925

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	176	98	12	286
\$3 but under \$4.....	58	36	9	103
4 " " 5.....	71	49	12	132
5 " " 6.....	201	169	5	375
6 " " 7.....	215	221	5	441
7 " " 8.....	326	278	1	605
8 " " 9.....	512	179	....	691
9 " " 10.....	698	194	....	892
10 " " 12.....	1,461	151	....	1,612
12 " " 15.....	1,592	58	....	1,650
15 " " 20.....	2,024	1	....	2,025
20 " " 25.....	1,041	1	....	1,042
25 and over.....	452	....	....	452
Total.....	8,827	1,435	44	10,306

EMBROIDERIES—FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	4	36	59	99
\$3 but under \$4.....	9	241	29	279
4 " " 5.....	22	354	41	417
5 " " 6.....	36	516	14	566
6 " " 7.....	28	392	1	421
7 " " 8.....	13	298	....	311
8 " " 9.....	22	215	....	237
9 " " 10.....	29	167	....	196
10 " " 12.....	71	202	....	273
12 " " 15.....	51	106	....	157
15 " " 20.....	107	9	....	116
20 " " 25.....	73	1	....	74
25 and over.....	291	1	....	292
Total.....	756	2,538	144	3,438

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

FERTILIZERS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3 but under \$4.....	1	.....	.....	1
4 " " 5.....	1	.....	.....	1
5 " " 6.....	4	.....	.....	4
6 " " 7.....	17	2	.....	19
7 " " 8.....	22	.....	.....	22
8 " " 9.....	30	.....	.....	30
9 " " 10.....	469	4	.....	473
10 " " 12.....	927	7	.....	934
12 " " 15.....	190	.....	.....	190
15 " " 20.....	123	.....	.....	123
20 " " 25.....	47	.....	.....	47
25 and over.....	12	.....	.....	12
Total.....	1,843	13	.....	1,856

FOOD PRODUCTS—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	5	.....	.....	5
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	2	30	39
4 " " 5.....	23	34	25	82
5 " " 6.....	59	304	6	369
6 " " 7.....	109	422	7	538
7 " " 8.....	110	138	2	250
8 " " 9.....	360	43	.....	403
9 " " 10.....	738	53	.....	791
10 " " 12.....	1,115	57	.....	1,172
12 " " 15.....	848	12	.....	860
15 " " 20.....	749	3	.....	752
20 " " 25.....	164	2	.....	166
25 and over.....	97	.....	.....	97
Total.....	4,384	1,070	70	5,524

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	5	1	1	7
\$3 but under \$4.....	16	2	1	19
4 " " 5.....	26	2	1	29
5 " " 6.....	28	3	2	33
6 " " 7.....	41	4	....	45
7 " " 8.....	44	2	....	46
8 " " 9.....	110	5	....	115
9 " " 10.....	246	8	....	254
10 " " 12.....	260	5	....	265
12 " " 15.....	264	4	....	268
15 " " 20.....	277	....	....	277
20 " " 25.....	97	....	....	97
25 and over.....	28	....	....	28
Total.....	1,442	36	5	1,483

FOUNDRY (IRON)—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	12	....	5	17
\$3 but under \$4.....	50	21	14	85
4 " " 5.....	101	22	11	134
5 " " 6.....	108	23	1	132
6 " " 7.....	243	24	....	267
7 " " 8.....	323	24	1	348
8 " " 9.....	526	14	....	540
9 " " 10.....	1,764	7	....	1,771
10 " " 12.....	1,856	11	....	1,867
12 " " 15.....	1,770	12	....	1,782
15 " " 20.....	2,046	1	....	2,047
20 " " 25.....	916	....	....	916
25 and over.....	210	....	....	210
Total.....	9,925	159	32	10,116

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	26	....	....	26
\$3 but under \$4.....	29	1	1	31
4 " " 5.....	41	....	1	42
5 " " 6.....	51	39	2	92
6 " " 7.....	62	25	....	87
7 " " 8.....	51	9	....	60
8 " " 9.....	65	2	....	67
9 " " 10.....	122	5	....	127
10 " " 12.....	508	2	....	510
12 " " 15.....	363	2	....	365
15 " " 20.....	497	1	....	498
20 " " 25.....	339	1	....	340
25 and over.....	432	....	....	432
Total.....	2,586	87	4	2,677

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	5	....	....	5
4 " " 5.....	7	5	....	12
5 " " 6.....	7	5	....	12
6 " " 7.....	11	10	....	21
7 " " 8.....	14	8	....	22
8 " " 9.....	22	1	....	23
9 " " 10.....	27	1	....	28
10 " " 12.....	41	2	....	43
12 " " 15.....	69	....	....	69
15 " " 20.....	93	....	....	93
20 " " 25.....	35	1	....	36
25 and over.....	7	....	....	7
Total.....	338	33	....	371

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

GLASS (CUT TABLEWARE)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4.....	30	1	6	37
4 " " 5.....	30	20	25	75
5 " " 6.....	21	7	4	32
6 " " 7.....	25	14	9	48
7 " " 8.....	37	11	3	51
8 " " 9.....	26	13	1	40
9 " " 10.....	37	3	....	40
10 " " 12.....	53	3	....	56
12 " " 15.....	76	....	....	76
15 " " 20.....	87	1	....	88
20 " " 25.....	22	....	....	22
25 and over.....	5	....	....	5
Total.....	450	73	48	571

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	1	3	34	38
4 " " 5.....	14	3	92	109
5 " " 6.....	338	114	77	529
6 " " 7.....	1,171	52	28	1,251
7 " " 8.....	764	3	....	767
8 " " 9.....	284	4	....	288
9 " " 10.....	870	1	....	871
10 " " 12.....	681	1	....	682
12 " " 15.....	534	2	....	536
15 " " 20.....	629	1	....	630
20 " " 25.....	545	....	....	545
25 and over.....	1,167	....	....	1,167
Total.....	6,998	184	231	7,413

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

GLASS MIRRORS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	.....	.....	..	..
\$3 but under \$4.....	.....	.....	3	3
4 " " 5.....	.....	5	6	11
5 " " 6.....	6	7	.....	13
6 " " 7.....	5	8	.....	13
7 " " 8.....	8	1	.....	9
8 " " 9.....	12	1	.....	13
9 " " 10.....	15	.....	.....	15
10 " " 12.....	17	.....	.....	17
12 " " 15.....	26	.....	.....	26
15 " " 20.....	36	.....	.....	36
20 " " 25.....	6	.....	.....	6
25 and over.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total.....	135	22	9	166

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	.....	1	71	72
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	42	3	49
4 " " 5.....	62	253	18	333
5 " " 6.....	68	307	.....	375
6 " " 7.....	80	265	.....	345
7 " " 8.....	117	148	.....	265
8 " " 9.....	30	111	.....	141
9 " " 10.....	71	103	.....	174
10 " " 12.....	157	52	.....	209
12 " " 15.....	176	17	.....	193
15 " " 20.....	192	6	.....	198
20 " " 25.....	50	1	.....	51
25 and over.....	39	.....	.....	39
Total.....	1,046	1,306	92	2,444

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

HATS (FUR AND FELT)—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	4	2	....	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	24	27	3	54
4 " " 5.....	42	148	5	195
5 " " 6.....	106	147	2	255
6 " " 7.....	147	114	1	262
7 " " 8.....	155	129	....	284
8 " " 9.....	189	142	....	331
9 " " 10.....	325	134	....	459
10 " " 12.....	503	200	....	703
12 " " 15.....	666	201	....	867
15 " " 20.....	975	109	....	1,084
20 " " 25.....	723	27	....	750
25 and over.....	405	18	....	423
Total.....	4,264	1,398	11	5,673

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	4	1	....	5
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	11	....	18
4 " " 5.....	18	30	7	55
5 " " 6.....	23	86	3	112
6 " " 7.....	26	67	2	95
7 " " 8.....	19	54	....	73
8 " " 9.....	28	60	....	88
9 " " 10.....	34	74	....	108
10 " " 12.....	52	72	....	124
12 " " 15.....	77	50	....	127
15 " " 20.....	63	28	....	91
20 " " 25.....	40	7	....	47
25 and over.....	11	2	....	13
Total.....	402	542	12	956

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	145	13	....	158
\$3 but under \$4.....	66	12	1	79
4 " " 5.....	17	7	1	55
5 " " 6.....	64	23	7	94
6 " " 7.....	82	38	....	120
7 " " 8.....	103	18	1	122
8 " " 9.....	136	17	....	153
9 " " 10.....	162	19	....	181
10 " " 12.....	628	15	....	643
12 " " 15.....	673	16	....	689
15 " " 20.....	730	6	....	736
20 " " 25.....	241	4	....	245
25 and over.....	59	1	....	60
Total.....	3,136	189	10	3,335

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	1	....	1
4 " " 5.....	1	....	....	1
5 " " 6.....	1	....	....	1
6 " " 7.....	4	....	....	4
7 " " 8.....	....	....	....	....
8 " " 9.....	1	....	....	1
9 " " 10.....	7	....	....	7
10 " " 12.....	16	....	....	16
12 " " 15.....	27	....	....	27
15 " " 20.....	16	....	....	16
20 " " 25.....	11	....	....	11
25 and over.....	5	....	....	5
Total.....	89	1	....	90

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

JEWELRY—ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	11	....	1	12
\$3 but under \$4.....	81	17	44	142
4 " " 5.....	94	69	17	180
5 " " 6.....	96	60	1	157
6 " " 7.....	56	110	....	166
7 " " 8.....	74	93	....	167
8 " " 9.....	76	126	....	202
9 " " 10.....	61	142	....	203
10 " " 12.....	171	159	....	330
12 " " 15.....	375	151	....	526
15 " " 20.....	788	57	....	845
20 " " 25.....	592	7	....	599
25 and over.....	494	....	....	494
Total.....	2,969	991	63	4,023

KNIT GOODS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	6	35	12	53
\$3 but under \$4.....	12	76	30	118
4 " " 5.....	22	142	59	223
5 " " 6.....	45	224	16	285
6 " " 7.....	66	335	10	411
7 " " 8.....	70	324	6	400
8 " " 9.....	45	320	9	374
9 " " 10.....	148	246	....	394
10 " " 12.....	200	255	....	455
12 " " 15.....	334	141	....	475
15 " " 20.....	190	40	....	230
20 " " 25.....	114	5	....	119
25 and over.....	226	....	....	226
Total.....	1,478	2,143	142	3,763

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

LEATHER—EIGHTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	29	2	....	31
\$3 but under \$4.....	15	7	6	28
4 " " 5.....	38	19	15	72
5 " " 6.....	88	21	1	110
6 " " 7.....	186	32	1	219
7 " " 8.....	265	13	....	278
8 " " 9.....	390	8	1	399
9 " " 10.....	748	9	....	757
10 " " 12.....	1,480	7	....	1,487
12 " " 15.....	1,500	3	....	1,503
15 " " 20.....	1,283	1	....	1,284
20 " " 25.....	475	....	....	475
25 and over.....	320	....	....	320
Total.....	6,817	122	24	6,963

LEATHER GOODS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	32	....	32
\$3 but under \$4.....	38	58	11	107
4 " " 5.....	46	49	13	108
5 " " 6.....	42	64	....	106
6 " " 7.....	46	57	....	103
7 " " 8.....	45	21	....	66
8 " " 9.....	28	9	....	37
9 " " 10.....	19	13	....	32
10 " " 12.....	68	14	....	82
12 " " 15.....	148	6	....	154
15 " " 20.....	79	4	....	83
20 " " 25.....	19	....	....	19
25 and over.....	14	....	....	14
Total.....	592	327	24	943

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

LAMPS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	2	....	....	2
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	28	....	31
4 " " 5.....	12	128	....	140
5 " " 6.....	44	690	....	734
6 " " 7.....	83	681	....	764
7 " " 8.....	260	737	....	997
8 " " 9.....	90	682	....	772
9 " " 10.....	265	673	....	938
10 " " 12.....	425	580	....	1,005
12 " " 15.....	358	195	....	553
15 " " 20.....	414	21	....	435
20 " " 25.....	128	....	....	128
25 and over.....	45	....	....	45
Total.....	2,129	4,415	....	6,544

LIME AND CEMENT—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	6	....	....	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	10	....	....	10
4 " " 5.....	6	....	....	6
5 " " 6.....	19	....	....	19
6 " " 7.....	42	14	....	56
7 " " 8.....	34	5	....	39
8 " " 9.....	84	1	....	85
9 " " 10.....	400	....	....	400
10 " " 12.....	584	....	....	584
12 " " 15.....	473	....	....	473
15 " " 20.....	269	....	....	269
20 " " 25.....	50	....	....	50
25 and over.....	40	....	....	40
Total.....	2,017	20	....	2,037

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	116	3	1	120
\$3 but under \$4.....	207	17	9	233
4 " " 5.....	363	53	5	421
5 " " 6.....	450	148	6	604
6 " " 7.....	515	103	2	620
7 " " 8.....	529	80	1	610
8 " " 9.....	959	86	....	1,045
9 " " 10.....	1,975	86	....	2,061
10 " " 12.....	3,118	65	....	3,183
12 " " 15.....	4,492	10	....	4,502
15 " " 20.....	8,273	4	....	8,277
20 " " 25.....	2,147	....	....	2,147
25 and over.....	632	....	....	632
Total.....	23,776	655	24	24,455

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.....	9	2	....	11
5 " " 6.....	10	9	....	19
6 " " 7.....	38	11	....	49
7 " " 8.....	24	8	....	32
8 " " 9.....	37	7	....	44
9 " " 10.....	77	8	....	85
10 " " 12.....	93	6	....	99
12 " " 15.....	79	3	....	82
15 " " 20.....	113	1	....	114
20 " " 25.....	49	....	....	49
25 and over.....	42	....	....	42
Total.....	571	55	....	626

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

METAL GOODS—NINETY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	85	20	6	111
\$3 but under \$4.....	72	91	79	242
4 " " 5.....	124	407	63	594
5 " " 6.....	286	471	34	791
6 " " 7.....	439	379	13	831
7 " " 8.....	618	330	1	949
8 " " 9.....	623	184	1	808
9 " " 10.....	974	120	.....	1,094
10 " " 12.....	1,329	76	.....	1,405
12 " " 15.....	1,435	28	.....	1,463
15 " " 20.....	1,188	6	.....	1,194
20 " " 25.....	580	2	.....	582
25 and over.....	306	2	.....	308
Total.....	8,059	2,116	197	10,372

METAL NOVELTIES—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	9	6	4	19
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	16	21	44
4 " " 5.....	19	46	41	106
5 " " 6.....	50	60	6	116
6 " " 7.....	74	85	3	162
7 " " 8.....	90	42	.....	132
8 " " 9.....	93	26	.....	119
9 " " 10.....	97	16	.....	113
10 " " 12.....	174	14	.....	188
12 " " 15.....	218	5	.....	223
15 " " 20.....	217	2	.....	219
20 " " 25.....	86	.....	.....	86
25 and over.....	32	.....	.....	32
Total.....	1,166	318	75	1,559

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	11	....	....	11
\$3 but under \$4.....	9	....	....	9
4 " " 5.....	26	....	....	26
5 " " 6.....	20	....	....	20
6 " " 7.....	34	....	....	34
7 " " 8.....	41	....	....	41
8 " " 9.....	105	....	....	105
9 " " 10.....	332	....	....	332
10 " " 12.....	394	....	....	394
12 " " 15.....	182	....	....	182
15 " " 20.....	56	....	....	56
0 " " 25.....	6	....	....	6
25 and over.....	3	....	....	3
Total.....	1,219	....	....	1,219

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	3	1	....	4
\$3 but under \$4.....	14	9	2	25
4 " " 5.....	60	59	17	136
5 " " 6.....	63	44	3	110
6 " " 7.....	77	117	6	200
7 " " 8.....	128	62	2	192
8 " " 9.....	138	50	....	188
9 " " 10.....	181	41	....	222
10 " " 12.....	267	27	....	294
12 " " 15.....	372	6	....	378
15 " " 20.....	371	1	....	372
20 " " 25.....	156	....	....	156
25 and over.....	115	....	....	115
Total.....	1,945	417	30	2,392

5 Stat.

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	6	....	....	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	6	....	....	6
4 " " 5.....	8	....	3	11
5 " " 6.....	14	....	16	30
6 " " 7.....	36	....	5	41
7 " " 8.....	80	1	....	81
8 " " 9.....	110	....	....	110
9 " " 10.....	488	3	....	491
10 " " 12.....	731	12	....	743
12 " " 15.....	509	5	....	514
15 " " 20.....	343	1	....	344
20 " " 25.....	90	....	....	90
25 and over.....	37	....	....	37
Total.....	2,458	22	24	2,504

OILS—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.....	56	3	40	99
5 " " 6.....	102	4	....	106
6 " " 7.....	149	7	1	157
7 " " 8.....	115	2	1	118
8 " " 9.....	196	2	....	198
9 " " 10.....	128	2	....	130
10 " " 12.....	2,745	1	....	2,746
12 " " 15.....	1,742	....	....	1,742
15 " " 20.....	2,324	....	....	2,324
20 " " 25.....	577	....	....	577
25 and over.....	205	....	....	205
Total.....	8,339	21	42	8,402

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

PAINTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	9	14	7	30
4 " " 5.....	10	18	9	37
5 " " 6.....	15	19	....	34
6 " " 7.....	30	27	....	57
7 " " 8.....	26	11	....	37
8 " " 9.....	39	6	....	45
9 " " 10.....	228	7	....	235
10 " " 12.....	565	13	....	578
12 " " 15.....	283	6	....	289
15 " " 20.....	144	4	....	148
20 " " 25.....	56	....	....	56
25 and over.....	25	....	....	25
Total.....	1,430	125	16	1,571

PAPER—FIFTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	1	2	2	5
4 " " 5.....	19	55	23	97
5 " " 6.....	64	93	26	183
6 " " 7.....	188	147	....	335
7 " " 8.....	156	54	2	212
8 " " 9.....	195	31	....	226
9 " " 10.....	852	9	....	861
10 " " 12.....	924	8	....	932
12 " " 15.....	575	4	....	579
15 " " 20.....	469	3	....	472
20 " " 25.....	194	1	....	195
25 and over.....	133	1	....	134
Total.....	3,770	408	53	4,231

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

PIG IRON—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	7	....	....	7
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	....	....	8
4 " " 5.....	9	....	....	9
5 " " 6.....	6	....	....	6
6 " " 7.....	9	....	....	9
7 " " 8.....	10	....	....	10
8 " " 9.....	10	....	....	10
9 " " 10.....	77	....	....	77
10 " " 12.....	79	....	....	79
12 " " 15.....	102	....	....	102
15 " " 20.....	78	....	....	78
20 " " 25.....	7	....	....	7
25 and over.....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	402	....	....	402

POTTERY—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	44	62	8	114
\$3 but under \$4.....	48	61	27	136
4 " " 5.....	122	212	31	365
5 " " 6.....	86	207	21	314
6 " " 7.....	109	174	1	284
7 " " 8.....	200	186	3	389
8 " " 9.....	227	108	5	340
9 " " 10.....	694	71	....	765
10 " " 12.....	682	75	....	757
12 " " 15.....	662	17	....	679
15 " " 20.....	716	6	....	722
20 " " 25.....	755	....	....	755
25 and over.....	1,024	1	....	1,025
Total.....	5,369	1,180	96	6,645

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	14	29	1	44
\$3 but under \$4.....	9	21	4	34
4 " " 5.....	47	48	8	103
5 " " 6.....	61	68	....	129
6 " " 7.....	54	95	1	150
7 " " 8.....	50	83	....	133
8 " " 9.....	56	82	....	138
9 " " 10.....	59	53	....	112
10 " " 12.....	98	52	....	150
12 " " 15.....	144	20	....	164
15 " " 20.....	199	8	....	207
20 " " 25.....	178	5	....	183
25 and over.....	148	1	....	149
Total.....	1,117	565	14	1,696

QUARRYING STONE—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5.....	5	....	....	5
5 " " 6.....	7	....	....	7
6 " " 7.....	9	....	....	9
7 " " 8.....	27	....	....	27
8 " " 9.....	117	....	....	117
9 " " 10.....	440	....	....	440
10 " " 12.....	516	....	....	516
12 " " 15.....	173	....	....	173
15 " " 20.....	274	....	....	274
20 " " 25.....	333	....	....	333
25 and over.....	362	....	....	362
Total.....	2,264	....	....	2,264

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	6	....	....	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5.....	....	9	....	9
5 " " 6.....	8	....	....	8
6 " " 7.....	12	....	....	12
7 " " 8.....	13	1	....	14
8 " " 9.....	51	....	....	51
9 " " 10.....	50	....	....	50
10 " " 12.....	245	....	....	245
12 " " 15.....	107	....	....	107
15 " " 20.....	103	....	....	103
20 " " 25.....	21	....	....	21
25 and over.....	44	....	....	44
Total.....	661	10	....	671

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	4	8	4	16
\$3 but under \$4.....	15	16	12	43
4 " " 5.....	45	49	41	135
5 " " 6.....	162	144	58	364
6 " " 7.....	296	427	41	764
7 " " 8.....	443	388	19	850
8 " " 9.....	911	232	3	1,146
9 " " 10.....	1,310	145	....	1,455
10 " " 12.....	1,954	100	....	2,054
12 " " 15.....	1,617	23	....	1,640
15 " " 20.....	1,232	8	....	1,240
20 " " 25.....	323	....	....	323
25 and over.....	146	....	....	146
Total.....	8,458	1,540	178	10,176

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

SADDLES AND HARNESS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.....	1	1	....	2
5 " " 6.....	2	....	....	2
6 " " 7.....	1	1	....	2
7 " " 8.....	3	2	....	5
8 " " 9.....	2	2
9 " " 10.....	6	6
10 " " 12.....	11	1	12
12 " " 15.....	17	17
15 " " 20.....	12	12
20 " " 25.....	2	2
25 and over.....	1	1
Total.....	58	5	63

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	6	13	....	19
4 " " 5.....	25	24	....	49
5 " " 6.....	29	20	....	49
6 " " 7.....	18	21	....	39
7 " " 8.....	33	30	....	63
8 " " 9.....	46	21	....	67
9 " " 10.....	50	25	....	75
10 " " 12.....	79	24	....	103
12 " " 15.....	172	2	....	174
15 " " 20.....	147	2	....	149
20 " " 25.....	45	....	....	45
25 and over.....	15	....	....	15
Total.....	665	182	....	847

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	....	13	16
4 " " 5.....	45	69	37	151
5 " " 6.....	179	131	43	353
6 " " 7.....	217	296	....	513
7 " " 8.....	172	60	....	232
8 " " 9.....	560	173	....	733
9 " " 10.....	1,147	76	....	1,223
10 " " 12.....	1,459	43	....	1,502
12 " " 15.....	1,385	11	....	1,396
15 " " 20.....	1,426	6	....	1,432
20 " " 25.....	309	....	....	309
25 and over.....	124	9	....	133
Total.....	7,026	874	93	7,993

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	....	....	7
4 " " 5.....	14	....	....	14
5 " " 6.....	24	....	....	24
6 " " 7.....	23	....	....	23
7 " " 8.....	42	3	....	45
8 " " 9.....	42	....	....	42
9 " " 10.....	82	1	....	83
10 " " 12.....	126	....	....	126
12 " " 15.....	189	1	....	190
15 " " 20.....	366	....	....	366
20 " " 25.....	102	....	....	102
25 and over.....	28	....	....	28
Total.....	1,045	5	....	1,050

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

SHOES—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	31	17	18	66
\$3 but under \$4.....	39	65	57	161
4 " " 5.....	68	138	33	239
5 " " 6.....	104	199	12	315
6 " " 7.....	141	239	8	388
7 " " 8.....	158	206	....	364
8 " " 9.....	183	196	....	379
9 " " 10.....	150	153	....	303
10 " " 12.....	351	187	....	538
12 " " 15.....	484	137	....	621
15 " " 20.....	538	39	....	577
20 " " 25.....	198	1	....	199
25 and over.....	91	....	....	91
Total.....	2,536	1,577	128	4,241

SHIRTS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	153	22	175
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	161	99	263
4 " " 5.....	10	293	22	325
5 " " 6.....	33	365	3	401
6 " " 7.....	36	403	....	439
7 " " 8.....	54	412	....	466
8 " " 9.....	53	312	....	365
9 " " 10.....	60	299	....	359
10 " " 12.....	69	389	....	458
12 " " 15.....	175	209	....	384
15 " " 20.....	186	55	....	241
20 " " 25.....	46	2	....	48
25 and over.....	14	....	....	14
Total.....	739	3,053	146	3,938

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	.....	7	5	12
\$3 but under \$4.....	.....	14	11	25
4 " " 5.....	.....	31	.....	31
5 " " 6.....	.....	58	.....	58
6 " " 7.....	.....	85	.....	85
7 " " 8.....	.....	113	.....	113
8 " " 9.....	.....	91	.....	91
9 " " 10.....	.....	61	.....	61
10 " " 12.....	.....	38	.....	38
12 " " 15.....	2	24	.....	26
15 " " 20.....	4	9	.....	13
20 " " 25.....	2	3	.....	5
25 and over.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	9	534	16	559

SHIPBUILDING—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	25	.....	.....	25
\$3 but under \$4.....	32	.....	.....	32
4 " " 5.....	51	.....	.....	51
5 " " 6.....	33	.....	.....	33
6 " " 7.....	19	.....	.....	19
7 " " 8.....	255	.....	.....	255
8 " " 9.....	1,449	.....	.....	1,449
9 " " 10.....	139	.....	.....	139
10 " " 12.....	1,382	.....	.....	1,382
12 " " 15.....	1,162	.....	.....	1,162
15 " " 20.....	1,823	.....	.....	1,823
20 " " 25.....	665	.....	.....	665
25 and over.....	74	.....	.....	74
Total.....	7,109	.....	.....	7,109

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—188 ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	94	84	72	250
\$3 but under \$4.....	72	246	313	631
4 " " 5.....	196	598	268	1,062
5 " " 6.....	302	937	87	1,326
6 " " 7.....	377	1,404	16	1,797
7 " " 8.....	453	1,798	9	2,260
8 " " 9.....	559	1,422	2	1,983
9 " " 10.....	638	845	....	1,483
10 " " 12.....	1,300	1,482	....	2,782
12 " " 15.....	3,125	2,253	....	5,378
15 " " 20.....	3,115	624	....	3,739
20 " " 25.....	665	62	....	727
25 and over.....	189	5	....	194
Total.....	11,085	11,760	767	23,612

SILK DYEING—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	26	....	26
\$3 but under \$4.....	5	20	4	29
4 " " 5.....	20	49	29	98
5 " " 6.....	23	53	8	84
6 " " 7.....	30	558	13	601
7 " " 8.....	51	96	....	147
8 " " 9.....	229	69	....	298
9 " " 10.....	845	59	....	904
10 " " 12.....	779	26	....	805
12 " " 15.....	2,422	10	....	2,432
15 " " 20.....	467	2	....	469
20 " " 25.....	149	....	....	149
25 and over.....	110	....	....	110
Total.....	5,130	968	54	6,152

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

SILK THROWING—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	....	11	12
\$3 but under \$4.....	20	26	32	78
4 " " 5.....	31	38	27	96
5 " " 6.....	45	66	13	124
6 " " 7.....	48	262	....	310
7 " " 8.....	54	399	....	453
8 " " 9.....	64	101	....	165
9 " " 10.....	90	6	....	96
10 " " 12.....	49	29	....	78
12 " " 15.....	23	5	....	28
15 " " 20.....	50	8	....	58
20 " " 25.....	70	....	....	70
25 and over.....	5	....	....	+5
Total.....	550	940	83	1,573

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	6	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	14	9	33	56
4 " " 5.....	35	21	20	76
5 " " 6.....	23	10	10	43
6 " " 7.....	35	39	2	76
7 " " 8.....	35	49	1	85
8 " " 9.....	42	14	....	56
9 " " 10.....	60	15	....	75
10 " " 12.....	82	19	....	101
12 " " 15.....	100	10	....	110
15 " " 20.....	120	15	....	135
20 " " 25.....	24	....	....	24
25 and over.....	13	....	....	13
Total.....	583	201	72	856

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

SILVER GOODS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	4	3	....	7
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	8	6	22
4 " " 5.....	24	32	14	70
5 " " 6.....	68	37	3	108
6 " " 7.....	39	45	1	85
7 " " 8.....	32	55	....	87
8 " " 9.....	35	47	....	82
9 " " 10.....	35	30	....	65
10 " " 12.....	37	34	....	71
12 " " 15.....	109	36	....	145
15 " " 20.....	462	15	....	477
20 " " 25.....	260	11	....	271
25 and over.....	135	2	....	137
Total.....	1,248	355	24	1,627

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—13 ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.....	2	....	....	2
5 " " 6.....	....	2	....	2
6 " " 7.....	20	....	....	20
7 " " 8.....	15	1	....	16
8 " " 9.....	77	3	....	80
9 " " 10.....	751	2	....	753
10 " " 12.....	1,264	2	....	1,266
12 " " 15.....	1,657	....	....	1,657
15 " " 20.....	1,255	....	....	1,255
20 " " 25.....	246	....	....	246
25 and over.....	119	....	....	119
Total.....	5,406	10	....	5,416

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

SOAP AND TALLOW—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	24	....	24
4 " " 5.....	7	24	3	34
5 " " 6.....	51	84	85	220
6 " " 7.....	103	77	7	187
7 " " 8.....	104	98	....	202
8 " " 9.....	93	114	....	207
9 " " 10.....	254	80	....	334
10 " " 12.....	535	116	....	651
12 " " 15.....	355	47	....	402
15 " " 20.....	287	3	....	290
20 " " 25.....	115	3	....	118
25 and over.....	51	....	....	51
Total.....	1,955	670	95	2,720

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	3	....	....	3
\$3 but under \$4.....	2	....	....	2
4 " " 5.....	4	18	2	24
5 " " 6.....	21	37	2	60
6 " " 7.....	54	24	3	81
7 " " 8.....	48	9	3	60
8 " " 9.....	130	3	....	133
9 " " 10.....	420	....	....	420
10 " " 12.....	322	....	....	322
12 " " 15.....	229	....	....	229
15 " " 20.....	183	....	....	183
20 " " 25.....	60	....	....	60
25 and over.....	58	....	....	58
Total.....	1,534	91	10	1,635

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	2	....	....	2
\$3 but under \$4.	8	....	....	8
4 " " 5.	11	....	....	11
5 " " 6.	24	....	1	25
6 " " 7.	56	....	....	56
7 " " 8.	83	....	....	83
8 " " 9.	317	....	....	317
9 " " 10.	758	....	....	758
10 " " 12.	1,101	5	....	1,106
12 " " 15.	821	1	....	822
15 " " 20.	687	1	....	688
20 " " 25.	330	1	....	331
25 and over.	516	1	....	517
Total.	4,714	9	1	4,724

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3. ....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.	4	....	....	4
4 " " 5.	5	....	....	5
5 " " 6.	7	....	4	11
6 " " 7.	4	....	12	16
7 " " 8.	49	1	2	52
8 " " 9.	160	....	....	160
9 " " 10.	650	....	....	650
10 " " 12.	504	1	....	505
12 " " 15.	464	2	....	466
15 " " 20.	701	1	....	702
20 " " 25.	193	....	....	193
25 and over.	93	....	....	93
Total.	2,834	5	18	2,857

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	4	5	....	9
\$3 but under \$4.....	12	12	3	27
4 " " 5.....	18	60	94	172
5 " " 6.....	95	202	2	299
6 " " 7.....	66	181	....	247
7 " " 8.....	126	72	....	198
8 " " 9.....	157	120	....	277
9 " " 10.....	185	22	....	207
10 " " 12.....	148	20	....	168
12 " " 15.....	145	7	....	152
15 " " 20.....	146	3	....	149
20 " " 25.....	37	1	....	38
25 and over.....	17	....	....	17
Total.....	1,156	705	99	1,960

THREAD—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	1	1
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	6	10	16
4 " " 5.....	16	53	126	195
5 " " 6.....	105	346	251	702
6 " " 7.....	102	1,201	87	1,390
7 " " 8.....	97	943	15	1,055
8 " " 9.....	196	511	2	709
9 " " 10.....	163	289	....	452
10 " " 12.....	325	68	....	393
12 " " 15.....	405	10	....	415
15 " " 20.....	406	1	....	407
20 " " 25.....	90	....	....	90
25 and over.....	35	....	....	35
Total.....	1,940	3,428	492	5,860

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	1	1	2
4 " " 5.....	9	5	....	14
5 " " 6.....	8	8	4	20
6 " " 7.....	23	2	....	25
7 " " 8.....	27	8	....	35
8 " " 9.....	29	3	....	32
9 " " 10.....	50	3	....	53
10 " " 12.....	75	3	....	78
12 " " 15.....	114	1	....	115
15 " " 20.....	180	1	....	181
20 " " 25.....	44	....	....	44
25 and over.....	32	....	....	32
Total.....	592	35	5	632

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	6	9	3	18
\$3 but under \$4.....	9	29	12	50
4 " " 5.....	27	6	21	54
5 " " 6.....	58	48	9	115
6 " " 7.....	84	45	5	134
7 " " 8.....	68	46	4	118
8 " " 9.....	96	47	5	148
9 " " 10.....	124	58	....	182
10 " " 12.....	144	50	....	194
12 " " 15.....	197	22	....	219
15 " " 20.....	263	21	....	284
20 " " 25.....	115	....	....	115
25 and over.....	42	....	....	42
Total.....	1,233	381	59	1,673

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	1	....	1
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	6	1	11
4 " " 5.....	12	2	1	15
5 " " 6.....	11	9	....	20
6 " " 7.....	11	4	....	15
7 " " 8.....	10	7	....	17
8 " " 9.....	5	2	....	7
9 " " 10.....	19	....	....	19
10 " " 12.....	65	2	....	67
12 " " 15.....	79	1	....	80
15 " " 20.....	62	....	....	62
20 " " 25.....	12	....	....	12
25 and over.....	5	....	....	5
Total.....	295	34	2	331

UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	13	2	15
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	78	27	108
4 " " 5.....	4	196	9	209
5 " " 6.....	6	246	6	258
6 " " 7.....	7	303	....	310
7 " " 8.....	12	357	....	369
8 " " 9.....	9	290	....	299
9 " " 10.....	16	201	....	217
10 " " 12.....	19	192	....	211
12 " " 15.....	22	101	....	123
15 " " 20.....	35	31	....	66
20 " " 25.....	26	18	....	44
25 and over.....	18	4	....	22
Total.....	177	2,030	44	2,251

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

VARNISHES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.....	2	....	1	3
5 " " 6.....	2	....	....	2
6 " " 7.....	8	3	....	11
7 " " 8.....	5	....	....	5
8 " " 9.....	6	2	....	8
9 " " 10.....	20	3	....	23
10 " " 12.....	57	1	....	58
12 " " 15.....	130	3	....	133
15 " " 20.....	74	1	....	75
20 " " 25.....	30	....	....	30
25 and over.....	26	....	....	26
Total.....	360	13	1	374

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	5	....	5
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	16	12	35
4 " " 5.....	18	51	20	89
5 " " 6.....	52	163	18	233
6 " " 7.....	58	140	4	202
7 " " 8.....	74	170	3	247
8 " " 9.....	80	145	....	225
9 " " 10.....	92	102	....	194
10 " " 12.....	247	112	....	359
12 " " 15.....	345	34	....	379
15 " " 20.....	554	11	....	565
20 " " 25.....	255	....	....	255
25 and over.....	109	....	....	109
Total.....	1,891	949	57	2,897

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

WINDOW SHADES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3 but under \$4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 " " 5.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 " " 6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 " " 7.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 " " 8.....	.....	2	.....	2
8 " " 9.....	2	.....	.....	2
9 " " 10.....	4	.....	.....	4
10 " " 12.....	4	1	.....	5
12 " " 15.....	9	.....	.....	9
15 " " 20.....	53	2	.....	55
20 " " 25.....	4	.....	.....	4
25 and over.....	48	1	.....	49
Total.....	124	6	.....	130

WOODEN GOODS—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	23	.....	.....	23
\$3 but under \$4.....	16	.....	17	33
4 " " 5.....	88	2	7	97
5 " " 6.....	65	5	6	76
6 " " 7.....	73	10	.....	83
7 " " 8.....	73	4	.....	77
8 " " 9.....	113	2	.....	115
9 " " 10.....	248	3	.....	251
10 " " 12.....	288	3	.....	291
12 " " 15.....	436	2	.....	438
15 " " 20.....	486	1	.....	487
20 " " 25.....	142	.....	.....	142
25 and over.....	45	1	.....	46
Total.....	2,096	33	30	2,159

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	4	....	5
\$3 but under \$4.....	5	69	87	161
4 " " 5.....	75	451	432	958
5 " " 6.....	189	1,582	298	2,069
6 " " 7.....	305	1,955	57	2,317
7 " " 8.....	430	1,440	13	1,883
8 " " 9.....	848	980	1	1,829
9 " " 10.....	1,270	418	....	1,688
10 " " 12.....	1,454	395	....	1,849
12 " " 15.....	1,106	300	....	1,406
15 " " 20.....	979	116	....	1,095
20 " " 25.....	286	2	....	288
25 and over.....	168	....	....	168
Total.....	7,116	7,712	888	15,716

UNCLASSIFIED—ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	7	47	28	82
\$3 but under \$4.....	34	84	47	165
4 " " 5.....	153	241	42	436
5 " " 6.....	236	290	8	534
6 " " 7.....	196	374	6	576
7 " " 8.....	286	243	3	532
8 " " 9.....	317	171	1	489
9 " " 10.....	974	133	....	1,107
10 " " 12.....	2,479	64	....	2,543
12 " " 15.....	1,836	47	....	1,883
15 " " 20.....	1,583	21	....	1,604
20 " " 25.....	546	6	....	552
25 and over.....	175	4	....	179
Total.....	8,822	1,725	135	10,682

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

ALL INDUSTRIES—2,556 ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1,165	1,344	544	3,053
\$3 but under \$4.....	1,456	2,173	1,681	5,310
4 " " 5.....	3,275	7,556	2,475	13,306
5 " " 6.....	5,709	13,674	1,483	20,866
6 " " 7.....	8,466	16,954	438	25,858
7 " " 8.....	10,535	13,733	113	24,381
8 " " 9.....	16,252	10,870	38	27,160
9 " " 10.....	31,151	7,223	....	38,374
10 " " 12.....	49,342	7,220	....	56,562
12 " " 15.....	49,151	5,070	....	54,221
15 " " 20.....	52,494	1,471	....	53,965
20 " " 25.....	18,983	180	....	19,163
25 and over.....	11,362	59	....	11,421
Total.....	259,341	87,527	6,772	353,640

TABLE No. 8.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Overtime, 1912, Averages by Industries.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked per Week (under Normal Conditions).	Establishments that Worked Overtime During the Year.	
						Number of Establishments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.....	7	295.28	9.86	57.29	.....	.....
2	Artisans' tools.....	40	287.52	9.72	55.22	4	2,677
3	Art tile.....	11	282.09	10.00	55.36	.....	.....
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.....	18	276.39	9.50	55.11	2	146,254
5	Boxes (wood and paper).....	55	292.21	9.72	54.28	4	305
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	35	301.10	8.42	50.66	14	34,642
7	Brick and terra cotta.....	76	242.24	9.66	56.40	10	25,126
8	Brushes.....	17	291.23	9.76	54.58	1	160
9	Buttons (metal).....	10	286.40	9.70	56.30	2	400
10	Buttons (pearl).....	31	289.68	9.87	57.06	.....	.....
11	Carpets and rugs.....	5	247.20	10.00	55.00	1	531
12	Carriages and wagons.....	30	303.93	9.57	56.36	4	3,978
13	Chemical products.....	80	304.30	9.90	58.32	17	86,280
14	Cigars and tobacco.....	38	293.18	9.13	51.47	2	310
15	Clothing.....	17	233.12	9.29	52.52	.....	.....
16	Confectionery.....	11	301.45	9.72	55.27	3	295
17	Cornices and skylights.....	24	294.66	8.41	47.00	1	42
18	Corset and corset-waists.....	9	303.66	9.22	52.11	1	200
19	Cutlery.....	12	289.25	9.83	56.17	3	236
20	Cotton goods.....	37	292.16	9.75	54.75	6	1,035
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	21	292.42	9.90	57.28	8	3,696
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	15	275.14	9.64	53.78	2	175
23	Electrical appliances.....	35	289.27	9.74	55.47	11	229,255
24	Embroideries.....	45	292.40	9.87	57.01	8	5,890
25	Fertilizers.....	12	253.50	9.83	58.41	3	315
26	Food products.....	34	282.79	9.85	57.14	12	42,074
27	Foundry (brass).....	20	296.55	9.55	54.30	2	220
28	Foundry (iron).....	58	291.93	9.43	55.36	12	183,936
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	16	276.18	9.18	53.18	3	6,870
30	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	13	279.54	9.00	51.15	2	340
31	Glass (cut tableware).....	10	276.70	9.70	54.70	6	507
32	Glass (window and bottle).....	21	249.04	9.62	55.62	1	140
33	Glass mirrors.....	4	296.25	9.50	54.50	2	170
34	Graphite products.....	6	303.33	10.50	60.50	2	2,705
35	Hats (fur and felt).....	39	281.26	9.13	48.42	2	160
36	Hats (straw).....	3	275.33	9.66	57.33	.....	.....
37	High explosives.....	10	276.80	9.80	56.30	4	11,126
38	Inks and mucilage.....	5	293.40	9.80	56.60	2	2,285
39	Jewelry.....	122	285.37	9.37	53.72	13	2,132
40	Knit goods.....	28	280.10	9.75	54.21	6	1,372
41	Leather.....	85	286.64	9.61	56.14	5	1,206
42	Leather goods.....	18	277.61	9.44	55.05	7	1,139
43	Lamps.....	11	295.27	9.27	53.72	3	100,564
44	Lime and cement.....	12	252.90	10.50	65.70	4	91,560
45	Machinery.....	139	293.38	9.57	54.77	38	234,480
46	Matresses and bedding.....	7	286.71	9.71	56.43	2	660
47	Metal goods.....	90	292.57	9.69	55.30	23	26,585
48	Metal novelties.....	25	296.36	9.96	57.20	4	2,252
49	Mining (iron ore).....	7	305.16	10.66	64.16	.....	.....
50	Musical instruments.....	20	295.80	9.65	54.95	3	438

TABLE No. 8.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Overtime, 1912, Averages by Industries.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked per Week (under Normal Conditions).	Establishments that Worked Overtime During the Year.	
						Number of Establishments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
51	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	9	294.11	9.77	56.88	1	1,000
52	Oils.....	21	309.17	9.76	58.88	6	14,887
53	Paints.....	17	297.06	10.06	58.65	3	8,651
54	Paper.....	51	284.30	10.81	63.50	11	2,167
55	Pig iron.....	4	252.00	10.66	64.00	.....	.....
56	Pottery.....	55	290.08	9.29	53.48	2	1,708
57	Printing and bookbinding.....	19	298.79	8.68	51.10	6	10,788
58	Quarrying stone.....	21	229.28	9.52	54.42	.....	.....
59	Roofing (metal and tar).....	9	276.25	9.77	56.55	.....	.....
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	55	274.47	9.92	56.65	21	32,696
61	Saddles and harness.....	6	296.66	9.50	54.66	.....	.....
62	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	11	287.45	9.82	55.54	2	200
63	Scientific instruments.....	23	299.04	9.69	54.43	6	17,165
64	Sash, blinds and doors.....	33	300.48	9.09	51.90	3	3,945
65	Shoes.....	29	293.00	9.93	55.21	4	228
66	Shirts.....	28	299.11	9.70	53.96	1	100
67	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	281.80	9.00	50.60	.....	.....
68	Shipbuilding.....	17	288.65	9.17	53.06	4	312,554
69	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	188	284.96	9.96	55.94	8	5,637
70	Silk dyeing.....	25	279.42	9.95	55.23	4	13,013
71	Silk throwing.....	32	282.46	10.00	55.00	4	2,032
72	Silk mill supplies.....	17	295.06	10.00	55.00	3	1,840
73	Silver goods.....	22	285.27	9.77	55.41	7	1,094
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc).....	13	321.25	10.25	61.67	4	23,719
75	Soap and tallow.....	16	302.31	9.75	56.50	3	5,440
76	Steel and iron (bar).....	7	297.50	10.33	58.50	.....	.....
77	Steel and iron (structural).....	34	300.50	9.47	54.17	11	43,376
78	Steel and iron (forging).....	14	281.07	9.76	55.53	1	502
79	Textile products.....	13	281.31	9.76	54.92	2	131
80	Thread.....	8	284.87	10.00	55.00	1	132
81	Trunks and traveling bags.....	13	290.00	9.61	56.77	3	3,148
82	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	281.22	10.00	57.22	.....	.....
83	Typewriters and supplies.....	6	282.00	9.33	51.83	1	126
84	Underwear (women's and children's).....	25	296.63	9.50	53.00	3	156
85	Varnishes.....	15	306.80	9.47	53.80	3	631
86	Watches, cases and material.....	10	286.00	9.80	50.50	2	243
87	Window shades.....	3	276.00	9.33	54.66	1	80
88	Wooden goods.....	39	293.10	9.61	54.97	5	809
89	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	294.67	9.93	56.60	2	2,460
90	Unclassified.....	112	288.50	9.82	56.04	25	30,435
	All industries.....	2,556	287.67	9.64	55.26	428	1,796,716

TABLE No. 9.—Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1912.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done—Percentage.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.	7	60.00
2	Artisans' tools.	40	79.37
3	Art tile.	11	80.00
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.	18	68.94
5	Boxes (wood and paper).	55	77.63
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).	35	70.67
7	Brick and terra cotta.	76	75.35
8	Brushes.	17	75.29
9	Buttons (metal).	10	74.00
10	Buttons (pearl).	31	74.03
11	Carpets and rugs.	5	73.00
12	Carriages and wagons.	30	72.00
13	Chemical products.	80	77.81
14	Cigars and tobacco.	38	80.13
15	Clothing.	17	80.29
16	Confectionery.	11	77.27
17	Cornices and skylights.	24	74.58
18	Corsets and corset-waists.	9	91.66
19	Cutlery.	12	74.58
20	Cotton goods.	37	75.94
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).	21	80.95
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.	15	73.21
23	Electrical appliances.	35	69.71
24	Embroideries.	45	81.56
25	Fertilizers.	12	68.33
26	Food products.	34	76.03
27	Foundry (brass).	20	77.00
28	Foundry (iron).	58	74.56
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.	16	85.94
30	Gas and electric light fixtures.	13	61.15
31	Glass (cut tableware).	10	71.00
32	Glass (window and bottle).	21	75.95
33	Glass mirrors.	4	68.75
34	Graphite products.	6	90.00
35	Hats (fur and felt).	39	62.31
36	Hats (straw).	3	85.00
37	High explosives.	10	70.00
38	Inks and mucilage.	5	82.00
39	Jewelry.	122	66.96
40	Knit goods.	28	72.32
41	Leather.	85	72.50
42	Leather goods.	18	70.56
43	Lamps.	11	66.36
44	Lime and cement.	12	63.00
45	Machinery.	139	70.37
46	Mattresses and bedding.	7	63.57
47	Metal goods.	90	73.85
48	Metal novelties.	25	70.40
49	Mining (iron ore).	7	62.50
50	Musical instruments.	20	76.75
51	Oilcloth (floor and table).	9	89.44
52	Oils.	21	80.88
53	Paints.	17	84.41
54	Paper.	51	83.94
55	Pig iron.	4	51.67
56	Pottery.	55	79.26

TABLE No. 9.—Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries,
1912.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done—Percentage.
57	Printing and bookbinding.	19	78.95
58	Quarrying stone.	21	66.67
59	Roofing (metal and tar).	9	71.67
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft).	55	77.91
61	Saddles and harness.	6	58.33
62	Saddlery and harness hardware.	11	69.09
63	Scientific instruments.	23	72.39
64	Sash blinds and doors.	33	70.61
65	Shoes.	29	83.79
66	Shirts.	28	81.67
67	Shirt waists (women's).	5	62.00
68	Shipbuilding.	17	67.06
69	Silk (broad and ribbon).	188	70.87
70	Silk dyeing.	25	70.95
71	Silk throwing.	32	73.91
72	Silk mill supplies.	17	77.94
73	Silver goods.	22	68.64
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).	13	78.33
75	Soap and tallow.	16	78.12
76	Steel and iron (bar).	7	84.16
77	Steel and iron (structural).	34	65.74
78	Steel and iron (forging).	14	71.15
79	Textile products.	13	76.92
80	Thread.	8	83.12
81	Trunks and traveling bags.	13	68.46
82	Trunk and bag hardware.	9	74.44
83	Typewriters and supplies.	6	77.50
84	Underwear (women's and children's).	25	77.04
85	Varnishes.	15	70.33
86	Watches, cases and material.	10	66.50
87	Window shades.	3	71.66
88	Wooden goods.	39	77.05
89	Woolen and worsted goods.	28	85.89
90	Unclassified.	112	74.82
	All industries.	2,556	74.10

TABLE No. 10.—Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1912.

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.											
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressors.	
			Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements'	7	6	415	4	301	3	135			40	300		
2	Artisans' tools.	40	33	3,500	11	709	3	135	1	10	43	501		
3	Art tile.	11	9	534							23	181		
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.	18	34	4,009	2	158	2	250			122	1,839		
5	Boxes (wood and paper).	55	29	1,839	9	77					70	574		
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).	35	227	15,061	2	92					323	2,591	1	25
7	Brick and terra cotta.	76	159	18,590	13	336	3	300	7	475	204	4,962	2	22
8	Brushes.	17	2	110	5	38					23	70		
9	Buttons (metal).	10	8	505	4	62					93	201		
10	Buttons (pearl).	31	20	902	6	67	1	15			17	162		
11	Carpets and rugs.	5	4	410			3	300			4	95		
12	Carriages and wagons.	30	15	675	5	76					34	231		
13	Chemical products.	80	309	18,116	6	1,166	2	80			876	13,709		
14	Cigars and tobacco.	38	42	3,305	2	22	4	89	3	3	131	1,160		
15	Clothing.	17	2	19	3	23					17	121		
16	Confectionery.	11	8	543							41	219		
17	Cornices and skylights.	24	3	95	7	170					46	262		
18	Corsets and corset-waists.	9	6	415							22	122		
19	Cutlery.	12	11	998	1	20								
20	Cotton goods.	37	67	7,094	6	54	10	890			166	2,040		
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	21	189	10,648			5	365			121	2,121		
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.	15	144	28,809	4	2,162					414	7,757		
23	Electrical appliances.	35	35	6,600	11	351	1	200	4	12	1,334	9,007		
24	Embroideries.	45	6	365	2	21	1	40			186	410		
25	Fertilizers.	12	37	3,879	1	5					133	2,506	2	250
26	Food products.	34	66	6,118	4	117					326	2,703	1	30
27	Foundry (brass).	20	10	590	9	182					83	1,044	1	30

TABLE No. 10.—Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1912.—(Continued).

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.											
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressors.	
			Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
28	Foundry (iron).....	58	92	6,765	17	1,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	8,769	10	710
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	16	16	1,836	1	25	3	80	.....	.....	117	1,326	1	150
30	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	13	6	278	3	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	43	.....	.....
31	Glass (cut tableware).....	10	7	215	3	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Glass (window and bottle).....	21	77	2,543	3	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	556	.....	.....
33	Glass mirrors.....	4	2	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	.....	.....
34	Graphite products.....	6	8	1,540	.....	.....	5	310	.....	.....	100	1,252	.....	.....
35	Hats (fur and felt).....	39	48	5,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	902	.....	.....
36	Hats (straw).....	3	8	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	138	.....	.....
37	High explosives.....	10	80	3,605	7	312	.....	.....	1	1	357	4,126	3	115
38	Inks and mucilage.....	5	6	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	145	.....	.....
39	Jewelry.....	122	48	954	12	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	662	.....	.....
40	Knit goods.....	28	13	1,150	1	7	1	75	.....	.....	150	1,008	.....	.....
41	Leather.....	85	81	7,765	2	20	1	75	.....	.....	374	4,612	.....	.....
42	Leather goods.....	18	7	245	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	194	.....	.....
43	Lamps.....	11	16	1,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,231	4,091	1	75
44	Lime and cement.....	12	67	18,710	2	23	1	50	.....	.....	319	4,889	.....	.....
45	Machinery.....	139	167	24,379	22	472	12	330	.....	.....	1,741	22,965	13	2,835
46	Mattresses and bedding.....	7	4	375	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	491	.....	.....
47	Metal goods.....	90	75	10,602	24	424	1	25	.....	.....	690	3,430	.....	.....
48	Metal novelties.....	25	15	857	6	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	92	.....	.....
49	Mining (iron ore).....	7	58	4,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	400	.....	.....
50	Musical instruments.....	20	16	1,625	4	95	2	40	.....	.....	106	1,019	.....	.....
51	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	9	71	8,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	5,769	.....	.....
52	Oils.....	21	584	25,389	18	3,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	4,594	3	10
53	Paints.....	17	47	5,110	.....	.....	1	29	.....	.....	156	2,725	.....	.....
54	Paper.....	51	140	20,083	2	1,050	28	2,542	.....	.....	270	2,881	1	100

55 Pig iron.....	4	22	2,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	350	.....	.....
56 Pottery.....	55	56	4,232	4	51	1	80	.....	.....	154	1,295	1	20
57 Printing and bookbinding.....	19	8	825	3	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	848	.....	.....
58 Quarrying stone.....	21	31	3,647	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	266	1	150
59 Roofing (metal and tar).....	9	30	2,190	22	21	7	760	.....	.....	13	141	.....	.....
60 Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	55	125	24,708	5	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	2,736	.....	.....
61 Saddles and harness.....	6	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	23	.....	.....
62 Saddlery and harness hardware.....	11	4	305	3	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	319	.....	.....
63 Scientific instruments.....	23	24	6,248	8	124	1	10	.....	.....	303	2,182	.....	.....
64 Sash, blinds and doors.....	33	27	1,875	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	273	.....	.....
65 Shoes.....	29	24	1,267	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	336	.....	.....
66 Shirts.....	28	13	529	5	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	172	.....	.....
67 Shirt waists (women's).....	5	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	19	.....	.....
68 Shipbuilding.....	17	51	7,897	6	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	394	4,772	2	90
69 Silk (broad and ribbon).....	188	121	11,710	8	97	11	396	2	40	417	3,720	1	14
70 Silk dyeing.....	25	134	6,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	735	.....	.....
71 Silk throwing.....	32	21	1,684	2	25	6	241	.....	.....	22	329	.....	.....
72 Silk mill supplies.....	17	6	194	4	57	1	12	.....	.....	14	51	.....	.....
73 Silver goods.....	22	8	1,051	10	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	369	.....	.....
74 Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	13	137	31,623	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	624	10,427	.....	.....
75 Soap and tallow.....	16	50	4,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	2,101	.....	.....
76 Steel and iron (bar).....	7	41	6,156	1	10	1	60	.....	.....	85	1,387	.....	.....
77 Steel and iron (structural).....	34	48	7,625	11	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	533	6,359	4	223
78 Steel and iron (forging).....	14	40	7,165	.....	.....	5	575	.....	.....	358	4,548	.....	.....
79 Textile products.....	13	13	3,968	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	1,079	.....	.....
80 Thread.....	8	21	12,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	805	.....	.....
81 Trunks and traveling bags.....	13	4	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	74	.....	.....
82 Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	10	1,130	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	140	.....	.....
83 Typewriters and supplies.....	6	4	480	2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	209	.....	.....
84 Underwear (women's and children's).....	25	7	405	14	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	162	.....	.....
85 Varnishes.....	15	14	593	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	346	.....	.....
86 Watches, cases and material.....	10	9	491	2	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	1,158	.....	.....
87 Window shades.....	3	2	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....
88 Wooden goods.....	39	32	2,325	5	73	2	75	.....	.....	80	944	1	14
89 Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	65	19,072	1	10	8	735	.....	.....	333	5,860	.....	.....
90 Unclassified.....	112	125	17,028	18	807	7	402	8	50	757	11,886	5	200
All industries.....	2,556	4,568	481,579	371	17,576	143	9,701	26	591	17,938	198,440	54	5,063

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 Silk Industry Strike.

Statistics of Employment on Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Twelve Months Ending June 30th, 1913.

Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey, Number of Persons Employed, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily and Yearly Earnings of Employes, Number of Employes injured While on Duty, and Number whose Injuries Resulted in Death.

The report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, on employment, working time, wages, etc., on the steam railroads of New Jersey, is presented in the series of tables which follow, one for each of the thirteen companies operating lines within the geographic limits of the State, and one general summary composed of the totals reported by each line, the data relating to 1913 being placed in comparison with those of 1912.

The wage earners reported by each of the lines include only those whose duties are performed in whole or for the most part within the geographic limits of the State, and the data presented relate to numbers employed, classification of labor, earnings—daily and yearly, accidents to employes, etc.

The following table shows the principal features of the presentation for both years, with comparisons showing such increases or decreases as may have taken place during the year 1913, all of which are shown in absolute numbers and by percentages.

PARTICULARS.	1912.	1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1913 as com- pared with 1912.	
			Amounts.	Per centages
Aggregate number of miles of road in New Jersey.....	2,179.91	2,177.82	— 2.09	—
Aggregate number of persons em- ployed.....	46,593.	48,790.	+ 2,197.	+ 4.7
Aggregate number of days worked	14,190,655.	13,663,450.	— 527,205.	— 3.7
Average number of days worked per employe.	304.	280	— 24	— 7.9
Average number of hours worked per day.	10.5	10.2	— 0.3	— 0.3
Average number of days not on duty.....	61	85	+ 24	+ 39.3
Aggregate amount paid in wages.	\$34,129,033.28	\$36,732,022.83	+ \$2,602,989.55	+ 7.6
Average wages per day.....	\$2.41	\$2.69	+ \$0.28	+ 11.6
Average yearly earnings per em- ploye.	\$732.49	\$752.86	+ \$20.37	+ 2.8
Aggregate number of employes injured at work.	2,446	2,262	— 184	— 7.5
Aggregate number whose injuries resulted in death.....	79	78	— 1	— 1.3

The above table shows the total mileage of steam railroads operated in the State to have been 2,177.82 in 1913, and 2,179.91 in 1912, a reduction of 2.09 miles, or approximately one-tenth of one per cent.

The aggregate number of persons employed in 1912 was 46,593, and 48,790 in 1913. The increase in the number of employes during the latter year is, therefore, 2,197, or 4.7 per cent.

The aggregate number of days employed during the year 1913, is 3.7 per cent. less than in 1912. The average number of days worked per employe is 24, or 7.9 per cent. lower in 1913 than in 1912.

The average number of hours on duty per day was 10.5 in 1912, and 10.2 in 1913. The average working hours are therefore shorter by 18 minutes in 1913 than they were in 1912.

The aggregate amount paid in wages in 1912, was \$34,129,033.28; in 1913, the amount was \$36,732,022.83. The increase shown for 1913 is therefore \$2,602,989.55, or 7.6 per cent.

The average wages per day was \$2.41 in 1912, and in 1913, the average is \$2.69, an increase for the latter year of 28 cents per day, or 11.6 per cent.

The average yearly earnings per employe, was \$732.49 in 1912, and \$752.86 in 1913. The increase of earnings per capita for the latter year, is therefore \$20.37, or 2.8 per cent.

The aggregate number of employes who were accidentally injured while on duty was 2,446 in 1912, and 2,262 in 1913. The decrease in accidental injuries for 1913 is therefore, 184, or 7.5 per cent.

In 1912 there were 79 cases in which the injuries suffered by employes resulted in death, and in 1913, the number of deaths resulting from injuries is 78, which is one less than the record for 1912.

On the whole the comparison presented on the above table shows the year 1913 to have been very prosperous for railroad wage earners in the matter of increased earnings coupled with a considerable reduction of daily working hours, and as a matter of course these benefits could not have been gained by them if the business of the lines on which they are employed had not been correspondingly prosperous.

The entire presentation is a most impressive exhibit of the vastness of the railroad interests centered in our State, and the extent to which their operations are conducive to the general prosperity.

The series of tables which follow are self explanatory and any attempt at analyzing them would necessarily take the form of merely repeating the figures which they contain.

**CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year
Ending June 30, 1913.**

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Summary Table No. 1.—Aggregates and Averages, by Companies.

CLASSIFICATION.	Years.	Number of miles of road in New Jersey.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wage per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during the year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	1912	397.29	18,947	5,636,472	297	9.9	68	\$14,414,525.28	\$2.56	\$760.78	1,957	33
	1913	397.45	19,513	5,860,661	300	9.7	65	15,388,518.07	2.63	788.63	1,749	34
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company	1912	221.47	2,791	793,630	284	.....	81	1,761,382.14	2.22	631.09	65	5
	1913	221.47	2,808	810,630	289	.....	76	1,913,092.23	2.36	681.30	61	.....
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey...	1912	399.83	8,160	2,537,431	311	10.	54	5,972,891.62	2.35	731.97	236	20
	1913	399.83	8,603	2,710,110	315	10.	50	6,463,583.00	2.39	751.32	213	18
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail- road Company.	1912	234.41	6,330	2,119,307	335	10.	30	4,799,469.37	2.26	758.21	42	12
	1913	234.11	7,032	2,233,360	324	10.	41	5,028,271.87	2.19	715.06	38	11
Erie Railroad Company.	1912	145.32	2,515	713,937	284	10.5	81	1,563,519.06	2.19	621.68	.....	.....
	1913	145.32	2,441	762,593	312	10.5	53	1,729,115.62	2.27	708.36	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company	1912	132.42	2,678	787,765	294	10.	71	1,826,842.95	2.32	682.17	35	8
	1913	129.35	3,169	943,311	297	9.8	68	2,223,661.84	2.36	701.69	21	9
New York, Susquehanna and Western Rail- road Company.	1912	136.07	1,827	530,579	290	10.6	75	1,144,098.55	2.16	626.21	.....	.....
	1913	136.07	1,802	557,614	309	10.6	56	1,205,484.48	2.16	668.97	.....	.....
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Com- pany	1912	337.56	2,531	870,570	344	10.8	21	2,144,642.40	2.46	847.35	72	1
	1913	337.48	2,796	891,971	319	10.8	46	2,214,054.55	2.48	791.86	129	4
Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Co.	1912	71.4	530	129,481	244	10.6	121	346,577.26	2.68	653.92	32	.....
	1913	71.4	600	149,655	249	10.4	116	397,805.28	2.66	663.01	49	1
Lehigh and New England Railroad.	1912	43.31	41	12,297	300	11.6	65	27,068.26	2.20	660.20	.....	.....
	1913	43.31	68	15,977	235	10.5	130	34,000.63	2.13	500.01	1	1
Tuckerton Railroad Company.	1912	29.00	59	16,207	275	9.9	90	28,679.75	1.77	486.10	.....	.....
	1913	29.00	71	18,627	262	9.4	103	36,107.50	1.94	508.56	.....	.....
Raritan River Railroad Company.....	1912	21.83	160	34,957	218	10.4	147	81,462.32	2.34	509.14	7	.....
	1913	22.20	129	32,788	254	10.4	111	80,990.87	2.47	627.84	1	.....
Rahway Valley Railroad Company.	1912	10.00	24	8,022	334	11.3	31	17,874.32	2.23	744.76	.....	.....
	1913	10.75	23	7,554	328	10.6	37	17,336.89	2.30	753.78	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—397.45.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Average number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during the year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors.....	504	159,388	316	10	49	\$689,176.75	\$4.33	\$1,367.41	36	1
Brakemen.....	1,504	435,279	289	10	76	1,340,113.95	3.08	891.04	159	6
Engineers.....	687	207,025	301	10	64	1,143,447.53	5.53	1,664.41	22	1
Firemen.....	721	206,261	286	10	79	693,341.15	3.36	961.64	71	1
Switchmen.....	237	68,850	290	12	75	136,603.36	1.99	576.38	20	1
Flagmen.....	256	83,028	324	11	41	186,011.96	2.24	726.61	4	.....
Engine wipers, etc.	172	52,481	305	11	60	118,476.20	2.91	888.81	41	.....
Yardmen.....	726	230,496	317	11	48	745,956.56	3.24	1,027.49	20	3
Trackmen.....	2,489	725,677	292	10	73	1,176,143.63	1.62	472.54	219	12
Agents.....	155	53,670	346	10	19	151,021.76	2.82	974.33	1	.....
Assistant Agents.....	2	510	255	9	110	2,531.75	4.96	1,265.87	.....	.....
Baggagemen.....	152	47,660	314	10	51	104,937.95	2.20	690.38	5	.....
Clerks.....	1,198	392,838	328	9	37	926,227.25	2.36	773.14	6	.....
Other depot men.....	542	169,377	312	10	53	332,177.49	1.96	612.87	21	1
Machinists and helpers.....	1,033	301,909	292	9	73	910,260.00	3.02	881.18	178	2
Blacksmiths and helpers.....	242	71,135	294	9	71	186,767.07	2.62	771.76	48	.....
Boilermakers and helpers.....	315	91,189	289	9	76	274,325.90	3.01	870.88	67	.....
Carbuilders and repairers.....	1,008	307,987	305	9	60	818,915.35	2.66	812.42	125	1
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.....	534	154,996	290	9	75	432,503.90	2.79	809.93	49	1
Construction gangs.....	68	17,861	263	10	102	30,746.56	1.72	452.16	.....	.....
Telegraph operators.....	495	166,284	336	8	29	423,401.05	2.54	855.36	2	.....
Division Superintendent's office.....	79	26,217	332	8	33	82,741.35	3.15	1,047.36	.....	.....
Supply Department.....	30	9,386	313	9	52	21,631.75	2.30	721.06	1	.....
Other employees.....	6,364	1,881,157	296	10	69	4,461,057.85	2.37	700.98	654	4
Total.....	*19,513	5,860,661	300	9.7	65	\$15,388,518.07	\$2.63	\$788.63	1,749	34

*3,115 employees are required to pass into 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, 1913.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company (Atlantic City Railroad, Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad and Port Reading Railroad). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—221.47.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during the year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	92	26,900	292	.....	73	\$105,465.11	\$3.93	\$1,146.36	2	.....
Brakemen.....	250	64,672	258	.....	107	188,893.22	2.93	755.57	13	.....
Engineers.....	93	29,129	313	.....	52	131,650.36	4.52	1,415.60	4	.....
Firemen.....	96	28,365	295	.....	70	76,534.71	2.70	797.24	12	.....
Switchmen.....	103	33,130	321	.....	45	56,037.20	1.70	544.05	6	.....
Flagmen.....	32	10,263	320	.....	46	21,914.82	2.14	684.84	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.....	96	24,700	257	.....	108	52,898.00	2.14	551.02	1	.....
Yardmen.....	90	30,850	343	.....	22	66,017.50	2.14	733.53	.....	.....
Trackmen.....	755	200,967	266	.....	99	451,959.96	2.25	598.62	11	.....
Agents.....	68	24,487	360	.....	5	54,517.60	2.23	801.73	.....	.....
Assistant Agents.....	21	6,190	294	.....	71	10,350.00	1.67	492.86	.....	.....
Baggagemen.....	17	5,304	312	.....	53	8,821.04	1.66	518.88	2	.....
Clerks.....	53	19,136	361	.....	4	33,556.08	1.75	633.13	.....	.....
Other depot men.....	297	95,630	322	.....	43	174,100.11	1.82	586.20	1	.....
Machinists and helpers.....	30	7,107	237	.....	128	18,834.56	2.65	627.82	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers.....	60	11,224	187	.....	178	31,579.28	2.81	526.32	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers.....	8	2,700	337	.....	28	6,847.00	2.54	855.87	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers.....	17	5,409	318	.....	47	14,821.75	2.74	871.87	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.....	49	12,371	252	.....	113	31,052.08	2.52	633.72	.....	.....
Telegraph operators.....	28	7,624	272	.....	93	21,327.87	2.80	761.71	.....	.....
Division Superintendent's office.....	8	2,123	265	.....	100	4,946.00	2.33	618.25	.....	.....
Other employes.....	545	162,349	298	.....	67	350,967.98	2.16	643.98	9	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.—(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.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during the year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Other officers.	10	3,420	342	.....	23	\$31,998.93	\$9.36	\$3,199.89	.....	.....
Station Agents.	188	66,718	355	11	10	157,561.56	2.36	838.09	1	.....
Other station men.	1,045	327,343	313	11	52	629,173.75	1.92	602.08	3	.....
Engineers.	362	133,605	369	10	.....	582,067.73	4.36	1,607.92	12	.....
Firemen.	352	128,439	365	10	.....	343,881.20	2.68	976.94	34	.....
Conductors.	295	105,147	356	12	9	393,991.22	3.75	1,335.56	26	.....
Other trainmen.	801	246,970	308	12	57	679,387.85	2.75	848.18	109	6
Machinists.	243	69,279	285	9	80	229,171.96	3.31	943.10	1	.....
Carpenters.	227	58,152	256	10	9	147,481.08	2.54	649.70	1	.....
Other shopmen.	919	267,656	291	9	74	642,206.94	2.40	698.81	.....	.....
Section foremen.	230	71,679	312	10	53	165,719.64	2.31	720.52	.....	.....
Other trackmen.	1,783	525,146	295	10	70	956,928.96	1.82	536.70	3	3
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen.	383	127,663	333	12	32	243,451.12	1.91	635.64	2	.....
Telegraph operators and dispatchers.	78	27,061	347	9	18	65,207.02	2.41	835.99	.....	.....
Employee's account floating equipment.	328	90,591	276	9	89	250,709.14	2.77	764.36	.....	.....
All other employes and laborers.	1,359	461,241	339	10	26	944,644.90	2.05	695.10	21	4
Total.	8,603	2,710,110	315	10	50	\$6,463,583.00	\$2.39	\$751.32	213	18

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.—(Continued.)

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 of Road in New Jersey—234.11.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during the year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers.....	13	4,745	365	8	.....	\$65,164.00	\$13.73	\$5,012.62	.....	.....
Conductors.....	99	.....	.....	10	.....	156,179.00	.....	1,577.57	.....	.....
Brakemen.....	228	.....	.....	10	.....	214,525.64	.....	940.90	.....	.....
Engineers.....	201	.....	.....	10	.....	331,248.99	.....	1,648.00	.....	.....
Firemen.....	203	.....	.....	10	.....	186,063.32	.....	916.57	.....	.....
Switchmen.....	22	7,502	341	12	24	16,205.34	2.16	736.61	.....	.....
Flagmen.....	236	89,010	377	10	.....	111,684.57	1.26	473.24	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.....	61	19,796	324	10	41	32,978.06	1.67	540.62	.....	.....
Yardmen.....	251	85,591	341	10	24	239,752.16	2.80	955.19	.....	.....
Trackmen.....	1,112	.....	.....	10	.....	478,070.01	.....	429.92	.....	.....
Agents.....	108	36,918	342	10	23	93,772.94	2.54	868.27	.....	.....
Baggagemen.....	88	30,008	341	11	24	64,385.76	2.15	731.66	.....	.....
Clerks.....	287	95,964	334	10	31	220,072.76	2.30	766.80	.....	.....
Other depot men.....	845	278,577	330	11	35	538,728.78	1.93	637.55	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers.....	230	.....	.....	10	.....	159,790.96	.....	694.74	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers.....	60	.....	.....	10	.....	44,475.67	.....	741.26	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers.....	95	26,171	275	10	90	69,261.32	2.65	729.07	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers.....	729	209,547	287	10	78	479,403.83	2.29	657.62	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.....	172	.....	.....	10	.....	129,766.75	.....	754.46	.....	.....
Telegraph operators.....	26	9,002	346	9	19	28,651.08	3.19	1,101.96	.....	.....
Division Superintendent's office.....	25	8,225	329	10	36	27,688.71	3.37	1,107.55	.....	.....
Supply department.....	66	22,304	338	10	27	40,314.49	1.81	610.83	.....	.....
Other employes.....	1,875	.....	.....	10	.....	1,300,087.73	.....	693.38	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Erie Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—145.32.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during the year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers.	5	1,886	377	8	.....	\$58,980.59	\$20.68	\$7,796.11	.....	.....
Conductors.	70	23,645	337	10	28	90,197.07	3.82	1,288.53	.....	.....
Brakemen.	193	60,082	311	10	54	165,595.85	2.76	858.00	.....	.....
Engineers.	87	28,341	325	10	40	130,574.85	4.62	1,500.86	.....	.....
Firemen.	94	29,029	309	10	56	77,104.19	2.65	820.26	.....	.....
Switchmen, flagmen, engine wipers and yardmen	50	15,969	319	12	46	21,263.31	1.33	425.27	.....	.....
Trackmen.	329	90,286	274	12	91	143,691.58	1.59	436.75	.....	.....
Agents and Assistant agents.	37	13,059	353	12	12	28,433.59	2.18	768.42	.....	.....
Baggagemen, clerks and other depot men.	366	115,904	317	12	48	203,441.84	1.75	555.85	.....	.....
Machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers.	86	24,807	288	10	77	75,941.20	3.07	883.04	.....	.....
Carbuilders, carpenters and bridgebuilders.	132	39,297	297	10	68	82,540.05	2.10	625.30	.....	.....
Telegraph operators.	47	14,669	312	10	53	26,982.41	1.84	574.09	.....	.....
Division Superintendent's office.	25	8,918	356	10	9	24,091.23	2.71	963.65	.....	.....
Supply department and other employees.	920	296,701	322	12	43	620,277.86	2.06	663.35	.....	.....
Total.	2,441	762,593	312	10.5	53	\$1,729,115.62	\$2.27	\$708.36	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—129.35.

CLASSIFICATION.

	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day, per employee.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during the year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	77	26,547	344	110	21	\$101,926.49	\$3.85	\$1,323.72	2	2
Brakemen	193	49,632	257	10	108	170,761.31	3.44	884.77	5	2
Engineers	166	55,312	333	10	32	257,764.06	4.66	1,552.80	1	1
Firemen	204	56,242	275	10	90	156,570.23	2.79	767.50	1	1
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	125	42,639	341	10	24	79,053.34	2.85	973.42	1	1
Engine wipers, etc.	78	29,435	377	0	.....	58,195.02	1.96	746.09	8	6
Yardmen	131	42,808	326	10	39	97,630.64	2.29	745.27	.....	.....
Trackmen	447	130,465	992	10	73	235,995.15	1.81	527.95	.....	.....
Agents, assistant agents, clerks, etc.	44	15,765	358	10	7	36,957.69	2.35	839.95	.....	.....
Baggagemen and other station men	406	115,984	285	10	80	222,267.01	1.92	547.46	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers	21	7,455	355	10	10	18,364.15	2.46	874.48	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers	253	82,480	326	10	39	169,133.34	2.05	668.51	1	1
Boilermakers and helpers	682	194,929	286	10	79	399,218.32	2.05	585.26	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers	19	6,924	364	8	1	13,086.10	1.89	688.74	.....	.....
Construction gangs	323	86,694	268	10	97	206,738.99	2.39	640.06	3	.....
Telegraph operators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,169	943,311	297	9.8	68	\$2,223,661.84	\$2.36	\$701.69	21	9

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.—(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.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Aggregate number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during the year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers.	2	427	213	8	152	\$1,550.00	\$3.64	\$775.00		
Conductors.	59	22,378	379	10	55	79,396.89	3.55	1,345.71		
Brakemen.	181	56,239	310	10	55	134,015.77	2.39	740.42		
Engineers.	69	27,370	396	10	46	118,137.83	4.32	1,712.14		
Firemen.	83	26,500	319	10	60	66,295.74	2.50	798.74		
Switchmen, flagmen, engine wipers and yardmen.	44	13,419	305	12	88	16,453.03	1.23	373.93		
Trackmen.	299	82,787	277	12	5	131,127.73	1.58	438.55		
Agents and assistant agents.	60	21,586	360	12	77	45,556.27	2.11	759.27		
Baggagemen, clerks and other depot men.	131	37,732	288	12		66,003.75	1.75	503.84		
Machinists and helpers.	62	17,342	280	10	55	50,956.33	2.94	821.88		
Blacksmiths and helpers.										
Boilermakers and helpers.										
Carbuilders and repairers.										
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.	86	26,349	306	10	59	59,630.55	2.27	693.38		
Telegraph operators.	79	24,620	312	10	54	39,409.24	1.60	498.85		
Division Superintendent's office.	31	11,423	368	10	58	30,373.74	2.66	979.80		
Supply department and other employees.	616	189,442	307	12		366,577.61	1.94	595.09		
Total.	1,802	557,614	309	10.6	56	\$1,205,484.48	\$2.16	\$668.97		

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.—(Continued).

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—337.48.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty. Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during the year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	149	44,625	299	12	66	\$210,289.33	\$4.72	\$1,411.34	6	.....
Brakemen	274	80,551	294	12	71	217,418.09	2.70	793.50	37	.....
Firemen	131	39,808	304	12	61	215,301.65	5.40	1,643.52	5	.....
Engineers	122	31,447	258	12	107	103,825.50	3.30	851.03	6	.....
Switchmen	3	1,095	365	12	.....	2,078.35	1.90	692.78	.....	.....
Flagmen	19	5,908	311	12	54	17,821.13	3.02	937.95	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.	5	1,507	301	12	64	2,435.90	1.62	487.18	2	.....
Yardmen	3	1,095	365	10	.....	3,763.20	3.44	1,254.40	3	.....
Trackmen	661	203,945	309	10	56	373,122.15	1.83	564.48	49	.....
Agents	132	47,487	359	11	6	105,909.50	2.24	802.34	.....	.....
Assistant agents	2	730	365	11	.....	1,971.60	2.70	985.80	.....	.....
Baggagemen	29	12,892	444	11	.....	19,814.95	1.54	683.27	.....	.....
Clerks	177	67,302	380	11	.....	114,523.55	1.70	647.03	1	.....
Other depot men	111	13,660	123	11	242	68,144.45	4.99	613.91	4	.....
Machinists and helpers ..	17	5,603	329	10	36	16,338.10	2.92	961.06	9	.....
Boilermakers and helpers ..	10	3,467	347	12	18	10,606.25	3.06	1,060.62	1	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers ..	8	2,674	334	10	31	7,017.05	2.63	877.13	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers ..	7	2,198	314	10	51	5,910.35	2.69	844.34	1	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders ..	71	21,358	301	10	64	59,319.60	2.78	835.49	1	.....
Telegraph operators	143	49,577	348	8	17	119,875.82	2.41	838.29	2	.....
Division Superintendent's office ..	106	37,850	357	8	8	119,407.50	3.16	1,126.48	.....	.....
Other employees	616	216,892	352	12	13	419,160.53	1.93	680.46	2	.....
Total	*2,796	891,971	319	10.8	46	\$2,214,054.55	\$2.48	\$791.86	129	4

*62 employees 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, 1913.—(Continued).

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—71.4.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during the year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers.....	10	3,120	312	8	53	\$35,550.00	\$11.39	\$3,555.00	.....	.....
Conductors.....	27	8,690	322	12	43	35,126.15	4.04	1,300.97	3	.....
Brakemen.....	90	24,247	269	12	96	68,395.08	2.83	759.95	16	.....
Engineers.....	33	10,290	312	12	53	51,505.32	5.00	1,560.76	1	.....
Firemen.....	42	10,703	255	12	110	33,170.86	3.10	789.78	4	.....
Trackmen.....	83	24,077	290	10	75	43,528.95	1.81	524.45	5	.....
Agents.....	14	5,446	389	10	.....	9,120.00	1.67	651.43	.....	.....
Other depot men.....	8	4,320	540	10	.....	4,560.00	1.06	570.00	1	.....
Machinists.....	2	630	315	10	50	1,966.77	3.12	983.38	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	6	1,642	273	10	92	3,603.20	2.20	600.53	.....	.....
Telegraph operators.....	20	7,200	360	9	5	12,108.00	1.68	605.40	.....	.....
Other employees.....	265	49,290	186	10	179	99,170.95	2.01	374.23	19	1
Total.....	600	149,655	249	10.4	116	\$397,805.28	\$2.66	\$663.01	49	1

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.—(Continued).

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Lehigh and New England Railroad. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—43.31.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during the year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	12	762	381	11	.....	\$3,275.83	\$4.30	\$1,637.92	.....	.....
Brakemen.....	5	1,567	313	11	..... 52	4,675.21	2.99	935.04	..... 1	..... 1
Engineers.....	2	754	377	12	.....	3,860.68	5.12	1,930.34	.....	.....
Firemen.....	2	738	369	12	.....	2,383.68	3.23	1,191.84	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.....	2	702	351	12	..... 14	1,156.64	1.65	578.32	.....	.....
Yardmen.....	1	365	365	10	.....	900.00	2.47	900.00	.....	.....
Trackmen.....	33	6,666	202	9	..... 163	10,501.97	1.58	318.24	.....	.....
Agents.....	2	730	365	10	.....	1,200.00	1.64	600.00	.....	.....
Assistant agents.....	1	153	153	10	..... 212	175.00	1.14	175.00	.....	.....
Clerks.....	1	365	365	10	.....	479.35	1.31	479.35	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers.....	1	299	299	10	..... 66	541.41	1.81	541.41	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.....	1	259	259	10	..... 106	637.50	2.46	637.50	.....	.....
Telegraph operators.....	1	365	365	12	.....	574.20	1.57	574.20	.....	.....
Other employees.....	14	2,252	161	9	..... 204	3,639.16	1.61	259.94	.....	.....
Total.....	68	15,977	235	10.5	130	\$34,000.63	\$2.13	\$500.01	1	1

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.—(Continued).

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Tuckerton Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—29.00.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during the year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers.	5	962	192	5	173	\$4,841.16	\$5.04	\$968.23		
Conductors.	15	721	360	10	5	2,129.60	2.96	1,064.80		
Brakemen.	4	1,256	314	10	51	2,434.02	1.94	608.50		
Engineers.	3	811	270	11	95	2,394.06	2.96	798.02		
Firemen.	3	810	270	11	95	1,578.30	1.95	526.10		
Switchmen and watchmen.	5	853	170	12	195	1,354.47	1.59	270.89		
Trackmen.	21	5,926	282	9	83	10,385.49	1.75	494.54		
Agents.	5	1,640	328	11	37	2,481.36	1.51	496.27		
Assistant agents.	6	2,253	375	10		2,440.59	1.09	406.77		
Clerks.	5	1,319	264	7	101	2,265.04	1.72	453.01		
Machinists and helpers.	1	317	317	9	48	872.74	2.75	872.74		
Shopmen.	2	65	32	9	333	260.33	4.07	130.16		
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.	1	58	58	9	307	164.61	2.84	164.61		
Other employes.	8	1,636	204	9	161	2,505.73	1.54	313.21		
Total.	71	18,627	262	9.4	103	\$36,107.50	\$1.94	\$508.56		

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.—(Continued).

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Raritan River Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—22.20.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during the year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers.....	5	744	149	8	216	\$12,300.00	\$16.51	\$2,460.00		
Conductors.....	4	1,097	274	12	91	3,215.66	2.20	603.92		
Brakemen.....	10	3,172	317	12	48	7,729.64	2.44	772.96		
Engineers.....	4	1,151	288	12	77	4,441.41	3.86	1,110.35		
Firemen.....	4	1,104	276	12	89	2,754.02	2.49	688.50	1	
Trackmen.....	50	9,685	194	10	171	16,878.85	1.74	337.58		
Agents.....	7	2,317	331	10	34	5,065.00	2.19	723.57		
Other depot men.....	10	3,263	326	10	39	5,165.93	1.58	516.59		
Machinists and helpers.....	3	933	311	10	54	3,174.14	3.40	1,058.05		
Carbuilders and repairers.....	4	1,078	269	10	96	2,479.56	2.30	619.89		
Telegraph operators.....	1	300	300	12	65	1,200.00	4.00	1,200.00		
Division Superintendent's office.....	12	3,030	252	8	113	8,639.17	2.86	719.93		
Other employees.....	15	4,914	327	10	38	7,947.49	1.62	529.83		
Total.....	129	32,788	254	10.4	111	\$80,990.87	\$2.47	\$627.84	1	

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.—(Continued).

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Rahway Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—10.75.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during the year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers.	1	312	312	10	53	\$1,762.50	\$5.65	\$1,762.50	.....	.....
Conductors.	2	665	332	11	33	1,653.60	2.47	826.80	.....	.....
Brakemen.	3	985	328	11	37	1,753.82	1.78	584.60	.....	.....
Engineers.	2	665	332	11	33	1,945.35	2.93	972.67	.....	.....
Firemen.	2	665	332	11	33	1,645.35	2.48	822.67	.....	.....
Flagmen.	1	361	361	11	4	453.60	1.26	453.60	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.	1	365	365	11	.....	667.00	1.83	667.00	.....	.....
Trackmen.	5	1,500	300	10	65	2,944.03	1.96	588.81	.....	.....
Agents.	4	1,412	353	11	12	2,981.35	2.11	745.34	.....	.....
Clerks.	2	624	312	9	53	1,530.29	2.45	765.14	.....	.....
Total.	23	7,554	328	10.6	37	\$17,336.89	\$2.30	\$753.78	.....	.....

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

Retail Prices of a Selected List of Food Supplies, Furnished Each Year
by Representative Dealers in the Principal Centers of
Population of the Twenty-one Counties of the State.

Prices are those that Prevailed During the
Month of June, 1913.

The "cost of living" continues to hold an increasingly important position among the economic or politic-economic topics claiming the most serious attention of governments and peoples the world over. That the cost has been steadily climbing upward year after year is the one undisputable fact relative to the subject which is recognized by all. Of course opinions differ widely as to the cause or causes of the general advance in prices and the remedies, where any such are suggested, show a corresponding range of variation. By some the rise is regarded as the natural and inevitable consequences of the change in the standard of present day living as compared with that of earlier times, while others attribute it to illegal commercial combinations or to laws which in one or another way, place restrictions on the freedom of exchange.

Since general public attention was attracted to the advance in food prices several years ago, investigations of the subject under both governmental and private auspices have been made in practically every state of the Union and also in all the principal nations of Europe, without as yet being able to trace the same to any concrete cause or causes of a remediable character.

An investigation of food prices in foreign countries made by this Bureau in 1910, the results of which were published in the report of that year, showed that throughout the nations of continental Europe, and in Great Britain, the prices of food particularly meats of equal quality were, in general, higher than in the United States. An American Consul in one of the larger towns of Hanover, Germany, who kindly assisted the investigation sent a review of current food prices in that part of the German Empire at the time of the Bureau's inquiry, in the course of which

he says: "On the basis of income, the German in competitive occupations with the American workman, should not pay more than 50 per cent. of the prices he now pays for food, while in fact he now pays practically the same as the American, with the exception of milk and vegetables, and those are kept down only by the labor of women on the farms."

"High price conditions here are met by certain self denials, and by the economies of the German housekeepers, who in an ordinary household would be almost able to live well on the waste of many American families."

The correctness of the Consul's judgment relative to the comparative ability of the German and American workmen to pay the prevalent high prices referred to in his letter, is fully demonstrated by a comparison of wages paid in a few of the skilled occupations in Germany, Austria and the United States.

Weekly Wages of Skilled Labor in Germany, Austria and the United States—1910.

Occupations.	United States.	Germany.	Austria.
Stonecutters	\$24.00	\$9.84	\$5.82
Carpenters	22.00	8.34	6.45
Masons	26.40	8.04	6.40
Painters	19.25	7.74	....
Machinists	18.00	7.62	5.80
Plumbers	22.00	7.56	5.10

The above occupations with the weekly wages of the workmen who follow them in the three countries named, will answer the purpose of illustrating the difference in the material circumstances of wage earners here and abroad, fully as well as could be done by extending the list so as to include all classes of labor. The same remarkable difference in favor of the American workmen is shown in every occupation, skilled and unskilled, that is carried on in the three countries. The Consul was therefore well within the truth in saying that on the basis of income, the German, to be on a par with his American competitor in the same trade, should not pay for his food supplies more than fifty per cent. of present prices. The same might be said at that time regarding the relation of food prices to the wages of labor in England; while the former are on the whole about as high as those that prevail here, the latter will probably fall not far from fifty per cent. short of equalling the compensation paid in similar occupations throughout the United States.

This brief glance at the state of food prices abroad seemed not inappropriate as an introduction to the study of the same subject

in New Jersey as presented in the series of tables which follow further on. The purpose in view is to show that whatever the influence back of the generally increasing cost of food may be, its operation is by no means confined to our country, and also to suggest that by reason of much higher wages and earnings, the strain on family and individual resources caused by the rise is felt less severely here than it is elsewhere.

Recognizing the reciprocal relation of incomes and prices and that the fairness or sufficiency of neither one can be passed upon without also considering the other, this Bureau began the practice of reporting the state of the retail market for food supplies in 1898, and has continued to do so ever since. Current wages and earnings for approximately 350,000 persons engaged in factory and workshop occupations are given in the Bureau's annual "Statistics of Manufactures," and similar data are supplied for the upwards of 47,000 men employed in steam railroad transportation within the borders of New Jersey. Enough of both elements of the great economic problem of "wages and prices" are thus presented in these reports, to enable the investigator to determine the extent of such changes as may occur from year to year in their relation to each other.

The wage statistics show these changes, whether in the direction of increase or decrease, and such variation as are reported in food prices are clearly shown in the comparison tables which accompany this chapter.

To insure the utmost possible uniformity of conditions one year with another, the reports from which the "cost of living" compilation is made are filled out each year by the same dealers, and the prices entered by all are those which prevailed during the month of June each year.

Nothing further could be done toward assuring the fairest possible conditions for comparison with a view to showing even the most minute change in prices throughout the entire list of goods.

Following the usual form, this year's presentation consists of three tables; No. 1, giving the cost of the entire test bill of goods by localities; No. 2, giving the average prices which prevailed throughout the state for each particular article in standard quantities, the prices for 1913 being placed in comparison with those of 1912; and No. 3, which is the same in form as No. 2, and differs only in that the comparison of prices for each article in the

bill is made between those that prevailed in 1898 and 1913, a period of fifteen years.

The test bill of goods made use of in this inquiry consists of fifty articles in which it is believed, practically all the standard varieties of food are included. Although none of the superlatively "fancy" groceries which command correspondingly high prices appear on the list, the quality of everything included in the bill where not otherwise specified, is that which is commonly regarded in trade as "the best"; whether in fact they really are so in every case, that is to say, the highest quality obtainable in the market, or only the highest which the particular dealer keeps in stock is a question that he alone can determine. There are some few variations in prices for the same article reported from different localities, that it appears might be accounted for in this way, but the prices for each item contained in the bill, being presented in the tables by averages based on returns from sixty-seven dealers in widely separated parts of the state, their substantial accuracy is in no way affected by the comparatively few errors regarding the quality of goods that may occur.

Table No. 1 is so arranged as to show the relative costliness of the entire bill of goods in the various places included in the inquiry; the locality in which the aggregate cost is lowest, appearing first on the table and the others following in the order of the increase shown in prices, the highest being as a matter of course, the last on the table.

Sixty-seven localities representing all parts of the state, are represented in this table, and the prices quoted for the bill of goods range from \$10.405 at Califon, Hunterdon County, to \$15.555 at High Bridge, also in Hunterdon. Next to Califon in lowest of aggregate price comes Newark, Glen Gardner, Middle Valley and Jersey City with prices ranging from \$11.117 to \$11.975. In ten localities the aggregate cost ranges from \$12.335 to \$12.910. In twenty-eight municipalities the prices range between \$13.110 and \$13.985; in fifteen others, they are from \$14.005 to \$14.889, and seven show a range of from \$15.040 to \$15.555.

The aggregate average cost of the bill of goods for the entire State is shown by the table to be \$13.632. In 1912 the average was \$14.660, a decrease of \$1.028, or almost exactly 7 per cent. is shown by the totals to have taken place in the cost of the bill in 1913 as compared with 1912. This decrease however, is due

entirely to a rather remarkable decline in the prices of old and new potatoes, but for which the comparison would show the cost in 1913 to be \$0.084 higher than it was the previous year.

An examination of the table will show that, generally speaking, prices are lowest in the smaller country towns and highest in the larger cities and their select residential suburbs, notwithstanding the fact that these latter are nearest to the wholesale supply depots with comparatively low freight charges to be met by the retailer. This advantage however, is probably much more than offset by the higher rents, wages of help, delivery, and other expenses which a city store must meet that are, if required at all, far less expensive and elaborate in the rural districts. Then too, city grocers and butchers as a rule, confine themselves to handling only the goods which are customarily included in these designations, while in country stores many other kinds of merchandise are sold in addition to food supplies, all contributing their share toward making the business profitable.

Table No. 2 shows the average prices throughout the State for each one of the entire list of articles included in the bill; these prices are placed in comparison with those of 1912, and the increases or decreases as the case may be, are given for each particular article. Of the fifty varieties of supplies appearing on the list, eighteen show decreases in 1913 prices as compared with those reported for the next preceding year, twenty-seven show increases, and five are the same for both years. The aggregate amount of the eighteen decreases is \$1.429, and the twenty-seven increases, \$0.287; the sum total of reductions is therefore \$1.142, greater than that of the thirty-two increases, the largest number of which are represented on the table by very small fractions of one cent.

That the balance in the year's changes of prices inclines so largely toward reduction is due to an almost unprecedented falling off in the prices quoted for white and sweet potatoes, and for the first and second qualities of flour per twenty-five pound bags. Excluding the two first named articles from the table, the aggregate decreases exceed the increases by exactly three cents. If the reductions shown by the two qualities of flour per bag, which are \$.095, \$.075, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents respectively, were also withdrawn from the eighteen articles for which decreases are reported, the aggregate increases and decreases for the remaining forty-one articles, the prices of which are compared, would be

as follows: Increases—twenty-seven articles, \$0.287; decreases—fourteen articles, \$0.147, leaving a net increase in the bill of goods as thus amended, of \$0.140.

There is more or less fluctuation in the market prices of potatoes throughout the year, and the comparatively low figures quoted in the table for June were, in all probability very materially increased during the progress of the season. With flour, however, the circumstances are quite different; the character of the organization of the milling industry is such as to insure more than ordinary stability of prices, from which when established, there are practically no variations for at least a year thereafter. The reduction in flour may therefore be regarded as assuring an economy in the cost of food which is likely to be reasonably enduring.

The articles showing the largest increase, and the amount of the advance over the prices of 1912, are: Eggs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen; Java coffee, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; beef, roast rib, 0.9 cents per pound; beef-chuck roast, 1.4 cents; sirloin steak, 2.2 cents; round steak, 2.3 cents; corned beef—round, 2.5 cents; corned beef—brisket, 1.0 cents; smoked beef, 2.6 cents; fresh pork, 1.4 cents; salt pork, 2.1 cents; bacon, 3.9 cents; ham, 3.6 cents; shoulder, 1.9 cents. The increases in the various parts or cuts of mutton ranged from one-tenth to four-tenths of a cent per pound.

With the exception of potatoes and flour, the two articles showing any considerable reduction in price are "Maracaibo coffee," which averages 6.4 cents less per pound than it was in 1912, and "seeded raisins" which shows a falling off of 1.7 cents per pound. All the remaining reductions are so small in amounts that they can scarcely have had any perceptible effect on the food bills of families for the year. The five articles already referred to as showing no change in prices are: Molasses, syrup, black tea, mackerel, and common soap. All these, it will be observed, are of kinds that do not figure very largely in the daily needs of families.

Table No. 3 is the same in every respect as Table No. 2, excepting only that the prices for 1913 are compared with those reported for the year 1898 when this inquiry was begun, and that the price of flour per barrel instead of twenty-five pound bags as in Table No. 2, is used in the comparison. The number of articles compared is reduced to forty-

three, seven of them not in the bill of 1898 having been excluded so as to leave the lists of both years exactly alike. In comparing flour, the substitution of barrels for twenty-five pound bags as the basis of quantities considered, necessarily produces a large increase in the total aggregate cost of the bill for both years.

In 1898, the aggregate cost of the forty-three articles included in the bill was \$16.901; in 1913 the amount required for purchasing the same goods is, as shown by the table, \$21.585, an increase in the fifteen years since 1898 of \$4.684, or 27.7 per cent.

Of the forty-three articles contained in the bill, two—"loose oatmeal" and "seeded raisins" are quoted at exactly the same prices for both years; six show decreases, all, it will be observed, very small in amounts, and thirty-four show increases that are for the most part quite large. The absolute amount of increase or decrease is shown for each article together with their equivalent percentages. The entire range of meats show advances ranging from 38.46 per cent. in the case of "beef, rib roast" to 106.61 per cent for "bacon." Ham advanced 84.87 per cent. during the fifteen years, and "shoulder" 90.48 per cent. Fresh pork and salt pork show increases of 80.36 and 86.31 per cent. respectively. Meats have taken the lead in the advance of prices and have maintained that distinction year after year since the commencement of this inquiry. Other food articles have increased and decreased alternately, the decreases however, rarely overtaking the preceding increases, but meats have advanced steadily without break or interval of backward trend, until the increases as compared with the prices of fifteen years ago have reached totals represented by the large percentages pointed out above.

Of the thirty-five articles that have advanced in price, five show advances of less than 10 per cent; six show advances of between 10 and 20 per cent; five are in a group between 20 and 30 per cent; four range between 30 and 40 per cent; six are between 40 and 60 per cent, and 8 are among those showing increases varying from above 60 per cent, to the highest—106.61 per cent, which, as pointed out above, is the advance shown by bacon. Of the five articles showing decreases, three are tea—black, green and mixed; these goods are 3.3, 2.7 and 2.1 cents per pound lower in 1913 than they were in 1898.

As stated above, the total aggregate cost of the entire bill of goods is 27.7 per cent. greater in 1913 than it was in 1898; as

shown by the table, this increase is not due to anything like a uniform advance in the prices of all goods, but is owing rather to the phenomenal rise of a comparatively small number of articles principal among which are flour and meats. It is hardly possible to make a reasonably probable estimate of just what the percentage of increase has been in the outlay per family for these supplies; that it is much less than the 27.7 per cent. representing the aggregate increase in the cost of the entire bill of goods there can be no doubt, as most housekeepers have, it is reasonable to suppose, turned to the lower priced cuts of meat, and other varieties of foods as substitutes for those showing the greater increase.

Taking up the consideration of the relation of wages and earnings to food prices, an examination of the wage comparison table on page 27, "Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey," shows that the average per capita yearly earnings of all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled, male and female, adults and minors, was \$12.80, or 2.4 per cent. greater in 1913 than in 1912, while as pointed out in reviewing table No. 2, the aggregate cost of the test bill of goods had diminished 7 per cent. during the year; but, as already pointed out, this favorable showing was due entirely to a large falling off in the prices quoted for the two varieties of potatoes and of flour. Leaving these out, the remaining articles would show an aggregate average increase of 14 cents, or a little less than 1 per cent. in the entire bill for the year, which is offset by the 2.4 per cent. increase of average wages, besides leaving a balance in favor of the housekeeper of 1.4 per cent.

Since 1898, a period of fifteen years, the average annual wages or earnings of factory and workshop employes in New Jersey show an advance of 26.9 per cent. while food prices as represented by the forty-three articles compared on Table No. 3, are shown to have advanced 27.7 per cent, which lacks only 0.8 per cent. of a perfect equilibrium in the matter of advancing food prices and average earnings of labor.

The tables follow in their regular order:

TABLE No. 1.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in the Various Cities and Towns of the State.

County.	City or Town.	Total cost of Entire Bill
Hunterdon.	Califon.	\$10.405
Essex.	Newark.	11.117
Hunterdon.	Glen Gardner.	11.860
Morris.	Middle Valley.	11.966
Hudson.	Jersey City.	11.975
Monmouth.	Marlboro.	12.335
Warren.	Phillipsburg.	12.340
Essex.	Montclair.	12.355
Morris.	Flanders.	12.395
Warren.	Port Colden.	12.490
Monmouth.	Matawan.	12.620
Hudson.	Hoboken.	12.671
Hudson.	Harrison.	12.691
Somerset.	Somerville.	12.823
Monmouth.	Freehold.	12.910
Burlington.	Burlington.	13.110
Sussex.	Swartswood.	13.180
Warren.	Marksboro.	13.232
Sussex.	Stillwater.	13.259
Morris.	Chester.	13.275
Essex.	Belleville.	13.285
Monmouth.	Allentown.	13.290
Union.	Elizabeth.	13.290
Morris.	Dover.	13.307
Ocean.	New Egypt.	13.312
Sussex.	Monroe.	13.394
Essex.	Orange.	13.448
Bergen.	Rutherford.	13.485
Warren.	Oxford.	13.521
Ocean.	Manahawkin.	13.542
Warren.	Allamuchy.	13.545
Warren.	Blairstown.	13.575
Hunterdon.	New Germantown.	13.613
Monmouth.	Asbury Park.	13.625
Warren.	Washington.	13.626
Monmouth.	Allenwood.	13.640
Burlington.	Moorestown.	13.696
Hunterdon.	Flemington.	13.731
Gloucester.	Clayton.	13.777
Burlington.	Mount Holly.	13.790
Cumberland.	Bridgeton.	13.840
Morris.	Drakestown.	13.855
Middlesex.	Cheesequake.	13.985
Warren.	Belvidere.	14.005
Mercer.	Trenton.	14.100
Morris.	German Valley.	14.159
Gloucester.	Woodbury.	14.220
Sussex.	Newton.	14.232
Warren.	Hackettstown.	14.257
Atlantic.	Mays Landing.	14.281
Cape May.	Cape May.	14.380
Mercer.	Princeton.	14.391

TABLE No. 1.—(Continued).

County.	City or Town.	Total cost of Entire Bill.
Atlantic.	Hammonton.	14.414
Middlesex.	Cranbury.	14.444
Salem.	Salem.	14.475
Passaic.	Paterson.	14.655
Morris.	Boonton.	14.710
Camden.	Camden.	14.716
Bergen.	Garfield.	14.730
Bergen.	Hackensack.	14.889
Passaic.	Passaic.	15.040
Cumberland.	Millville.	15.060
Middlesex.	New Brunswick.	15.083
Essex.	South Orange.	15.410
Middlesex.	Metuchen.	15.495
Burlington.	Bordentown.	15.522
Hunterdon.	High Bridge.	15.555
Total average for the entire State.		\$13.632

TABLE No. 2.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices,
per Article, Month of June, for 1912 and 1913.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Prices.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.
		1912.	1913.	
Flour, wheat, first quality.	Bag (25 pounds)	\$0.928	\$0.833	(-) .095
Flour, wheat, second quality.	Bag (25 pounds).	.812	.737	(-) .075
Flour, prepared.	Pound.	.124	.127	(+) .003
Oatmeal, loose.	Pound.	.047	.044	(-) .003
Oatmeal, package.	Pound (2 pounds)	.104	.101	(-) .003
Sugar, granulated.	Pound.	.060	.052	(-) .008
Molasses, N. O.	Gallon.	.597	.601	(+) .004
Syrup.	Gallon.	.471	.471	.....
Bread, large.	Loaf.	.094	.094	.....
Bread, small.	Loaf.	.051	.050	(-) .001
Butter, first quality.	Pound.	.356	.364	(+) .008
Butter, second quality.	Pound.	.306	.317	(+) .011
Lard.	Pound.	.145	.153	(+) .008
Eggs.	Dozen.	.252	.277	(+) .025
Cheese, best.	Pound.	.213	.215	(+) .002
Cheese, medium.	Pound.	.171	.172	(+) .001
Coffee, Rio.	Pound.	.254	.247	(-) .007
Coffee, Java.	Pound.	.294	.339	(+) .045
Coffee, Maracaibo.	Pound.	.352	.288	(-) .064
Tea, black, first quality.	Pound.	.608	.608	.....
Tea, green, first quality.	Pound.	.605	.600	(-) .005
Tea, mixed, first quality.	Pound.	.559	.566	(+) .007
Potatoes, old.	Bushel.	1.387	.879	(-) .508
Potatoes, new.	Bushel.	1.711	1.107	(-) .604
Beef, roast, rib.	Pound.	.207	.216	(+) .009
Beef, roast, chuck.	Pound.	.167	.181	(+) .014
Beef, steak, sirloin.	Pound.	.255	.277	(+) .022
Beef, steak, round.	Pound.	.220	.243	(+) .023
Beef, corned, round.	Pound.	.179	.204	(+) .025
Beef, corned, brisket.	Pound.	.120	.130	(+) .010
Beef, smoked.	Pound.	.323	.349	(+) .026
Pork, fresh.	Pound.	.188	.202	(+) .014
Pork, salt.	Pound.	.156	.177	(+) .021
Bacon.	Pound.	.211	.250	(+) .039
Ham.	Pound.	.184	.220	(+) .036
Shoulder.	Pound.	.141	.160	(+) .019
Mutton, leg.	Pound.	.195	.199	(+) .004
Mutton, breast.	Pound.	.125	.120	(-) .005
Mackerel, salt, No. 1.	Pound.	.175	.176	(+) .001
Mackerel, salt, No. 2.	Pound.	.135	.135	.....
Tomatoes.	Can.	.114	.103	(-) .011
Corn.	Can.	.113	.108	(-) .005
Succotash.	Can.	.120	.119	(-) .001
Rice.	Pound.	.088	.089	(+) .001
Prunes, first quality.	Pound.	.136	.125	(-) .011
Prunes, second quality.	Pound.	.101	.095	(-) .006
Raisins, seeded.	Pound.	.112	.095	(-) .017
Vinegar.	Gallon.	.234	.237	(+) .003
Soap, common.	Case.	.048	.048	.....
Kerosene oil.	Gallon.	.112	.118	(+) .006
Totals.		\$14.660	\$13.632	(-) \$1.028

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices,
Month of June, for 1898 and 1913.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Prices.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1898.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		1898.	1913.		
Flour, wheat, first quality	Barrel	\$5.154	\$6.530	(+) \$1.376	26.70
Flour, wheat, second quality	Barrel	4.370	5.778	(+) 1.408	32.22
Oatmeal, loose	Pound . . . . .	.044	.044		
Oatmeal, package	Pound (2 pounds) . . . . .	.106	.101	(-) .005	4.72
Sugar, granulated	Pound . . . . .	.059	.052	(-) .007	11.86
Molasses, N. O.	Gallon . . . . .	.479	.601	(+) .122	25.47
Syrup	Gallon . . . . .	.401	.471	(+) .070	17.46
Butter, first quality	Pound . . . . .	.219	.364	(+) .145	66.21
Butter, second quality	Pound . . . . .	.169	.317	(+) .148	87.57
Lard	Pound . . . . .	.091	.153	(+) .062	68.13
Cheese best	Pound . . . . .	.141	.215	(+) .074	52.48
Cheese, medium	Pound . . . . .	.110	.172	(+) .062	56.36
Coffee, Rio	Pound . . . . .	.190	.247	(+) .057	30.00
Coffee, Java	Pound . . . . .	.320	.339	(+) .019	5.94
Coffee, Maracaibo	Pound . . . . .	.250	.288	(+) .038	15.20
Tea, black, first quality	Pound . . . . .	.641	.608	(-) .033	5.15
Tea, green, first quality	Pound . . . . .	.627	.600	(-) .027	4.31
Tea, mixed, first quality	Pound . . . . .	.587	.566	(-) .021	3.58
Beef, roast, rib	Pound . . . . .	.156	.216	(+) .060	38.46
Beef, roast, chuck	Pound . . . . .	.118	.181	(+) .063	53.39
Beef, steak, sirloin	Pound . . . . .	.187	.277	(+) .090	48.13
Beef, steak, round	Pound . . . . .	.152	.243	(+) .091	59.87
Beef, corned, round	Pound . . . . .	.120	.204	(+) .084	70.00
Beef corned, brisket	Pound . . . . .	.075	.130	(+) .055	73.33
Beef, smoked	Pound . . . . .	.249	.349	(+) .100	40.16
Pork, fresh	Pound . . . . .	.112	.202	(+) .090	80.36
Pork, salt	Pound . . . . .	.095	.177	(+) .082	86.31
Bacon	Pound . . . . .	.121	.250	(+) .129	106.61
Ham	Pound . . . . .	.119	.220	(+) .101	84.87
Shoulder	Pound . . . . .	.084	.160	(+) .076	90.48
Mutton, leg	Pound . . . . .	.145	.199	(+) .054	37.24
Mutton, breast	Pound . . . . .	.094	.120	(+) .026	27.66
Mackerel, salt, No. 1	Pound . . . . .	.154	.176	(+) .022	14.28
Mackerel, salt, No. 2	Pound . . . . .	.128	.135	(+) .007	5.47
Tomatoes	Can . . . . .	.109	.103	(-) .006	5.50
Corn	Can . . . . .	.101	.108	(+) .007	6.93
Succotash	Can . . . . .	.116	.119	(+) .003	2.59
Rice	Pound . . . . .	.082	.089	(+) .007	8.54
Prunes, first quality	Pound . . . . .	.102	.125	(+) .023	22.55
Prunes, second quality	Pound . . . . .	.086	.095	(+) .009	10.46
Raisins, seeded	Pound . . . . .	.095	.095		
Soap, common	Case . . . . .	.043	.048	(+) .005	11.63
Kerosene oil	Gallon . . . . .	.100	.118	(+) .018	18.00
Totals		\$16.901	\$21.585	(+) \$4.684	27.71

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey—Season of 1912.

The scale on which the canning industry of New Jersey is carried on, relative to the area of land under cultivation, is not surpassed, and probably not equalled in any other state of the Union. The industry is an important aid to the agricultural interests of our State in that it provides a profitable outlet for large quantities of a wide range of produce which could not be as advantageously marketed in its various natural forms. Wherever established, canneries have imparted an impetus to farming and truck gardening that has brought much waste or idle land under cultivation, and in the preparation and packing of vegetables and fruits, a couple of month's employment is provided each season for a large number of persons who reside in their vicinity, who without such opportunities would probably be idle during the entire year.

The canning industry has also brought about the development of a large and lucrative trade in the manufacture of glass jars, tin cans, and other vessels required for packing which provides steady employment for some thousands of wage earners in the glass and sheet metal working factory establishments of the state.

Some of the largest New Jersey canneries handle both fruits and vegetables and a number of these also manufacture their own jars, cans and other receptacles, for which purpose appropriately equipped shops are attached to the plants, the workmen in which are steadily employed throughout the year. Those engaged directly in the operations of preparing and canning the material handled are employed during the packing season only, which usually continues from forty to sixty days.

The comparative rank of New Jersey in the canning industry is shown by the United States Census of 1910 to be sixth among the states, although in the matter of value of agricultural products, our rank is thirty-fourth. The states whose value of products, of canned goods leads that of New Jersey, are, in the order named: California, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Under the classifications followed by the census,

all forms of food hermetically sealed in jars, cans, or other vessels, such as fish, oysters, clams, etc., are included under the classification "canning industry." In New Jersey that designation is applied to the processes by which vegetables and fruits only are preserved; other varieties of foods put up in a similar manner are presented in the annual "Statistics of Manufactures" in this volume, under the heading "Food products."

The condition of the industry and the results of the pack of 1912 is shown in the series of tables that follow, the first presenting a general summary of the business organization of the industry, that is, the amount of capital invested; number of persons employed; total amount paid in wages; number of days in active operation during the year; and selling value of the total pack. These details are given on Table No. 1 for each of the canneries separately, and also in the form of totals for all combined. The second and third tables show respectively the varieties and quantities of fruits and vegetables that were included in the pack.

The following summary of Table No. 1, gives a comparison of the data for 1912 with those of 1911, and shows the increase or decreases in 1912, both numerically and by percentages:

Comparison of Financial Statements for the Year 1911-1912.

	YEAR.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1912.	
	1911.	1912.	AMOUNT.	Per Cent.
Number of canning establishments.	34	40	+	17.6
Capital invested.	\$837,064	\$773,985	— \$63,079	— 7.5
Number of persons employed.	4,766	4,995	+	4.8
Total amount paid in wages.	\$437,933	\$450,800	+	3.0
Total selling value of products.	\$2,173,567	\$2,528,220	+	16.3
Aggregate number of days in operation.	3,039	3,372	+	10.9
Average yearly earnings of labor.	\$91.89	\$90.27	— \$1.62	— 1.8

The above table shows that 34 canneries were in operation in 1911, and 40 in 1912, an increase of six establishments, or 17.6 per cent. over the number reporting in 1911. The capital invested was \$837,064 in 1911, and \$773,985 in 1912, showing a decrease of \$63,079, or 7.5 per cent. This falling off in capital invested notwithstanding the increase in the number of establishments seems strange, but the fact is that these six plants added to the active list during 1912, were simply old canneries that for

one or another business reason had been idle for several preceding years; being already equipped with all necessary appliances, the resumption of work in them required little or no additional outlay of capital.

The number of persons employed in 1911 was 4,766, and in 1912, 4,995, an increase of 229, or 4.8 per cent. This addition to the total working force, is accounted for by the reopening of the six plants referred to above. The total amount paid in wages was \$437,933 in 1911, and \$450,890 in 1912, an increase in the latter year of \$12,957, or 3 per cent.

The total selling value of all products including both vegetables and fruits was \$2,173,567 in 1911, and \$2,528,220 in 1912, an increase of \$354,653 or 16.3 per cent. The aggregate number of days in operation was 3,039 in 1911, and 3,372 in 1912, which is an increase of 333, or 10.9 per cent. in the number of days in operation.

Reducing the total aggregate number of days in operation to averages per establishment shows 89.4 for each of them in 1911, and 84.3 for 1912, a falling off in 1912 of 5.1 days. This reduction in the average working time accounts to some extent for the fact that the average earnings of labor employed was \$1.62, or 1.8 per cent. lower in 1912 than they were the previous year.

Five of the items on the comparison table show increases and two decreases, but on the whole the figures indicate a prosperous year for the industry based on a steady increase in the demand for its products.

Table No. 1, which gives the character of management; number of private owners; number of stockholders in corporately managed plants, capital invested, etc., shows twelve establishments owned and managed by individuals or partnerships and twenty-eight owned and operated by corporations. The private owners and firm members number 18 persons, and the stockholders in the corporately managed plants, 384, making a total of 402 persons who are financially interested in the canneries of New Jersey.

The total amount of capital invested is \$773,985, which is an average of 19,350 per establishment; the total number of persons employed is 4,995, or an average of 125 to each of the 40 canneries. Approximately 60 per cent. of the employes are males, and 40 per cent. females.

As shown by the table, the number of days in operation ranges from 28 to 306. Several report continuous running for from 100 to 240 days, but the average for all establishments is, as before stated, 84.4 days.

Table No. 2 shows the varieties and quantities of fruits included in the pack of 1912, the items are entered just as reported in dozens of cans of the several standard capacities. The data is given on the table separately for each cannery, and collectively for all included in the table.

The following summary gives a comparison of the fruit pack of 1911 and 1912, with the increases shown in amounts and by percentages. The contents of the several standard sizes of cans or jars are reduced to a common basis of "pounds," so as to permit the comparison being presented in the simplest possible form. The increases and decreases are shown in absolute amounts and also by percentages.

Comparison of Fruit Pack in 1911 and 1912.

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities.	Quantities for the Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1912.	
		1911.	1912.	Amount.	Per cent.
Blackberries.....	Pounds.....	1,689,096	1,106,472	— 582,624	— 34.5
Pears.....	Pounds.....	8,411,748	4,288,680	— 4,123,068	— 49.0
Raspberries.....	Pounds.....	18,804	59,868	+ 41,064	+ 218.4
Strawberries.....	Pounds.....	842,676	1,013,568	+ 170,892	+ 20.3
Blueberries.....	Pounds.....	.....	80,640	.....	.....
Pineapples.....	Pounds.....	108,240	29,604	— 78,636	— 72.6
Apples.....	Pounds.....	194,004	.....	.....	.....
Cherries.....	Pounds.....	202,800	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	Pounds.....	11,467,368	6,578,832	— 4,888,536	— 42.6

Only five of the seven varieties of fruits included in the pack of 1911, were reported for 1912; of these, two show increases that are large in percentages but not in amounts, and three articles show very large numerical decreases. Including every variety reported, the fruit pack of 1911 amounted to 11,467,368 pounds while that of 1912 as shown by the table, amounted to only 6,578,832 pounds. The decrease for the year was 4,888,536 pounds, or 42.6 per cent. A very bad season for fruit, the decline being not far from equalling one-half of the previous season's pack.

Table No. 3 shows the various kinds of vegetables and the quantities of each that were included in the pack of 1912. The report of each firm is identified by an "office number," which in a few instances stands for two or more establishments located in different places but owned by the same persons. The twelve varieties of vegetables are entered on the table just as reported in "dozens" of one, two, and three pound cans and also in gallons. The total of each variety is shown by the footing. The summary below shows the entire vegetable pack reduced to pounds and the totals for 1912 placed in comparison with those of 1911; the increases and decreases are shown in numbers of pounds and by percentages.

Comparison of Vegetable Pack in 1911 and 1912.

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities.	Quantities for the Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1912.	
		1911.	1912.	Amount.	Per cent.
Tomatoes.....	Pounds.....	36,229,332	47,257,224	+ 11,027,892	+ 30.4
Lima Beans.....	Pounds.....	10,013,460	10,680,156	+ 666,696	+ 6.7
Pumpkins.....	Pounds.....	2,249,772	1,576,884	— 672,888	— 29.9
Squash.....	Pounds.....	1,340,364	897,852	— 442,512	— 33.0
Rhubarb.....	Pounds.....	1,082,028	718,680	— 363,348	— 33.6
Sweet potatoes.....	Pounds.....	1,589,724	1,691,856	+ 102,132	+ 6.4
Beets.....	Pounds.....	29,592	852,672	+ 823,080	+ 2,781.4
Peas.....	Pounds.....	3,378,576	5,166,432	+ 1,787,856	+ 52.9
Spinach.....	Pounds.....	912,084	10,800	— 901,284	— 98.8
Peppers.....	Pounds.....	.....	480,000	.....	.....
Tomato Pulp.....	Pounds.....	665,448	2,027,520	+ 1,362,072	+ 204.7
Tomato catsup.....	Pounds.....	.....	146,976	.....	.....
Okra and tomatoes.....	Pounds.....	23,712	.....	.....	.....
Okra.....	Pounds.....	7,596	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	Pounds.....	57,521,688	71,507,052	+ 13,985,364	+ 24.3

The above comparison table shows that two varieties of vegetables that were reported in 1911 were not handled by the canneries in 1912; these were "okra and tomatoes" combined, and "okra" alone. On the other hand, there are two articles—"peppers" and "tomato catsup" that appear for the first time in the 1912 column. Of the ten varieties that remain with which comparisons can be made, there are six that show large increases, and four decreases, but of much smaller amounts. The total pack of 1912 is shown to have been 71,507,052 pounds, while that of 1911 was 57,521,688; the increase for 1912 is therefore 13,985,364 pounds, or 24.3 per cent. This immense increase in the vegetable pack offsets the falling off in fruit, and leaves a margin large enough to warrant the statement that 1912 was an excep-

tionally prosperous year for the canning industry in New Jersey.

There are few industries, if any, more intimately related to the growth of population and the commercial and social development of the civilized world than the processes for the preservation of food commonly known as "canning." How to preserve unimpaired, the flavor and nutritive qualities of the more perishable varieties of farm products for a long period of time, was a problem that had engaged the thought and challenged the ingenuity of man from the earliest times. Before the discovery of the means by which it is now done, life was very much on the "feast or famine" plane. A large part of the perishable crops of each season for which there was no immediate demand were unavoidably allowed to perish on the field where grown, so that the superfluity of one year could not be carried over to offset the deficiency of other seasons when nature was less bountiful; but thanks to the almost perfect processes of preservation now in use, the world's reserve stock of food supplies which includes the products of all climes and seasons, is now practically inexhaustible.

The distribution of canneries by counties is as follows: Atlantic, 1; Burlington, 1; Cape May, 3; Cumberland, 16; Gloucester, 2; Mercer, 2; Monmouth, 2; Salem, 12.

The tables follow in their numerical order:

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 1912.

TABLE No. 1.

Office Number.	Management.		Capital Invested.	Number of Persons Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages.	Selling Value of Products.	Number of Days in Operation.
	Private Firms. Number of Partners.	Corporations. No. of Stockholders.		Males.	Females.	Totals.			
1.	2	.....	\$ 3,500	6	38	44	\$1,123	\$8,730	65
2. ....	.....	4	35,000	50	93	143	9,072	90,800	67
3. ....	.....	5	27,446	35	26	61	3,495	19,000	75
4. ....	.....	3	30,000	178	240	418	27,517	220,000	240
5. ....	.....	3	15,000	75	75	150	8,000	85,000	126
6.	1	.....	20,000	40	80	120	7,200	51,550	180
7. ....	.....	4	7,000	17	27	44	2,103	13,800	40
8.	1	.....	3,000	16	28	44	1,689	14,792	70
9.	2	.....	40,000	80	140	220	28,000	225,000	170
10.	1	.....	20,000	78	80	158	24,800	90,862	240
11. ....	.....	3	20,000	120	140	260	16,039	105,663	150
12. ....	.....	9	18,475	20	75	95	6,490	58,900	40
13. ....	.....	.....	.....	25	15	40	2,450	23,100	35
14.	2	.....	500	10	18	28	850	8,500	28
15.	2	.....	12,000	52	90	142	3,500	31,500	90
16. ....	.....	3	20,000	85	125	210	13,000	107,000	65
17.	1	.....	10,000	45	55	100	3,500	22,000	65
18. ....	.....	4	15,000	25	50	75	4,000	25,121	50
19. ....	.....	3	31,000	20	60	80	7,650	33,550	100
20. ....	.....	50	38,628	75	200	275	22,908	146,073	120
21. ....	.....	4	15,250	35	90	125	5,385	43,887	75
22. ....	.....	46	7,500	18	62	80	4,057	21,500	52
23. ....	.....	51	8,000	17	34	51	2,405	19,300	30
24. ....	.....	3	200,000	250	150	400	150,400	479,000	170
25.	1	.....	4,000	26	75	101	5,550	31,357	86
26.	2	.....	50,000	50	90	140	5,000	70,000	200
27. ....	.....	3	5,000	16	42	58	1,468	12,420	96
28. ....	.....	4	25,000	65	72	137	9,572	45,594	60
29. ....	.....	3	52,086	250	375	625	31,500	190,000	306
30. ....	.....	5	5,000	45	55	100	10,946	47,882	68
31.	1	.....	1,600	4	7	11	400	3,000	30
32. ....	.....	4	10,000	75	123	198	10,542	55,125	48
33. ....	.....	170	18,000	67	105	172	12,400	76,889	55
34.	2	.....	6,000	15	75	90	7,879	51,325	80
Totals. ..	18	384	\$773,985	1,985	3,010	4,995	\$450,890	\$2,528,220	3,372

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year 1912.

TABLE No. 2—Fruit.

OFFICE NUMBER.	Blackberries.		Pears.			Raspberries.		Strawberries.			Blueberries.		Pineapples. Gallon cans, Dozens.
	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	
1.			3,078	606									
4.	17,452	751	35,768	374	1,105	1,528	16	448	8,622	2,037	1,460	45 6	
5.			3,000	6,000					2,000				
6.		800							1,000	600			
8.			1,400										
9.	7,000	3,000	24,000	6,000	2,000				7,000	2,200			
11.	2,326	87	3,660	14,580					2,784				
25.			2,856	1,138	554	900							296
27.			7,200										
29.			8,872										
Totals.	26,778	4,638	89,834	28,698	3,659	2,428	16	448	21,406	4,837	1,460	456	296

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year 1912.

TABLE No. 3.—VEGETABLES.

OFFICE NUMBER.	Tomatoes.				Lima Beans.		Pumpkins.		Squash.		Rhubarb.	
	3-pound cans Dozens.	2-pound cans Dozens.	1-pound cans Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1.	808	5,426		20								
2.					35,000		10,800	360				
3.	1,254	1,560		585								
4.	2,470			30,374	1,980	167					330	2,816
5.	13,000	17,000		5,000	20,000		1,000	3,000				1,000
6.	6,000			8,000	800	900		300		400		
7.	13,200											
8.	5,352			6,286	210							
9.	56,000	1,500		8,000	14,000	1,800	12,000	2,000	2,000	500	700	3,000
10*								30	179	992		
11.	79,376			969								
12.	39,900											
13.					6,250							
14.	9,500											
15.	18,304			5,115								
16.	80,000			8,000								
17.	28,000											
18.	30,000			5,500								
19.	20,000	1,200		800								
20.	36,982	42,834	36,244	1,399								
21.				14,933								
22.	18,416			65								
23.	19,442											
24.					338,024	2,321						
25.	4,160	2,746		4,430					700	304		
26.	70,000											
27.	21,200											
28.	7,268	12,792		5,506	6,634	118						
29.	126,750			19,000								
30.	1,442			12,700								
31.	2,800						6,490	1,118	3,280	2,380		
32.	54,548											
33.	52,411	13,884		145			990	60	2,234	301		
34.	36,000											
Totals.....	854,583	98,942	36,244	136,827	422,898	5,306	30,280	4,868	11,393	4,877	1,030	6,816

TABLE No. 3.—VEGETABLES—(Continued).

OFFICE NUMBER.	Sweet Potatoes.		Beets.			Tomato Pulp.			Tomato Catsup.		Peas. 2-pound cans.	Peppers. 2-pound cans.	Spinach. 3-pound cans.
	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	5-gallon cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	5-gallon cans. Dozens.			
1.													
2.													
3.													
4.	4,618		1,060	534	107	520	220	385	940	106	38,000		
5.													
6.													
7.											3,600		
8.													
9.			14,000	500	2,500								
10*						1,959	6,033	2,241					
11.													
12.													
13.													
14.													
15.													
16.													
17.													
18.													
19.													
20.	28,962	54										20,000	
21.													
22.													
23.													
24.													
25.													
26.													
27.													
28.	4,266												
29.													
30.													
31.													
32.													
33.													
34.	9,000												
Totals.	46,846	54	15,060	1,034	2,857	2,479	6,253	2,626	940	106	215,268	20,000	300

*This firm also reports 7,620 barrels tomato pulp.

THE SILK INDUSTRY STRIKE, 1913 PATERSON.

The most long continued, wasteful, and bitterly contested strike known in the history of the silk industry of New Jersey, followed a protest which a number of the weavers of the Henry Doherty Silk Company of Paterson, laid before their employers on January 23, 1913, against the practice of permitting weavers on broad silk goods to operate more than two looms each, or in other words against what has become known through the literature of the strike as the "three and four loom system." Less than four hundred of the nearly one thousand employes of the company identified themselves with the protest; of these about one hundred and fifty, went out on strike, but returned to work two days later, on the company's agreeing to restore the two loom system at once and maintain the same, provided that within a period of thirty days, similar action was taken by other mills engaged in the production of broad silk goods in which the three and four loom system prevailed. Failure to bring this general agreement about was to leave the Henry Doherty Company at liberty to reestablish the multiple loom rule, opposition to which on the part of the weavers was, notwithstanding the protest, so far from being general, that on returning to their places in the mills, many of them asked for and were given the privilege of continuing the system which only a few days before had been denounced as an imposition serious enough to justify the inauguration of a strike for its abolition. The circumstance would seem to indicate that such extra physical strain as may have been involved in the running of four looms as compared with two, was, in the estimation of those who had had experience with the system, more than offset by the increase in wages earned thereby. Within a week after the resumption of work in the mill, a "shop committee" protested to the management against permitting the running of more than two looms by one weaver until the expiration of the thirty days, and were, it was claimed, discharged for having done so. A cessation of work by almost the entire force of nearly one thousand operatives followed the discharge of the

committeemen, and thus was begun on February 1st, the most disastrous strike ever experienced by the city of Paterson.

The number of looms which each weaver might be permitted to run was, at this time, the only subject of disagreement, and the practice of allowing more than two to one operative was known in only twenty of the upwards of one hundred and fifty mills situated in Paterson and its suburbs. Logically, therefore, there being no expression of dissatisfaction with working hours or wages, the contention over this grievance, if such it was, should have been confined to the employers and employes of the establishments in which it existed; that it would have been so confined is the belief of all competent observers of the situation at that time, had it not been for the influence of outside agitators, who, masquerading as representatives of an organization working for the welfare of labor, are in reality availing themselves of every opportunity to use the workers engaged in strikes over which they succeed in obtaining control, for the purpose of pushing along by any means, preferably it would seem, those of a character that do not appeal to calm and temperate reasoning, its almost openly avowed propaganda of revolution. Apparently the policy has been to formulate a set of demands in each case to which it was well known employers could not agree, and these are insisted upon with threats that if not granted, the strikers on returning to work, will stealthily revenge themselves by the practice of property destruction known as "sabotage." In this and in previous strikes, grossly incorrect statements relative to the profits of employers and the oppression of the workers on strike were spread broadcast over the country, the children of strikers were taken from their homes to the large cities on the plea that they were starving, and there paraded on the streets and exhibited at gatherings in halls for the purpose of making sentiment against the employers of their parents. This is a startlingly new policy in American trade disputes, and is ominously suggestive of the "march of the Marseillaise" in the early days of the French Revolution. The organization responsible for these things calls itself the "Industrial Workers of the World." Its headquarters are at Chicago, and in the eastern part of the country its operations are practically limited to immigrant workmen of the non-English speaking races, mostly unskilled laborers, who are easily persuaded to regard themselves as the victims of social and in-

dustrial injustice; it has practically no following among skilled workmen, at least in the eastern states.

On February 7, about twenty-five of the Doherty Silk Co.'s weavers returned to work after having issued a statement to the effect that they did so because the officers of the I. W. W. had failed to carry into effect the conditions exacted by the operatives before entering on the strike, which were that other mills refusing to abandon the three and four loom system should be closed and not permitted to open again until they had agreed to do so, and also that a uniform price list should be established in all the silk mills of the city. The Doherty mill is regarded by the silk workers as one of the most desirable places of employment in the city, and apparently the striking employes welcomed an opportunity to break away from a control that was not at all of their liking, and return to work. About one-half the total number of mill employes returned to their places with the weavers, and practically all would have done so, thus ending the strike there and then, had it not been for the restraining influence of the pickets established by the strike managers on every line of approach to the works, who, by persuasion or threats of violence succeeded in turning them back. During a period of three weeks the Doherty Company's mill was operated with about one-half of its ordinary working force, which was however, slowly increasing day by day notwithstanding the vigilance of the pickets; in reality the idle employes had little if anything to complain of, and wished for nothing so much as to be relieved of the coercion which prevented their return to work.

The leaders of the I. W. W. fully aware of these sentiments and reckless of consequences, ordered a general strike of all silk mill employes in the city of Paterson as the only means of retaining control of the situation in their own hands. Leading up to this climax was a campaign of agitation for the purpose of spreading discontent among the silk workers; a work day of eight hours, and a twenty-five per cent. increase in earnings was promised them by the I. W. W. leaders as the sure reward of perseverance in the strike, and all who refused to sacrifice the interests of their families by abandoning employment and placing themselves unreservedly under control of the agitators, were denounced as traitors to their kind who had forfeited all right to consideration. The spirit in which this propaganda was carried on and the extent to which the interests of either employe or em-

ployer were likely to be served by the mediation of these agitators, is clearly indicated in the extracts from the *preamble* to the constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World, which follow:

"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 millions of the 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 the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

"Moreover, the trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

"These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working classes upheld, only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

"Instead of the conservative motto—"A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

"It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism," etc.

In the light of this declaration of principles, the mill owners' action in rejecting the I. W. W. as mediators between themselves and their employes seems to be the only reasonable course which could have been pursued. If, as the preamble solemnly asserts, "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common," and the trade unions are censurable for inculcating a contrary belief among workers, the I. W. W. could not consistently demand less from the employers than that all claim to ownership of the mills should at once be abandoned in favor of their former employes, to whom according to the ethics of this new social evangel, it rightfully belongs. Indeed, the character of the concrete demands advanced by the I. W. W. in the name of the silk workers, were such that they would, if granted in the present condition of the industry, come very near to bringing about such a transfer.

The general tie-up was inaugurated when on February 24th, the organizer of the only local of the Chicago branch of the I. W. W. then existing in Paterson, the membership of which did not at that time exceed one hundred, issued an order for a general strike of the upwards of 25,000 silk workers employed in the

mills of the city, to take effect the next day; under the influence of a steadily maintained agitation in the form of Sunday mass meetings, bands of strikers parading through the mill district during working hours, with other measures of a more or less coercive character the depopulation of the mills went on from day to day until about the end of March, or four weeks after the order to strike had been issued approximately 20,000 of the mill workers were idle, and all but a few of the mills had closed their doors. The broad silk establishments were the first to be affected by the strike, the dye houses next, and the ribbon mills last.

In all the mills and dye houses there were many employes who disregarded the strike order and remained at their posts, but these, while on the way to and from work, were so harassed by taunts, insults, and in not a few instances the infliction of actual personal violence, that the manufacturers determined to close the mills as the best means of affording protection to their faithful workmen.

In this strike, as in all others instigated or controlled by the representatives of this organization, the efforts put forth appear to have been much less for the purpose of improving the material circumstances of the strikers and their families, than for the creation of conditions favorable to the radical social revolution which it is the avowed purpose of the I. W. W. to bring about. The policy pursued is very simple and its operation has been fully illustrated in several strikes that have taken place under the same auspices in this state and elsewhere during the last few years. The work of spreading discontent is vigorously pushed in industries or industrial centers having the largest number of non-English speaking workmen, among whom are many who have brought with them from their old homes very pronounced leanings toward theories of political and social relations that differ radically from ours, and these are easily persuaded to believe that employers, being in a sense capitalists, are natural enemies between whom and themselves there is a conflict of irreconcilable interests which cannot be ended satisfactorily until the workers, to again quote the "preamble," have "taken possession of the earth, and of all the instrumentalities of production."

In the State of New Jersey, there were at the beginning of 1912, two hundred mills engaged in the production of broad silk and ribbon goods, thirty-five silk throwing mills, and twenty-five

silk dyeing houses. The average number of operatives employed in broad and ribbon weaving mills, was 22,000, about equally divided as to sex, there being 10,429 men, 10,827 women, and 744 children below the age of 16 years. The dye houses employ 554 men, 946 women, and 134 children. In all, the number of persons engaged in the 260 establishments—that is to say, the weaving mills, throwing mills, and dye houses, was 29,393. Besides these, there were 492 men, 145 women, and 59 children employed in seventeen separate plants in which “silk mill supplies” are produced, making a grand total of 30,089 operatives directly engaged in these four divisions of the silk industry in New Jersey. About 90 per cent. of this large force of workers are employed in the mills of Paterson and its nearby suburbs, where the I. W. W. has concentrated its best, or rather its worst efforts for the production of social and industrial disorder. The remainder are employed in mills situated in Hudson, Bergen, Union and Warren Counties, to the greater number of which the disorder created in Paterson by the I. W. W. extended.

In many respects this strike will be remembered as one of the most notable that has occurred in the history of the country, in that it illustrates the astonishing readiness with which a large army of wage workers whose living depended on their daily labor were moved to cease work, place themselves in an attitude of bitter antagonism to their employers, bring confusion and riot in the city in which they had made their homes, and most pitiful of all, reduce themselves and families to such circumstances as left them dependent upon charity for the commonest necessities of life, all at the instance and demand of a few irresponsible, reckless agitators—perfect strangers to them all, who were utterly ignorant of everything relating to the affairs of the great industry, the control of which they were intent on securing through the instrumentality of its thousands of deluded or intimidated operatives.

A strikingly theatrical, but very cruel feature of the Lawrence, Mass. strike of a year ago under the auspices of this same organization—the dispersal of children of the strikers among the families of sympathizers on the plea that food could not be provided for them at home, was repeated at Paterson, notwithstanding the emphatic declaration of the Mayor that the proper city department stood ready to extend relief to all, provided only that application for the same should be made in the customary way.

Apparently the leaders were more intent on using the children as advertising material than securing food for them, for the process of sending the little ones off in batches to strange people in far away cities, for the charitable care which had been rejected for them at home, was immediately begun, and did not cease so long as the strike lasted, or while children could be procured in sufficient numbers to impart the desired impressiveness to the pitiful spectacle.

Although practically all who were active in this movement acknowledge allegiance to the red flag alone, the children, in transit from Paterson to their places of destination, were each provided with a miniature national flag, the leaders doubtless hoping to cancel by such display, the nation-wide condemnation of their real sentiments as summarized in the "no God and no master" transparencies displayed in the striking mill workers' parade at Lawrence.

Another very singular circumstance revealed by an investigation of the strike is that of the twenty-two thousand operatives who took part in it, not more than two thousand or two thousand five hundred, were at any time on the membership roll of the I. W. W., and of these less than five hundred took an active part in the struggle in one or another capacity, but chiefly as pickets around the mills.

At the outbreak of the strike, the American Federation of Labor membership in Paterson, was limited to one local composed of loom fixers, most of them employed in the Doherty Company's mill. Practically all the operatives in the entire silk industry were at one time enrolled in the National Textile Workers Union, which had been affiliated with the Federation, but an almost complete disintegration of that organization had followed the series of unsuccessful strikes of the past five or six years, and only a mere shadow of their former power remained to the few branches of that once powerful union that still maintained a nominal existence. Every possible effort was put forth to induce the silk workers to join the I. W. W. in a body, but without success. At one stage of the strike after the mill owners had emphatically declined to treat with the I. W. W. leaders as representatives of their employes, intimating at the same time that they would offer no objection to the more conservative American Federation of Labor as a mediator, provided the strikers chose to place themselves under the jurisdiction of that

body, an earnest effort was made by the local officers to organize the entire working force of the silk industry as members of the Federation, but with little if any more success than attended the enrollment efforts of the I. W. W. Apparently the strikers had lost confidence in the Federation because of previous experience under its management, but while willing for the time being to submit to the leadership of the I. W. W., the appeals of its leaders were quite as barren of results in so far as inducing the silk workers to become members of that organization was concerned, as were those of their rivals, the Federation representatives. The strikers were shy of both organizations, and it seemed that in their minds the efficacy of one had been tested and found wanting, while that of the other could be demonstrated only by a victory over the mill owners in the contest then going on under its guidance, the prospects of winning which seemed to be far from encouraging.

In and outdoor meetings were held daily under the auspices of the rival organizations, without increasing to any material extent the membership of either, but the picketing policy of the I. W. W. and its open defiance of authority in the matter of assembling crowds numbering thousands of persons in the vicinity of the mills to listen to addresses in which assurances of an early and sweeping victory over their employers, were cunningly blended with covert denunciation of those of the strikers who might meanwhile exercise their moral and legal right to return to work, enabled that body to retain for the time being, almost absolute control over the situation. Intimidation, the existence of which as part of its policy in the conduct of the strike was denied by the I. W. W., but was nevertheless, practiced openly and in defiance of law. Crowds sometimes numbering thousands surrounded the mills, threatening with violence those who persisted in working, homes of workers who refused to abandon their places in the mills were bombarded with missiles of various kinds, and two of them were partly destroyed by bombs. Personal assaults on non-strikers were numerous, and very few among those who remained at work escaped threats in one or another form.

The attitude of the I. W. W. toward the Henry Doherty Silk Company was one of particular hostility, and finding that, six weeks after the commencement of the strike, more weavers were operating four looms in their mill than were thus employed in

all the other establishments in Paterson combined, a crowd of about three thousand idle men and women on orders from strike headquarters, were, morning and evening, massed at the Doherty plant, assaulting and threatening the workers on their way to and from work to such an extent that the establishment was closed as the only means of saving the operatives from violence. This riotous course brought about like results in the case of many other mills, and thousands of workers who had begun to realize that the strike was profitable to the "outlanders" alone, while in the most extreme degree disastrous to themselves, their families, employers, and every other interest represented in the entire community, were prevented from returning to their abandoned employment by the same sinister influence.

About ten days after the general strike had been called, and nearly twelve thousand of the silk workers had responded thereto, a conference of the strikers was held for the purpose of formulating a schedule of grievances and demands for redress of the same. These, when finally agreed upon and presented to the manufacturers provided for the abolition of the three and four loom system on broad silk goods, a return to the one loom system and the price list of 1894 in ribbon weaving, an increase of 25 per cent. in piece prices, a minimum weekly wage of \$12.00 for dye house helpers, and working time of forty-four hours per week for all branches of the silk industry.

Nothing was said about recognition of the I. W. W., although the very presentation of the demands formulated and presented by members of that organization, would, in itself, if accepted and considered by the manufacturers, have secured for them all the advantages of formal recognition. It was insisted however, that there should be no discrimination against workers because of having taken part in the strike, or on account of membership in any union.

An investigation of the pay rolls of several mills showed average earnings of broad silk weavers before the strike to have been about \$14.00 per week, and what might be regarded in any industry as very high earnings were not uncommon. The pay roll of the Henry Doherty Company, in whose mills the strike began, for the week ending April 22d, showed that 86 per cent. of its total force of male operatives were paid from \$15.00 to \$25.00 and over, and 57 per cent. of the total number of females were paid earnings ranging upward from \$10.00 to amounts in

excess of \$20.00. In this mill, 60 per cent. of the workers are males, and 40 per cent. females. With the exception of a few who are employed chiefly on sample goods, all broad silk and ribbon weavers work by the "piece," and their earnings therefore depend on the number of yards and the quality of the goods woven. With the practical disappearance of the old fashioned looms which have given place to those of modern construction having the automatic stop mechanism and other important improvements, the strain on the weaver's endurance has been greatly reduced, and his or her earnings increased, so that there is far less labor involved in attending to three or even four looms of the kind now in use, than was required to operate only one loom of the type with which as a rule, the silk mills of twenty-five years ago were equipped.

It is not pretended that earnings are equally high in all the silk mills; the varieties of goods made, both in the matter of pattern and quality are very numerous, and the prices that can be paid and the wages possible to earn by weavers must necessarily be affected thereby. It seems very singular indeed, that a mill paying what must be regarded as fair and even liberal wages, should be singled out by the strike leaders as the object of its most determined attacks.

From 1895 to 1911, a period of sixteen years, the "Statistics of Manufacturers of New Jersey" compiled annually by this Bureau, shows an increase of a fraction more than thirty per cent. in the yearly earnings of broad silk and ribbon weavers, notwithstanding the fact that piece prices are now much lower. The improvement of looms has made the industry more profitable to the manufacturer and wage earner, and also reduced the cost of its product to the consumer. In the dye houses wages have been advanced voluntarily 33 1-3 per cent. in the last eleven years, and the hours of labor in this, as in the other branches of the silk industry have been reduced from sixty to fifty-five hours per week without decreasing wages.

Some light is shed on the lack of any real knowledge of the history of the silk industry for the past twenty years, on the part of those concerned in formulating the demands of the strikers, by the fact that the adoption of the piece scale of 1894 was given a prominent place among them. Those not utterly ignorant of the great improvement in looms and in all other machinery used in silk mill processes, should have known that under the scale of

1894, weavers could, at the present time, easily earn from ten to twelve dollars per day, and that the selling value of finished goods produced under that scale, could not by any possibility be made to bear one-half of such a labor charge.

The attitude of the leaders representing the I. W. W. toward all interests in Paterson affected by its policy, was autocratic in the highest degree. The efforts of the authorities to prevent inflammatory utterances at meetings of the strikers were vehemently denounced as invasions of the liberty of speech and the measures adopted by the city officials for the protection of the persons and property of peaceful citizens, were branded as worse than anything that could have occurred under "Russian depotism." That their conduct did not square with their theories of free speech and constitutional rights, was shown by the angry warning issued by the leaders against criticism of the I. W. W., and their threat to call all the children out of the public schools and keep them out, until certain teachers whom they charged with having spoken disrespectfully of that organization and its work, were removed.

The manner in which the mass meeting of upwards of ten thousand workers called by officials of the American Federation of Labor and held on April 21st, for the purpose of devising means for bringing the workers and their employers together and ending the strike, was, by pre-arrangement, stampeded, and the speakers denied a hearing, shows the real sentiments of the I. W. W. leaders with regard to tolerance of the opinions of others, and the right of free speech. The silk workers were persuaded to believe that they were on the eve of a great victory and that the appearance of the American Federation in the struggle, was in the interest of the manufacturers, and for the purpose of defeating the strikers. Their speakers at the mass meeting were therefore howled down and those present—and there were many, who favored the proposal of taking the management of the strike out of the hands of the I. W. W., were unable to obtain a hearing.

MILL CONDITIONS PREVIOUS TO THE STRIKE.

The general strike was called on February 24th, and within ten days thereafter many of the broad silk mills were practically deserted and the others were seriously crippled. Up to that time the manufacturers had received neither notice nor intimation of the existence of dissatisfaction either as regards hours of labor or wages, and the only complaint in reference to working conditions was directed against the Doherty Silk Company, together with the comparatively few other mills operating under the three and four loom system. These complaints did not originate with the weavers working under the multiple loom plan, which circumstances quite negatives the assertion that operatives so engaged, were subjected to unreasonable physical strain. The opposition was confined to those running not more than two looms and the sole reason advanced for condemning the system, was that in the natural course of things it would, if allowed to continue, become general throughout the industry, with the result that one-half of the weavers would ultimately be thrown out of work permanently. There was also in all probability, a slight element of jealousy entertained unconsciously maybe, among the protesters, as operatives having three or four looms earned considerably larger wages than the others. The keen scent of the professional labor agitator for opportunities of making trouble, brought the I. W. W. leaders on the scene, and in the absence of a sufficiently well developed instinct of self-protection among the workers, what followed was inevitable.

The dyers' helpers were the next to answer the call, and the ribbon weavers followed a few days later. While strikers among the broad silk and ribbon weavers had not been infrequent, the dyers had never before joined them, which circumstance accounted for the fact that the entire silk industry had not been tied up by any previous strike. The dye houses were practically free from strikes during recent years, as the boss dyers have invariably succeeded in satisfactorily adjusting such differences as had arisen from time to time relative to working time and wages, without permitting them to develop into conditions containing any menace of a strike. The character of the demands that were later formulated and served upon the manufacturers have been already described, but may be briefly summarized again. The three and four loom system was to be discon-

tinued in the broad silk mills, and in the ribbon mills a return was to be made to the one loom for each weaver and the piece price scale then in operation replaced by that of 1894. A minimum weekly wage of \$12.00 was demanded for dye house helpers, and eight hours per day was to be the standard working time for all branches of the industry.

Coincident with the practical disappearance of the hand loom many years ago, and the general introduction of the perfected power loom now in use, there came a very large increase in the comparative number of women employed as weavers. although men, as a rule are preferred, for the reason that being able to make minor repairs themselves, their looms are run more steadily and require less attention from the "loomfixers," than do those operated by women. This difference in mechanical aptitude accounts to a large extent for the fact that with the same piece prices, the earnings of a large majority of the women weavers fall below those of the men. On the highest grades of broad silk and ribbon goods, the Jacquard, and the German looms which require the most skill to operate, are in use, each weaver taking charge of only one loom. The high speed automatic stop looms are used on the lower and medium grades of silk weave, and usually two or more are cared for by one weaver. Earnings of course vary according to the quality of the goods, the equipment of the mill, and the skill and industry of the individual weaver; as a rule conditions most favorable to steady employment and satisfactory earnings are more likely to be found in the large than in the small mills.

In the Paterson and almost all other New Jersey mills, nearly all the weavers are adults, the proportions of men and women being practically equal. In the Pennsylvania mills, where the broad goods manufactured are mostly of the plainer and cheaper grades, the weaving is done on high speed looms not requiring the skill and close attention called for on the higher qualities made in Paterson, and as a consequence women and children weavers have a practical monopoly of the field. In the Pennsylvania broad silk mills, women weavers average \$7.00 and children \$5.00 per week, while in Paterson mills the averages for broad silk and ribbon mills combined, are \$14.00 per week for men, and \$11.50 for women. In Pennsylvania mills, the three and four loom system is almost universally established, while in

the nearly two hundred mills of New Jersey there are only thirty in which weavers are allowed to attend more than two looms, and in the Paterson mills there are at the present time, fully three hundred weavers who still attend only one loom each.

In many of the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania mills, weavers have been for years running three and four looms, and in a few establishments even six were cared for while running on a plain class of goods. It will therefore be seen that the three and four loom system to which so much attention has been attracted by this strike, is far from being a custom of local or recent origin.

The peoples most numerously represented in the silk mills of Paterson are in the order of their importance, Italian and Hebrew; there are representatives of many other nationalities, and these combined, outnumber the English and German speaking employes, about two to one. In the dye houses the skilled workers—that is to say, the dyers and finishers, are with few exceptions, Germans and Hollanders. The helpers, the most numerous class of employes in the dye houses, are practically all Italians. These men perform the most laborious and disagreeable work known to the entire silk industry, and taking this branch of the business as a whole, skilled and unskilled labor combined shows higher average earnings than either of the others.

In 1911, the latest period for which compiled data relating to earnings are available, the dye house employes worked an average of 297 days, 55¼ hours per week, and earned an average per employe, skilled and unskilled, of \$563.62. During the same year, the employes of the broad silk and ribbon mills, working 290½ days, 55 hours a week, show average earnings of all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled, of \$498.00. The average weekly earnings of employes in the broad silk and ribbon mills, calculated on reports from individual establishments engaged in the industry showing the actual earnings of the several classes of employes for that week of the year during which the largest number of persons were on the pay roll, shows that of the 11,648 males employed, 426, or 3.6 per cent. of the total number received something less than \$5.00; 1,253, or 10.7 per cent. of the total, received between \$5.00 and \$8.00; 1,506, or 12.9 per cent. of the total received between \$8.00 and \$10.00; 4,506, or 38.8 per cent. of the total, received sums ranging between \$10.00 and

\$15.00; 3,752, or 32.2 per cent. of the total were paid sums ranging between \$15.00, and \$25.00; and 205, or 1.8 per cent. received amounts in excess of \$25.00.

The same classification applied to the 11,826 female employes, shows that of that number, 1,239, or 10.4 per cent. were paid under \$5.00; 4,516, or 38.4 per cent. were paid from \$5.00 to \$8.00; 2,176, or 18.4 per cent. were paid from \$8.00 to \$10.00; 3,216, or 27.1 per cent. were paid between \$10.00 and \$15.00; and 679, or 5.7 per cent. were paid amounts ranging from \$15.00 to \$25.00 and over. Of the 788 young persons—boys and girls below the age of 16 years, employed in the mills, 675, or 85.7 per cent. of the total number, were in the classes receiving from \$3.00 to \$5.00; and 113, or 14.3 per cent. were paid from \$5.00 to \$9.00 per week.

A review of the classification of weekly earnings in the dye houses, shows that of the 5,799 male employes, 66, or 1.2 per cent. were in the classes receiving less than \$5.00; 343, or 5.9 per cent. received from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per week; 1,209, or 20.8 per cent. received from \$8.00 to \$10.00; 3,653, or 63.0 per cent. received sums ranging from \$10.00 to \$15.00; and 528, or 9.1 per cent., received from \$15.00 to \$25.00 and over.

Of the 684 female employes engaged in the dye houses, 8, or 1.2 per cent. of the total number were paid less than \$5.00 per week; 572, or 83.6 per cent., received between \$5.00 and \$8.00; 81, or 11.8 per cent. received between \$8.00 and \$10.00; and 13, or 1.9 per cent. were in the classes ranging between \$10.00 and \$20.00 per week.

The total number of young persons of both sexes under 16 years of age employed in this branch of the industry was 47, none of whom received less than \$4.00, nor more than \$7.00 per week.

These weekly earnings are for all classes of labor skilled and unskilled, men, women and children employed in the silk mills and dye houses, compiled from the reports covering the operations of all establishments engaged in the industry during the year 1911. At the date of this writing, the compilation of wage data for 1912 was not sufficiently advanced to permit its being used, but as the reports of several successive years have shown an average yearly increase of approximately 3 per cent., it may be depended upon that earnings for 1912 are greater than given in the classification above, by at least that same proportion, and

that they are on the whole as claimed by New Jersey mill owners, higher than the wages paid by their competitors in any other center of the industry in the world.

In recent years there has been a gradual shifting of the silk industry from Paterson to certain districts in Pennsylvania, the inducements being the plentiful supply of female and child labor in communities where, before the advent of the mills, there had been little or no demand for these classes of workers, and where, as a matter of course, their services could be secured for wages much lower than those prevailing in the Paterson mills. Other important inducements held out to manufacturers in these places besides cheap labor were—free mill building sites, exemption from the payment of taxes for a term of years, and the comparative cheapness of fuel. By far the largest part of the goods produced in these mills have, as before stated, always been of a plain character made on high speed looms, while in New Jersey, particularly in Paterson, the figured broad goods, woven on Jacquard and German looms which require a higher degree of skill to operate, form a very considerable proportion, if not the larger part of the total output of broad silks.

A further handicap which New Jersey mills labor under, is the fact that, since the passage of the act of 1892 regulating the hours of labor in factories and workshops, they have been operated on a 55 hours per week basis, while in all the competing centers of silk production, the working hours are from 3 to 5 hours a week longer.

When the demand was made by their striking employes for a further reduction of working time to 44 hours per week, the Paterson manufacturers advanced the seemingly reasonable objection, that such a change in the operating schedule of their mills, if agreed to, would, as a matter of course, add twenty per cent. to the already considerable advantage which their outside competitors enjoy in the labor cost of production, and could not fail they claim, to bring about the total disruption of the silk industry of Paterson. They do not oppose the eight hour limitation, but they take the ground that its adoption in Paterson alone would transfer their trade to other districts in which the longer work day prevails.

RELIEF MEASURES.

After the strike had been going on about a week or ten days, the necessity of making some provision for the relief of the needy became apparent. A committee of fifteen composed of representatives of the several branches of the silk industry, took full charge of the matter and established what became known as the "Strike Relief Fund." The course adopted by the committee was to hold sessions each day at which those desiring assistance were at liberty to appear and explain their needs. Orders were given for relief in such cases as met with the committee's approval, and the amounts allowed were paid by the treasurer. At first money only was given, but a belief that the payments were not always used for legitimate purposes brought about a change under which only orders on local dealers in provisions and other necessities were distributed to applicants, but on finding that some of the strikers had sold these orders, this plan was also abandoned. Finally the relief committee established a grocery store of its own, from which relief was extended directly to the families involved in the strike.

Applicants for relief were required to first submit some form of certification from his or her shop committee to the effect that they were really on strike, and this requirement was strictly insisted upon on the occasion of each subsequent call for help. To be entitled to relief it was not necessary that applicants should be members of any labor organization. The fact of having been employed in a silk mill or a dye house, and being on strike were the only qualifications required. Each applicant for relief was furnished with a card, on which the dates of the occasions when assistance was given were stamped, and also the date when the next application might be made. Two orders of staple groceries, varying in quantity according to the size of the applicant's family were issued each week. Orders for shoes and shoe mending, articles of wearing apparel, special brands of milk for young children, medicines, etc., were given upon the recommendation of investigating committees, and a few physicians and dentists had offered their services free of charge while the strike continued.

During the first few weeks the applicants for relief were almost all foreigners, principally Italians, but later on the num-

ber of English speaking operatives applying for relief was greatly increased, and toward the end of the second month of the strike, there were not less than eight hundred families receiving assistance each week.

The funds required for carrying on the relief work were secured from many sources and by various means. Appeals for aid were sent to many cities throughout the country, especially those in which there were local organizations of the Industrial Workers of the World. Organizations of Socialists and Italian societies, particularly those in Paterson and its vicinity, helped quite generously. There were also many benefit performances, dances, cake sales, contributions by merchants, and by wage workers in other industries; silk workers in districts not affected by the strike helped very materially, and agents were sent into practically all the large towns of the state, with authority to collect funds for the support of the strike. A very elaborate show in the form of tableaux illustrating what purported to be typical features of the experiences of silk workers in the mills with scenes and incidents of the strike then in progress, was given in one of the largest theatres of New York. A large financial profit was looked for from this performance, but as the receipts fell very much below the amount required for covering expenses, the result was a great disappointment.

All the various sources of support diminished in productiveness as the strike went on; the distribution of relief became less regular and was doled out in smaller quantities, but it is believed that no one really suffered for want of food, at least not for long after the facts had become known, as the city authorities and volunteer committees of charitable people extended all the help needed in such cases.

EFFORTS TO END THE STRIKE.

From the very beginning of the strike, the city authorities, merchants, bankers, members of the Board of Trade, clergymen of every denomination, and in fact representatives of every interest known to the people of Paterson, labored incessantly with the mill owners and the strike leaders for the purpose of terminating the wasteful strike and restoring peace, but without avail. The large mill owners refused absolutely all requests for conference coming to them through the medium of the I. W. W. offi-

cials, and these in turn refused to allow the operatives of small mills, some of the owners of which had expressed a willingness to come to the strikers' terms, or at least a desire to hold conferences which might lead to the resumption of work in their establishments, to treat with their late employers for that purpose. Unconditional surrender of all the mill owners and their acceptance of the terms of settlement which they offered, was the ultimatum of the I. W. W., and the manufacturers in their turn were equally determined that there should be an utter repudiation of the I. W. W. by their late employes before they would discuss with them the issue raised by the strike. The manufacturers declared their willingness to discuss freely and in a spirit of perfect fairness, all grievances of which their own employes might complain, but would do so only after they had returned to work. There was a strong sentiment among the strikers favorable to this proposal, but the I. W. W. which controlled the only organized body among them, refused to sanction any plan of settlement which did not involve the complete submission of all the manufacturers to the terms of settlement which it had laid down.

Bringing the great body of strikers into some form of organization which would be tolerable to themselves and those who lately were their employers, seemed to many interested observers to offer the only prospect leading to the breaking of the deadlock. Strange as it may seem, at no stage of the strike from its commencement to its close, was there more than eight per cent. of the strikers affiliated with any union; while accepting the guidance of the I. W. W. and submitting their interests to its control for the time being, the workers, doubtless through dislike of the anarchistic doctrines promulgated by its leaders, refused any closer or more permanent form of association with the organization or its leaders. The only other organization existing among the operatives was one local union of loomfixers and twisters with a membership of about 150, which was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. As many of the larger manufacturers and practically all of the smaller ones, appeared willing to recognize and treat with any organization under which the workers might place themselves, excepting the I. W. W., a strong effort was made to enroll the strikers under the American Federation, with a view to negotiating an immediate settlement of the strike in the event of its being successful. This movement originated among the strikers themselves, and appears not to have been

assisted or indeed even countenanced in any way by the manufacturers, further than by an expressed readiness on the part of a number of the largest among them, to recognize and treat with the Federation, provided it could secure the support of a majority of the strikers, but intense opposition by the I. W. W. leaders and the suspicion they had succeeded in implanting in the minds of many, that the Federation interference had been invoked by the manufacturers for the sole purpose of settling the strike on their own terms, brought the movement to a speedy and unsuccessful close.

By this time, it had become evident that the greatest hindrance to the success of the strikers' cause, was the I. W. W. itself. While many representatives of the various interests of Paterson not directly involved in the struggle, regarded the strikers' demands as not wholly unreasonable, they were deterred from openly urging the manufacturers to come to an agreement with the strikers, by the fear that such action on their part might be regarded as in some way constituting an approval of the anarchistic and revolutionary purposes set forth in the constitution of the I. W. W. which were more or less candidly proclaimed in the course of this and other strikes over which that organization has had control. It was this dread of even constructive association with revolutionists, that prevented the concentration of public opinion in support of the silk workers.

STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE STRIKE FROM REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURERS.

On May 13, when the strike had been in operation nearly three months, a request for information relative thereto from the employers point of view, was addressed by the chief of this Bureau to the Broad Silk Manufacturers Association; the Silk Ribbon Manufacturers Association of Paterson, and the National Silk Dyers' Association, and the replies which were written by men long familiar with their respective branches of the silk industry are given below in full.

Mr. George C. Low,

Chief, Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey,

Dear Sir:

In answer to your request for a statement as to causes and results of the present strike of the silk weavers, I would be pleased to submit the following:

As to the cause, we must go back some four years ago, when one of our manufacturers, who was like many others in Paterson, feeling the severe competition in plain goods with the manufacturers of other silk districts, went on a tour of the mills of New Bedford, Mass., Pawtucket, R. I., and many of the mills of Pennsylvania.

He found many of these mills where weavers were running three, four, and in one mill running six figure looms on mixed silk and cotton goods, and some on all silk goods of the simple plain variety.

All the product of all the mills wherever located is sold in New York in a compact market district around 24th St. and Fourth Avenue, which makes it impossible for us to compete with these existing districts, where their cost of labor is lower. He came to the conclusion that what could be done in the East and in Pennsylvania we ought to be able to do in Paterson.

As the mills of Pawtucket and New Bedford are manned by union workers, he went to the Textile Workers of the World, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and entered into a compact with them that in consideration of his making his mill a union shop and joining the Master Mill Owners Association, they would endeavor to furnish him with weavers who would run four looms on the same class of work as they were running in the East.

With that end in view Henry Doherty planned to build his new mill with every facility and convenience for the worker, automatic stop motions were put on every loom at great expense. When the new mill was completed he consolidated his three plants that were scattered in three locations into the new and up to date mill. Everything went along smoothly as long as the A. F. of Labor could supply the weavers, but before two-thirds of his plant was running the supply was exhausted and other weavers were needed and taken in who were not allied with any organization but who were taken later by the I. W. W. This produced friction among the workers and was the cause of the strike a year ago, and also the cause of the beginning of the recent strike, which was begun some four weeks before the present big strike.

The question at issue was, the three and four looms to a weaver. In this mill as in all others we have grades of work in some of which the weaver runs two, some three, and others four looms, according to skill required. The question arose with the weavers who were I. W. W. members that if the three and four loom system was not abolished they would all have to run four looms soon on all grades of goods. In the face of this complaint let me say that although the two loom system has been in existence about thirty years there are about 300 weavers in Paterson who are running only one loom, because with the quality of goods they are making they cannot attend to more.

Silk when it comes up to the looms is valued from \$6.25 to \$6.75 a pound, and it would be very poor policy for any manufacturer to put on a weaver more work than he can do well, as the loss sustained by spoiling this expensive material and the loss of production would make it a loss instead of a gain.

In spite of this reasoning with them, the I. W. W. weavers on two looms clashed continually with the A. F. of Labor on the four looms, who were satisfied and were making much more money than the two loom weavers. Some time in January, 1913, the fight broke out again, and the weavers went out on strike except the four loom weavers. For some four or five weeks the I. W. W. brought all the pressure to bear against the running of the four looms, and when it seemed that nothing more could be done and the strike was about to be lost, the idea was conceived that all the weavers in the city should be called out in sympathy, as a protest against the system. This

call was obeyed by some few mills, but among this number were many Italian and Hebrew workers. At once they set about to increase their numbers and began to intimidate and threaten and abuse those at work, until great numbers were added to them. Then the idea of having the dyers' helpers join them was proposed, and the Italian helpers, of whom there are many, joined them and when out about seven days presented demands for eight hours and a minimum wage of \$12 a week. Then the ribbon weavers were induced to go out, and about five days after they went out they made a demand for eight hours and an increase of 25 per cent. Some few hard silk workers were also induced to leave their work and demand an increase.

As to the manner in which the strike has been conducted: On the part of the Employers we have positively refused to meet or treat with the I. W. W., but we do say that we will treat with our own workers as employees in our shops, and if there be just grievance we will try to adjust them in a spirit of fairness.

The I. W. W. has pursued a course of mass picketing, they surround the mills, also the homes of the workers, in great numbers, sometimes numbering thousands, they subject the workers to abuse and threaten them with violence if they persist in working. Scores of cases of personal assault—homes bombarded with stones—and two homes have been partially destroyed with bombs. Hundreds of arrests have been made for unlawful assembly when large numbers have refused to disperse at orders of the officers of the law.

In the midst of this state of terror the mills of Henry Doherty on the sixth week of the strike had more weavers working on four looms than were working in all of the mills of the city combined, and on orders from strike headquarters that the mill be picketed, a mob of about three thousand men and women massed at the mill and personally assaulted the workers to such an extent that the mill was closed for the safety of the lives of his workers. And they say this is a "peaceful strike." What is true of Henry Doherty's mill is true of many mills; satisfied workers have been driven out and remain out because of fear.

As to the future of the silk industry in this State; it is hard to predict.

Many of our English speaking workers are leaving us for other fields, whether they will return is doubtful.

As to the employers, many of them are planning removal and some will succeed in getting away. One thing is certain—New Jersey workers must permit the three or four looms on plain, simple fabrics, or they must be made elsewhere, where the conditions will permit the manufacturers to compete with conditions that exist.

If we lose this class of work in Paterson it will mean about eight thousand looms and about three or four thousand workers. As to wage loss and employers' losses, that is something I dare not start to figure. I leave it to you to figure from your department statistics.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL McCOLLOM.

President, Broad Silk Manufacturers Association.

From the President of the Silk Ribbon Manufacturers Association of Paterson:

Mr. George C. Low,

Chief, Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of May 13, I would say that the report of Mr. McCollom, of the Broad Silk Manufacturers Association covers the main

features of the present strike conditions in Paterson. So far as the ribbon end of the struggle is concerned, the first weavers to strike went out on March 5, and two days later all the ribbon mills were closed, in most cases through strong picketing and intimidation of the workers. At this time practically all broad silk plants and dye houses were crippled for the time being, so that the ribbon workers were the last to go out. No complaints were made until a week or ten days later when a number of the ribbon firms had presented to them demands bearing the I. W. W. stamp, calling for an eight hour day, a forty-four hour week, and the price schedule of 1894.

This schedule adopted at the time when there were no automatic looms, the standard loom being less than one-half the size of those in present use, and the character of the machinery generally, the silk and the type of goods being entirely different from present day conditions, would mean that the average of the present time would earn from \$10.50 to \$12.00 per day on the class of goods now being manufactured in this city.

Paterson is today paying far the highest wages, and working the shortest hours of any silk district in the world, producing goods which are sold in competition in the same market with goods from other communities, where longer hours and much lower wages are paid, and it is manifestly impossible to increase the already high wages, or reduce the present short hours, in the face of this competition, which is further threatened by an influx of foreign-made goods which will doubtless come in under the threatened reduced tariff.

These demands have been made on comparatively few of the manufacturers, the employes in most instances being satisfied with their present wages, which average \$14.00 per week for girls on high-speed looms, and a much larger amount for men on the older German type of loom. The majority of them are away from their looms through actual intimidation, and the fear of consequences to themselves on the street or at their homes, should they attempt to return.

SAMUEL S. HOLZMAN, President.

Silk Ribbon Mfgs. Assn., of Paterson.

From the President of the National Silk Dyeing Company:

Mr. George C. Low,

Chief, Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

In answer to yours of the 13th requesting statement relative to the strike existing in Paterson at the present time, its causes, the manner in which it has been conducted, losses in business and in wages, the effect of the control established over the workmen by the I. W. W., and how the future of the industry in New Jersey seems likely to be affected by the strike:—

I will answer all these questions from the dyeing end of the silk business.

The trouble first began in one of our large weaving establishments, owing to the adoption of the three to four loom system, which became necessary to permit Paterson manufacturers to compete with other localities in the manufacture of certain classes of goods. A strike was declared in this mill in January, which was followed by several strikes in other mills in the city, until a number of the hands of the broad silk weaving establishments were out. Finally, in the latter part of February, in order to make the strike more effective, the leaders decided to call out the dyeing establishments of the city. This was done in order to force out the silk workers who desired to remain at work. It was argued that it would be impossible for the

weaving establishments to continue if they could not be supplied with dyed silk.

The strike among the dyers began by most of the men from the Annex of the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company, one of the largest dyeing companies in town, not returning to work on February 25th, and on Thursday, February 27th, the men of one of the plants of the other large company in town, the National Silk Dyeing Company, left their work in the middle of the afternoon, without making any attempt to safeguard the silk which was in process. There was at least 50,000 lbs. of silk going through the various operations of dyeing, some of which was left in a very dangerous state, and had it not been for the loyalty of a few men, who came back notwithstanding the threats of some of their fellow workmen, and at great risk of bodily injury, the loss would have run into an enormous amount. Each pound of silk in process of dyeing represents an average value of \$5.

After this the men in the other dyeing establishments, including the large plant of the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company and the other plants of the National Silk Dyeing Company, as well as those of the smaller dyeing firms of the city, all went out and operations in silk dyeing were practically at a standstill on Monday, March 3d. Up to this time in no case had the men made known their demands, but a few days later committees were sent with a schedule in which the men demanded 44 hours per week, the recognition of the I. W. W., and other minor concessions. There was no demand for increased wages excepting that which would be brought about by reduction in the hours from 55 to 44.

While on the surface it might appear that the strike was conducted in an orderly manner, the reverse is really the case. The men are terrorized; their families as well as themselves have been threatened and intimidated at their homes, and while the protection has been excellent in and around the mills, in spite of the fact that the police force is limited in numbers, an unusual number of bombardments and assaults have taken place. A very good idea of the number of these assaults and bombardments, intimidations, etc., can be gained by going over the enclosed lists, which are only partial and which include only the names of men of the two large establishments.

The losses in business and wages are very hard to estimate at this time and for fear of making statements which would be misleading, I refrain from going into figures, but the loss to Paterson, which will fall upon the State of New Jersey, is incalculable from the fact that any manufacturing establishment who might have contemplated locating in this city or vicinity, will give it a wide berth in the future, and no doubt will choose some other city than ours for a location; and if by any misfortune the men should gain any concession while under the domination of the I. W. W., or should the demands for a 44 hour week be acceded to, the manufacturers who are located in this city at the present time would be forced to leave, as it would be impossible for a manufacturing concern to conduct its business with men under the domination of the I. W. W. and it would be equally impossible to conduct the same or any other establishment where there is a disparity in the hours of labor with neighboring states.

The employing dyers, as well as the employers of other branches of the silk business, have taken the stand that it is impossible to treat with the men as a body, on account of their domination by the I. W. W., but they are perfectly willing to treat with their own men in their own shops and adjust any grievances, but this must be done after the men have returned to work. The question of 8 hours per day or 44 hours per week of course cannot be considered until the eight-hour day becomes national, and I do not see how any branch of the silk business could stand an advance in wages at the present time in the present condition of the industry.

I failed to mention the fact that in leaving some of the dye houses the men turned on the steam valves, allowing the steam to exhaust in the open air, endangering the lives of those who should attempt to remain at work and the silk which remained in the boxes. That great damage was averted was due to the fact that the engineers closed the main steam valves in time.

Mr. John Gruenberg, Immigrant Inspector of the Department of Commerce and Labor, U. S. Immigrant Service, Ellis Island, on a recent visit informed our General Manager, Mr. Edward Lotte. (This came entirely unsolicited) that Paterson paid more for the same class of labor than all the surrounding districts and in view of this fact it is disheartening to have so much labor trouble.

I have gone over the facts to the best of my ability and will be pleased to furnish you with any further information in my power at any time.

Yours truly,

C. L. AUGER,

President, National Silk Dyeing Company.

P. S.—I am also inclosing a copy which, outside of the many threatening letters, is a sample of one of the many letters received by our men. It is translated from the Italian and was sent to Mose Laporte, Dundee Lake, N. J., written in red ink. The letter will no doubt interest you. Some of the letters received by the men have been decidedly threatening.

The letter referred to in the above paragraph is as follows:

Singor Mose:

You do not realize how much bread you are taking away from the mouths of a whole lot of poor children. You are not realizing that you are the enemy of your children. You do not realize that with your hands you are gouging out the eyes of a whole lot of poor children. You are not thinking that you are an enemy, a traitor, a thief, and that you are cutting off the existence of living that is necessary to a whole lot of fathers and families. Vile man that you are against your companions, traitor against the working class. Without any conscience you have sold yourself for a miserable amount of money, that you have thrown yourself away to a very low life. For the present do not fear. You live at Dundee Lake and have the deputies with you. Nobody has the nerve to start the strike again. Do as you please. At the present you are well liked, for the time being, while you are a traitor against the poor fathers and families. Shame on a man like you. You have good arms and you are capable of bringing so much shame to the Italian race. At the present you are a friend of the bosses and of the Americans. You are a creator of poverty in the Italian class. Think for a moment what you are now doing. Do not think that we are of the stupid class. We do not use any violence to break the strike, but do not forget to realize and think. You may do what you think best. We did not write to throw fear into you. We just wrote with tears in our eyes swearing trouble at the traitors.

To Signor Mose Laporte,

Dundee Lake, N. J.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE STRIKE.

January 27.—The entire working force of the Henry Doherty Silk Company's mill at Lakeview, numbering about 800 persons, men and women, quit work, because the four members of a committee which carried a protest against the resumption of the three and four loom system had been discharged. On February 7th, there was a general movement among the strikers looking to a resumption of work, which was opposed by the I. W. W. organization and partly checked by the establishment of pickets around the mills.

February 24.—The local organizer of the I. W. W. at Paterson proclaimed a general strike throughout the entire silk industry. The only demands made on the manufacturers at that time was the abolition of the four loom system and a minimum wage of \$12.00 per week for dye house helpers. The number that responded to the call was about 2,300, which might be said to fairly represent the number of operatives who entered on the strike of their own accord and uninfluenced by intimidation.

February 26.—The Chief of Police of Paterson entered a meeting of strikers which was being held in one of the large halls of the city, and there notified them that out-of-town agitators would not be allowed to address meetings. He also forbade picketing and parading in the immediate vicinity of mills. The chief read the riot act to the assembled strikers, and again cautioned them against violence, any manifestation of which he said would be promptly suppressed. On the same date, three out-of-town agitators, Carlo Tresca, Patrick Quinlan and Elizabeth G. Flynn, were arrested, accused of inciting riot. All three were released on \$1,000 bail.

February 27.—Wilson Killingbeck, a resident of Orange, and a prominent Socialist, was arrested by the police while addressing a meeting of strikers in Turn Hall, Paterson; the charge against him was "inciting to riot." Protests were made to the Mayor of the city against the suppression of free speech by the Chief of Police, but the Mayor took the ground that "protecting the city, its industries and its people against reckless agitators who have no interest in the city except in so far as it affords them an opportunity to preach revolution does not constitute a violation of any constitutional right."

February 28.—Acting under orders of the Chief, the police of Paterson raided the place in which a very radical paper called the "Weekly Issue" was published, and confiscated all the copies of the same that were found. Four men engaged in distributing copies of the paper on the streets were arrested, as was also the owner and editor of the sheet, Alexander Scott, of Orange. The reason for this summary action against the paper and its owner was the character of its articles denouncing the police and urging resistance to public authority. The men arrested for distributing the paper was held in \$1,000 bail, on a charge of criminal libel.

March 2.—On invitation of the Mayor of Haledon, a suburb, of Paterson, an outdoor meeting of the strikers and their sympathizers was held at that place on Sunday, March 3. The meeting was attended by about ten thousand persons. Addresses were delivered by out-of-town speakers of the I. W. W. urging all present to take an interest in maintaining and extending the strike. No disorder of any kind occurred at the meeting. About this time the most reliable estimates placed the number on strike—broad silk workers and dyers, at between 9,000 and 10,000.

March 8.—The ribbon mill employes joined the strikers and almost completely tied up the entire silk industry. The estimated number idle at this time was 10,000.

March 5.—Three thousand silk dyers and helpers employed in the Lodi dye houses quit work and joined the weavers strike. Shop committees representing the strikers, waited on their employers and laid before them the demands of the union. One concern, the Standard Dye Works, signified its readiness to adopt the union schedule, and to resume work under it immediately, but the I. W. W. would not permit the employees of one firm to resume work until the union terms were agreed to by all employers. The conditions existing at this time in the trade were thus summarized by one of the employers: "I am getting disgusted with the whole thing. Here I was with a lot of work to be gotten out, work that meant the loss of a large sum of money to me if it was not gotten out, and just in the middle of it my help all walked out. Why? Just because the workers in another mill walked out. They were perfectly contented until some one started the strike, and then they became discontented. They didn't even make any demands on me; didn't offer to stay and finish up the job if it were necessary, but just walked out in the middle of it. Now they will come around in a few days with their demands. I'll grant them, they may, if allowed by the union, start to work, but in another year they'll all be out again."

The dye house demands presented on this date, provided for eight hours per day and forty-four hours per week; pay and a half for overtime; dyers to be permitted to work but one hour overtime each day; dyers' helpers to be paid not less than \$12 per week; dyers to receive no less than \$15 per week for operating one box, \$18 per week for operating two boxes, and \$21 per week for operating three or more boxes. Dyers' apprentices must be sixteen years of age or over when beginning their apprenticeship, and must receive \$9 per week for the first six months and the regular scale thereafter. All labor questions must come before and be settled by the shop committee, and there shall be no discrimination against any worker for having participated in the present strike.

The judgment of one of the dye house firms on the above demands was expressed in these terms: "I don't believe any of us will be able to operate our plants as paying investments under the conditions which the union seeks to impose upon us."

March 19.—On this date the press committee of the silk workers issued the following statement on behalf of the striking operatives:

"The silk workers of Paterson now on strike are prepared at any time to meet a committee representing the Silk Manufacturers' Association on a common ground based on fairness and justice.

"Owing to the reported stand taken by the manufacturers' association, the silk workers claim the undisputed right to select, choose or nominate what craft union, guild or other form of organization that in their opinion will best serve the purpose of bringing about an improvement in present working conditions, and we freely concede to and respect the right of the associated manufacturers to designate and follow any plan of organization that in their judgment may be advantageous to them.

"Any other attitude would render it impossible to bring about a conference for the purpose of ending the strike. Insistence on impossible or intolerable conditions by either side, will, of course, defeat any attempt to satisfactorily adjust the present labor troubles.

"This brings the matter squarely before the associated manufacturers, and the general public will, naturally, be interested in knowing where they stand."

Signed

PRESS COMMITTEE OF SILK WORKERS OF PATERSON.

To this address which appeared in one of the principal daily papers of Paterson, the manufacturers replied as follows:

"In answer to the workers' statement which appeared in the daily papers, signed Press Committee, Silk Workers of Paterson, we wish to repeat our statement as made before, that as employers we have at all times been ready and are still willing at any time to hear any grievance of which our employes may complain, but we will not meet nor treat with any persons except our own work people as employes."

Signed,

BROAD SILK MFGRS. ASSN.,
SILK RIBBON MFGRS. ASSN.,
MASTER DYERS' ASSN.

March 20.—A local newspaper (The Paterson Press), which from the very beginning of the strike had been endeavoring in a public spirited way to bring the disastrous struggle to a close, addressed a telegraphic dispatch to the Governor of the State suggesting a method of bringing about a quick settlement, and received the following reply:

State of New Jersey.

Executive Department.

March 20, 1913.

"Replying to your telegram, permit me to say that any attempt on my part toward adjusting the differences that exist in your city between the employers and their employes, without first being requested by both sides, might prove abortive for the reason that one or the other, or both, might consider my action an unwarranted interference; I am willing to do anything possible that may help the situation, but I would prefer having some authority for my action."

Very truly yours,

JAMES F. FIELDER,

Governor.

The proposal submitted to the Governor which brought forth the foregoing reply, was that a Senate committee be appointed by him to come to Paterson at once and begin an investigation of working conditions in the silk industry, both from the strikers' and the manufacturers' standpoints, with the understanding that the mill people would return to work at once pending the completion of the investigation and both sides agreeing to abide by the recommendations of the committee, whether they favored the workers or the mill owners.

A meeting of silk manufacturers was held to discuss the offer of the Governor to act in the manner suggested, provided both sides joined in requesting him to do so, and the decision reached was that while they had no fear of any developments that might be brought out by such a committee, they still were disinclined to ask for the appointment of Senate investigators. At a meeting of the executive board of the strikers, made up of men representing the various silk mills of the city, it was agreed that the mill workers would welcome the Senate investigation and assist it in every possible way.

For want of the necessary endorsement of the plan of settlement by both sides, nothing further was done on the lines proposed.

March 27.—On this date large crowds of strikers gathered about the mills in which some operatives were at work and refusing to disperse on

orders from the police, forty of them were arrested and charged in the police court with taking part in unlawful assemblages. The prisoners were held in \$2,000 bail and all transferred to the county jail. The arrested men were all foreigners and most of them were unable to either speak or understand the English language. The home of Albert J. Bohl, a boss color dyer employed in the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company plant, was attacked by strikers during the night of March 27, and five windows were broken by large stones and bricks which remained in the rooms against the windows of which they were thrown. The automobile police patrol arrived too late to arrest the assailants.

March 31.—William D. Haywood, the chief organizer and leader of the I. W. W., was arrested while leading a procession of about 2,000 strikers through the streets of Paterson in the direction of Haledon, where it was proposed to hold a mass meeting which could not be legally held within the corporate limits of the city of Paterson. The chairman of the strike committee, Adolph Lessig, was arrested at the same time. Both were locked up in the county jail on charges of unlawful assemblage and inciting to riot. Both were subsequently released by order of a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, who ruled that the unlawful assemblage charge against them should be stricken out.

April 1.—The Building Trades Council and the United Trades and Labor Council of Paterson, both of which organizations are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, notified the I. W. W. executive committee managing the strike, that they—the councils, were willing to cooperate with them in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the strike. The reply of the I. W. W. to the tender of assistance conveyed in the letter of the Federation was as follows:

"Trades and Labor Council: Fellow Workers:—In reply to your invitation to elect a committee from our own (I. W. W.) body to meet a like committee from your body, we wish to state that we are somewhat doubtful of your sincerity.

"In order to prove to us that you mean well, we ask you to show it by calling out the loom fixers, twisters, warpers, engineers, etc., who are at the present time working in silk mills where strikes are on.

"Furthermore, we would ask you to join us in a general strike of twenty-four hours in protest against the arrest and railroading of William D. Haywood, A. Lessig and others. This strike is called to take effect on Thursday, April 3.

"Solidarity is the only hope of the working class, and since you also belong to our class we hope that your sense of class interest will be shown by coming out on strike with us against the common enemy, the employing class.

"Hoping for a speedy victory and a united working class, we are,"

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE ALYEA, Chairman.

MAX CRABOW, Secretary.

Strike Committee.

April 5.—William D. Haywood and Adolph Lessig, prominent officials in the I. W. W. organization, were discharged from arrest in which they were held under a charge of "unlawful assemblage," by an order of a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

April 7.—Complaints of unlawful assemblage against upwards of 220 strikers who were arrested during the three preceding days were dismissed

by the Recorder in the Paterson Police Court on this date. The Recorder based his action on the ruling of the Supreme Court Justice, which was to the effect that no proof had been submitted to show that the gatherings, for taking part in which the strikers were arrested, had been assembled for unlawful purposes.

April 10.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen of Paterson, a public meeting was held on this date in the High School auditorium of that city to which all classes of residents were invited. The purpose of the meeting was to have a full and free discussion of the existing strike with a view to finding some common ground of interest on which all could unite in an effort to bring the strike in the silk industry to a close.

The meeting was presided over by the mayor of the city. Addresses were made by a representative of the broad silk weavers, the ribbon weavers, and the dyers. All three of these took the ground in what they said, that conditions were bad in the mills and that silk workers had not been earning a fair living wage. These representatives of labor most emphatically condemned violence in all forms and declared that the wage earners on strike had no sympathy with law breakers.

The official statement of the manufacturers was read to the meeting by the president of the Broad Silk Manufacturers' Association. The statement was as follows:

"At a joint meeting of the executive boards of the various silk associations of our city, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to send the following answer to the invitation of the Board of Aldermen by our chairman:

"First: We have at all times declined to meet any committee of employes representing the strikers in a body, knowing as we do, that they are completely dominated by the I. W. W.

"Second: On the other hand, individually, we have always been and are still willing to meet our employes who are independent of the I. W. W. to discuss any grievances they may have."

Signed,

THE RIBBON MFGRS. ASSN.

THE BROAD SILK MFGRS. ASSN.

THE MASTER DYERS' ASSN.

A committee of clergymen representing the several religious denominations of Paterson, presented the following statement of the attitude of the churches with reference to the measures that should be adopted for the restoration of peace in the silk industry:

To the Board of Aldermen of Paterson,
Gentlemen:—

The clergymen of Paterson assembled for the purpose of considering the industrial situation incident to the present strike in our city, desire to communicate their convictions to the meeting of citizens called by your honorable body for this evening:

First: As clergymen we must stand inflexibly for sympathy with the unfortunate and for justice between all men. We are willing at any sacrifice to labor unceasingly for these ends.

Second: We believe that any strike is foredoomed to failure if lead by men who proclaim the doctrine of sabotage, lawlessness and the dissolution of society.

Third: We call upon the workers of our city who believe in justice, law and order, so to associate themselves together as to command the support and respect of our citizens, that thereby they may be enabled to redress all real grievances and secure all the just ends involved in the present strike.

Fourth: We call upon the manufacturers to meet and treat with these employes in a spirit of fairness and brotherhood.

Fifth: Our hope of a practical solution of the whole difficulty lies in the presentment of the recommendation, that your honorable body through the Board of Trade, make request to the legislature at its impending special session, to adopt the joint resolution drawn under the auspices of the Industrial Conditions and Trade Dispute Committees, providing for the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate the conditions leading to the present strike in our city, with a view to making public the circumstances that have brought about the present deadlock between the manufacturers and their employes. The resolution is subjoined and to its intent and purpose we heartily subscribe.

Signed: For the Clergymen of Paterson,
ANTHONY H. STEIN, Chairman.
B. CANFIELD JONES,
J. F. SHAW,
D. S. HAMILTON,
W. C. SNODGRASS,
Committee.

The resolution of the Board of Trade, referred to and endorsed by the Clergymen was as follows:

Whereas: The laws are ineffective to prevent such loss and disturbance of the peace, and

Whereas: Such a strike is now being carried on at the city of Paterson, in the County of Passaic; now therefore be it

Resolved: That a joint committee consisting of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Assembly be appointed by the Governor of this State, whose duty it shall be to promptly investigate conditions at said city and recommend to the manufacturers and their employes now on strike, what in the judgment of said committee should be done in order to terminate the wasteful struggle. The committee should also recommend for enactment by the legislature, such laws as they shall deem proper for the effective settlement of such disputes as may in the future arise between employers and employes. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee shall serve without extra compensation: that its members shall meet in the State House in the city of Trenton, and in such other places as may be deemed advisable. The committee shall have power to elect one of its members as chairman, and to employ a stenographer and such other assistants as may be necessary for the transaction of business, and also fix their compensation. The Attorney General is empowered and directed to conduct the investigation, and act generally as counsel to the committee.

The committee shall have power to summon and compel attendance before them of such persons as they may deem necessary and proper to testify, and any member of the committee shall have power to administer the oath to any person so summoned, and witnesses appearing before the said committee shall receive the like fees as are now allowed witnesses in any other court of this state.

The foregoing resolutions of the Board of Trade were unanimously endorsed by the citizens' mass meeting before which they were read by one of the chairmen of the clergymen's committee, and in accordance therewith a bill was introduced at the special session of the legislature which convened in the Capitol at Trenton on May 6; the bill passed the House of Assembly with but slight opposition, but was lost in the Senate.

As a result of the citizens meeting, a conference was arranged to be held three days later, at which the Board of Aldermen of Paterson, the silk manufacturers, the striking silk workers, and the associated clergymen were each to be represented by five representatives. All prospect of effecting a settlement through the instrumentality of the proposed conference was dispelled by the action of the manufacturers in declining to take part in it. The manufacturers' representative stated the case as follows:

"The manufacturers maintain the stand taken by them at the beginning of the strike. Our answer to the Aldermanic committee's final letter sent out last night is now in the hands of the clerk of the board. It is the same as that which we sent to the mass meeting at the High School Wednesday evening. We want to dispel any expectation which may be entertained, that we will confer now or at any time with the strike organization."

This stand of the manufacturers was a reiteration of their often expressed determination not to treat with their employes as long as they adhere to the I. W. W., and seemed to show that no influence likely to be brought to bear would induce the employers to change their purpose of having each manufacturer meet his own employes and between them arrange terms for ending the strike.

The aldermen's final appeal to the manufacturers to send representatives to the conference was as follows:

To the Ribbon Manufacturers Association, Broad Silk Manufacturers Association, Association of Silk Manufacturers of New Jersey and the Master Dyers' Association.

Gentlemen: The aldermanic committee appointed to the joint conference on Monday evening, while not officially advised by your organization, have read in the public press of this city, that it is not your intention to send delegates to the meetings called for Monday evening, April 14.

"It is with the intention of correcting any erroneous idea regarding the meeting you may entertain that we are sending this communication. It was our plan to make this a private conference in the council chamber of the City Hall to which only representatives of your associations those of the silk workers, the members of this committee, the representative clergymen, together with one representative from each of the local newspapers should be admitted. It is to be distinctly understood that the invited clergymen are to take no part in the discussion unless by mutual agreement of both parties to the strike.

"The committee sincerely trusts that with this understanding, you will reconsider the decision to send no representatives to this meeting, but that you will have such representatives present with power and authority so that

this meeting may not be in vain, and that the serious conditions now confronting us may be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

"Awaiting your reply, we remain,"

Sincerely yours,

NICHOLAS F. KEARNEY, Chairman,

Committee of Board of Aldermen.

The aldermanic conference was held as planned, but the manufacturers not being represented, no progress was made toward the establishment of peace. At the same time, so general and all-pervading were the disastrous consequences of the strike, that the interests of practically every resident of the city, no matter what his or her occupation might be, were seriously affected by it, and in view of the failure of all local efforts to end the deadlock, a strong sentiment arose among leading business and professional men in favor of invoking the power of the Federal government to bring about a speedy settlement of the strike under authority of the Erdman Act.

Discussing the propriety of taking advantage of this law, a prominent business man of the city said:

"I am heartily in favor of the suggested plan and I would even go further, by suggesting that the mayor should ascertain if he has the authority to issue a proclamation ordering the out-of-town professional agitators to at once leave the city, and on their refusal to do so, request the Governor to call out the militia to preserve order and stop these people from interfering with those who want to work, but are intimidated by these outsiders."

Practically all the people of Paterson not directly involved in the strike as participants, seemed at this time to hold opinions similar to that expressed above with regard to the direct responsibility of the alien agitators for all the trouble and the desirability of getting rid of them for the good of the entire community.

The results of carefully made investigation of circumstances related to, or growing out of the strike, conducted with a view to determining the cause or causes that brought it about and the character of the differences between employer and employe which have so long stood in the way of a settlement, were summarized by one of the city daily newspapers as follows:

First—The strike would come to an end almost immediately if the influence of the I. W. W. were removed from town.

Second—A great many shops in the city were paying before the strike and are ready to pay now wages which are entirely satisfactory to the workers.

Third—The real seat of the trouble between the manufacturers and the workers is the schedule of wages paid in the plain broad silk mills. The workers in these plants claim that their wages are too low to live on. The prices paid in mills weaving fancy broad silk and ribbons are not generally unsatisfactory, and in cases where they are, some of the manufacturers are willing to make increases. There are only 5,000 looms in the city weaving plain silks, and this class of goods is the only class which has to compete with the products of Pennsylvania mills. There are 15,000 looms in the city for ribbons and fancy silks against which there is practically no Pennsylvania competition.

Fourth—The eight-hour day demand of the workers' organization, as the leaders, outside of the I. W. W. agitators admit themselves, is only part of a program of asking much with the expectation that they will thereby get something. No manufacturer is willing to grant that, but a great many

mill owners, whose plants are in the dissatisfied class, would be willing, if the I. W. W. influence were removed, to make arrangements with their workers to pay the wages paid in the so-called satisfied mills.

Fifth—When the strike was called there were two classes of mills from the standpoint of the workers—the satisfied and the dissatisfied. In the former the workers were getting wages with which they were satisfied and did not want to strike. In the latter the workers claimed to have had a real grievance and struck because of it. Their striking, with the later tying up of the dye houses and the intimidation of men and women still at work resulted in practically all the satisfied workers going out.

Sixth—The manufacturers who are now standing together like solid rock, are doing so only because they regard the I. W. W. as an evil influence and a positive menace which must not be yielded to. The solidity of the manufacturers association would not endure a day beyond the removal of the I. W. W. influence.

Seventh—The entire strike was caused by dissatisfaction among the weavers in 30 per cent. of the broad silk mills of the city. Of all the mills in this class it is claimed that about 70 per cent. of the owners are now willing to abolish the three and four loom system. A great many of this 70 per cent. were paying prices before the strike which satisfied the workers, and it is believed that the rest of them are now willing to come up to those schedules.

Eighth—If the silk industry in Paterson is to have a prosperous future, the weaving of plain silk must be abandoned here and all attention turned to fancy broad silks and ribbons. In these two fields, Paterson workmanship is supreme and competition from Pennsylvania and elsewhere need not be feared. In the plain silk lines, the lower paid help of the Pennsylvania mills is able to produce goods practically equal to those of the same grade turned out by the much higher paid labor here. This competition if continued, is likely to be an ever-present source of trouble, keeping down the manufacturers' profits, and necessarily resulting in their endeavoring to keep down wages.

Reviewing the situation a few days later, the same authority stated that: "Paterson's loss by the great fire of 1902 was about \$5,000,000, and the visitation was regarded as a great calamity—which it was, but the presence of the I. W. W. in Paterson during the past two months will prove by far a more distressing calamity than the fire eleven years ago before the evil influence of this destructive organization is spent. The latest evidence of its baleful work is found in the announcement today that Paterson is to lose two of its silk plants, one of which will go to Bayonne and the other to Tanawanda, Pa., as a direct result of the unfortunate labor situation here. The strike has already cost the city of Paterson \$2,000,000 in lost wages, which is being increased at the rate of \$40,000 per day. At least two manufacturing plants that had decided on Paterson as a satisfactory site before the general strike was called by the I. W. W., have abandoned the intention of coming here; one department store has dismissed fifty of its salespeople; several smaller stores have been obliged to close up, while others have lost so much business during the past two months that they are on the verge of bankruptcy, and while the city's very life blood is thus being sucked dry, every thinking man knows that the strike would end in a few days if Haywood and his crowd would get out of town. The strike is being kept alive from day to day by such talk as Haywood got off at the meeting in Turn Hall yesterday, when he said:

"I want to say that when the manufacturers break their cake they are eating the flesh of the workingmen, and when they drink their wine they are

drinking the blood of our children; and we, the working class, are going to stop it. It is up to us, no one else can do it. You have no saviour, and you have no redeemer, you are your own protection, and if your children do not lead better lives than you, it is your fault and not that of the preachers. The whole thing rests with you, and let me urge that you stay with this strike even though you starve. It is better to die, men and women, than to have your children go back into the mills to perpetual slavery."

The estimate of the I. W. W. presented above, was the one held by practically all residents of the city including a large proportion of the silk workers, who were, without doubt, involuntary participators in the strike and who took part in it solely because of the well known unwillingness of many workmen to antagonize any policy which seems to commend itself to a majority of their associates. There are other forms of very real coercion besides that which manifests itself by actual violence, and one of the most potent among them is the dread of being suspected of disloyalty to the interests of their fellow workers, in more or less intimate association with whom, the daily bread of themselves and families must be earned. The average wage earner has a far greater dread of the term "scab"—the most stingingly insulting and contemptuous epithet in the workingman's vocabulary, and one that brands him for all time as a traitor to his kind, than he has of all the privations, physical and mental, in which he might become involved through a strike. By far the larger number of workmen are susceptible to this form of coercion and those of the non-English speaking races appear to be particularly so. Among them, the idea suggested by the expression "solidarity of labor" which occurs so frequently in the literature of labor organization and the harangues of Socialistic and labor orators, is that his personal judgment and concern for the interests of his family are not to be considered in passing upon the question of strike or no strike, and that implicit submission to the authority of the union is a primary duty which supersedes all other obligations resting upon him as the head of a family and a member of organized society.

April 17.—A large gathering of strikers assembled about the Weidmann dye house near quitting time, apparently for the purpose of jeering at such of the employes of that establishment as had refused to join in the strike; a small force of police were on hand to protect the workers on their way home, and there was also present a number of employes of a private detective agency employed by the Weidmann company for the protection of its plant. The private detective agency and a number of the city police force had just escorted some men to a trolley car on River Street and were returning to the dye houses when they were assailed by a shower of stones and bottles. In the course of the attack which seemed to have been directed against the private detectives, several pistol shots were fired by men on both sides and one man—not a silk worker, named Austino Varecho, was, while standing on the porch of his residence, struck by a bullet which passed through his body, inflicting a wound from which he died a few hours later at the city hospital.

The funeral of Varecho, which took place on the 22d, was made the occasion of a great demonstration in which about four thousand red bedecked men and women marched to the cemetery, led by William D. Haywood, Elizabeth G. Flynn, and other leaders and adherents of the Industrial Workers of the World. No disorder of any kind occurred during the funeral, but Carlo Tresca, an Italian agitator and the most outspoken advocate of violence among the leaders of I. W. W. during the course of the strike, said, as he tossed a red carnation upon the coffin: "Fellow Workers, don't

forget the principle of the toilers who come from Italy! For blood you must take blood."

April 16.—A conference was held between representatives of the Horizontal Warpers' Benevolent Association, the Loom Fixers and Twisters Association and other labor organizations of Paterson and vicinity, with officers of the American Federation of Labor in New York City; the purpose of the conference was to arrange for a series of mass meetings in Paterson at which efforts were to be made for bringing the silk workers into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Dates for the meetings were to be determined later. Meanwhile the membership roll of the Federation was opened and cards of membership issued to all applicants under a rule remitting the customary initiation fee and suspending the monthly dues during the continuance of the strike. Several hundred silk workers, principally Americans, with a smaller number of American born Italians, took out membership cards in the Federation under this arrangement, but at no time was the number so large as to afford any prospect whatever of successful competition with the I. W. W. for control of the strike.

April 12.—On this date the authorized press committee of the silk strike committee, issued a statement in which was embodied a reiteration of the grievances which, it was claimed, caused the strike. The silk workers' spokesmen take the ground that all efforts on the part of the Aldermen, Board of Trade, clergymen and trades council having failed to end the strike, the manufacturers should, in the interest of peace, close their mills entirely, thus obviating the necessity of "picketing" by the strikers, and also doing away with the necessity of keeping the city police and firemen on what has proven to be almost continuous duty. If this is done, the press committee's statement says: "It will no longer be necessary for the manufacturers to import thugs or so-called detectives to protect their property by the use of guns and clubs in defiance of law and order."

The manifesto of the strikers' committee goes on with a recitation of the evils of the three and four loom system, claiming that no changes or improvements have been made in them since the time years ago, when weavers were required to operate only two looms, and further that only by straining themselves to the most extreme degree can weavers earn a little more operating four looms, than they could formerly earn on two.

The statement goes on to characterize as "bunk, handed down from the stone age," all that the manufacturers have said or may say in defence of their own position in opposing the strikers' demands. In conclusion, the statement says: "What we need is industrial education to fortify and protect the credulous from the greed of the unscrupulous employer and to enable the employer and worker to meet on common ground for the purpose of settling their disputes on a basis of mutual fairness which will make for industrial peace and a material prosperity that shall abide with us."

April 26.—Elizabeth G. Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Patrick Quinlan, and William D. Haywood, the I. W. W. leaders of the strike, were indicted by the April term of the Passaic County grand jury, and Quinlan, Tresca and Miss Flynn were arrested and lodged in jail. A local leader of the I. W. W., and one of the silk workers—Adolph Lessig, was also indicted and arrested. Haywood was absent from Paterson when the others were arrested, but was taken into custody on his arrival in the city next day. The indictments charged four offences against Quinlan; three against Tresca; two against Miss Flynn and one each against Lessig and Haywood. All were released on bail in the following amounts: Quinlan, \$7,000; Tresca, \$5,000, Miss Flynn, \$3,000 and Haywood, \$2,000 and Lessig, \$2,000.

The work of endeavoring to enroll a sufficient number of the silk workers under the American Federation of Labor was being pushed with all possible vigor, those actively engaged in the movement believing that the manufacturers would be willing to treat with their workmen as members of the comparatively conservative Federation, but only after they had utterly repudiated the I. W. W. and all its works. On April 21, the Federation officers claimed to have enrolled 1,200 of the strikers.

On April 21, forty-four strikers were arrested near the Harding mill on Straight street, and were held in \$500 bail each to await the action of the grand jury. Being unable to furnish bail, all the prisoners were confined in the county jail.

May 1.—Approximately 5,000 persons took part in the labor parade for which the I. W. W. and the Socialists had been making preparations for several weeks back, each party endeavored to the best of its ability to use the strike and the strikers themselves so as to best advance its own particular ends and purposes, but the influence of the I. W. W. dominated the entire demonstration. A conspicuous position in the parade, was given to the women and children, and red was the prevailing color throughout the entire line. A number of young girls were dressed entirely in bright red dresses made for the occasion, and across their breasts were affixed in white the letters I. W. W. In the childrens' procession a large placard was carried bearing the inscription "We fight against child labor." A large banner carried at the head of the parade bore the inscription "Socialism is the hope of the world."

Other placards read: "I. W. W. means I Will Win. Solidarity the only hope of the working class, an injury to one is an injury to all, and we fight for free speech and free assemblage."

On April 21, Miss Flynn announced at the regular daily meeting in Turn Hall, that New York sympathizers with the Paterson strike were prepared to receive and care for 5,000 children of the strikers, and that on May 1st, the first installment of that number of little ones would be sent away. In the course of her address Miss Flynn said in reference to this project: "While the children are in New York they will be sent to school. The New York people want to assist the local strikers by feeding the little ones and relieving the Paterson strikers of that burden.

"If Mayor McBride, or the authorities make any attempt to stop the children from leaving Paterson, I would advise the fathers to take them to the City Hall and hand them over to the Mayor to feed until the strike is over. It is better for the children to go to New York than to have them starve here. This proposition is not a bluff, it is a real necessity. If we cannot feed the youngsters here, they can and will in New York."

In connection with this declared intention to send the children away on the ground that no provision could be made for their maintenance at home, the Mayor of Paterson protested against any such measures being carried out and declared that the city authorities and charitable organizations were both ready and anxious to meet all cases of want among the strikers and their families with ample relief which would be continued so long as the necessity for help existed.

While this earnest protest of the Mayor against using the little children in the way proposed for the evident purpose of stimulating class hatred could not be entirely ignored without the risk of creating suspicion among the families and mothers as to their motives, the I. W. W. leaders used every possible means to belittle the tender of unlimited help for the needy

in their own homes, and to cast doubt on the good faith of the Mayor in offering it.

To prove the correctness of their judgment in the matter, the leaders made arrangements to bring a large number of mothers and children claimed to be in destitute circumstances to the City Hall, for the promised relief. About ninety children were paraded through the streets of the city and conducted to the superintendent of outdoor relief by a woman, who, as spokesman for the children, informed the officers that neither the names or addresses of applicants for relief would be given, no orphan asylum or almshouse refuge would be accepted, and that the good faith of the authorities could be proven only by paying out money at once to those under her charge, without the observance of any of the forms that had always been required in the disbursements of public funds for charitable purposes. In anticipation of the visit which had been quite freely advertised, the superintendent of outdoor relief had made every necessary preparation for receiving and passing on applications for relief as speedily as possible, but this humane purpose was defeated by the refusal of those in charge of the children to furnish any information regarding them on which the relief department could act. As a matter of course all departed without having obtained anything, which was precisely the result the I. W. W. leaders had planned to bring about, in order to reconcile the strikers to their plans for sending the children to New York and other places.

On May 1, after the parade, in which they had taken part, fifty children were taken from Paterson by I. W. W. representatives and transported to New York City in two large automobile trucks. The details of the deportation were arranged by Miss Flynn and Miss Ashley, a New York lawyer. Prior to being sent away the children were subjected to a physical examination at Helvetia Hall, the general meeting place of the strikers, by several physicians and trained nurses. Within the following three weeks two other bands numbering in the aggregate about one hundred and twenty children, were sent to New York, where they were distributed among the homes of sympathizers, and approximately eighty and fifty were sent to Elizabeth and Philadelphia respectively. Temporary homes were found for about one hundred in Passaic, Newark, and other New Jersey communities, making a total of four hundred children that had been sent from their homes during the progress of the strike to be cared for by sympathetic strangers.

The record of the deportation of children has been carried to a conclusion without reference of the chronological order in which the several groups departed. To the I. W. W. belongs the unenviable distinction of having inaugurated this moving but cruel, and in the judgment of well informed persons in both Paterson and Lawrence where it was practiced, altogether unjustifiable addition to the tactics of industrial warfare. In the case of the Paterson children, the sincerity of the authorities in offering assistance to all who stood in need of the same was not open to doubt, but their benevolent efforts were nullified by the stubborn and offensively expressed refusal of the I. W. W. to permit compliance with the simple terms under which only it could be legally given.

May 1.—The following address to the people of Paterson on the importance of strike prevention, was issued on this date by the Rev. Leo Mannheimer:

"We have an excellent fire department and Paterson is justly proud of its work in dealing with fires. In many progressive cities of America, we find a fire-prevention bureau which seeks to prevent fires, and which has reduced the number of fires by one-half.

"In the industrial world we are very backward in the prevention of industrial disputes, which threaten the prosperity of the community. Strikes are frequent and widespread. The money loss and misery entailed by them are very well known. Yet what are we doing in New Jersey to prevent and remove the occasion for such industrial warfare. Compulsory investigation and conciliating boards in every state are a necessity. Canada has set us the example with its superb Lemieux Act. This act provides for investigation and publicity, not for compulsory arbitration. After the board of investigation has published its report, either party is entirely free to follow its own inclination as to strike or lockout.

"A summary of the results of five years' operation of the Lemieux Act as presented by the Labor Gazette, which is issued by the Canadian Department of Labor, shows that from the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in 1907, until 1912, one hundred and twenty-four applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as a result of which one hundred and ten boards were established. In the fourteen remaining cases the matters in dispute were adjusted without further action by the Department. In ninety-three out of the one hundred and ten cases referred for investigation, the inquiry resulted either in a direct agreement between the parties, or in such an improvement of relations as led to the settlement of the matter in dispute. There have been in all only fourteen instances out of one hundred and ten during the five years in which strikes have occurred after the reference of disputes under the terms of the act.

"In New Jersey, strikes have taken place and are threatening on every hand, while we remain unprepared to either meet or prevent them. There must be disinterested, public spirited men of good standing in every community willing to assist in endeavoring to solve this most serious of social problems. To these men employers of differences, if only a law similar to the to obtain a peaceful adjustment of differences, if only a law similar to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were in operation in New Jersey.

"Workmen often strike because there is no better means available for obtaining justice. Let us provide the better way."

LEO MANNHEIMER.

May 7.—The cases of William D. Haywood, Carlo Tresca, Elizabeth G. Flynn, Patrick Quinlan and Adolph Lessig, the strike leaders indicted for "unlawful assemblage" and "inciting to disorder and riot," were called for trial in the Court of Common Pleas on this date.

The defendants had demanded separate trials and the case of Quinlan was taken up first by the prosecutor. The other defendants were allowed to leave the court room from which place they proceeded to Helvetia Hall followed by about three thousand strikers—men and women who had assembled around the court room. There was some delay in the selection of a jury as both the defendant's counsel, and the prosecutor made free use of the right to challenge. There was also a marked disinclination on the part of veniremen to serve and many sought to be excused. The trial attracted a great deal of public attention and throughout its course the attendance of strikers and their sympathizers was large. The testimony was all in on the 8th, and the case went to the jury. At ten o'clock of the following day the jury, which had been locked up all night, reported that they could not reach an agreement and were discharged. A retrial of the case was set down by the court for May 11, two days after the first trial had terminated in a disagreement. Quinlan was charged in the indictment with having on February

25th, the first day of the strike, urged a large assemble which he was addressing in Turn Hall, Paterson, to "go out and get the operatives from the silk mills in any manner they chose." This advice it was charged, had brought the attack on two mills which resulted in the operatives being compelled to cease work.

May 10.—Four Italians young women were arrested on a charge of having waylaid and beaten another girl as she was returning from work because of her refusal to join in the strike. When arraigned in court, all were sentenced to twenty days in jail in default of the payment of \$10 fines.

May 9.—The Citizens' Committee of Paterson, gave its endorsement to a bill prepared by the Senator from Passaic County and introduced by him at the special session of the legislature which was convened early in May. The bill bore the title "An act to provide for the settlement of disputes between employers and employes," and its preamble recites the fact that heavy losses to employers, workmen, and the general public always result from strikes whether they be of short or long duration; and that in the interest of all concerned there should be some legal method provided for ascertaining conditions in any industry in which a strike is threatened or takes place with a view to its prevention, or if already started, to its speedy and satisfactory settlement.

The bill provides that—"Whenever there is a strike in any manufacturing establishment or in any department thereof, or in any industry in this state, any twenty-five citizens of the community in which it is threatened or seems likely to take place, may apply to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County for the appointment of a commission consisting of five citizens to investigate the conditions prevailing in the industry in which a strike is threatened or has taken place, with a view to ascertaining the cause or causes of the trouble.

The commissioners are to be sworn to an impartial performance of the duties imposed upon them by the act, and were to serve without compensation. The commission was given the power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and documents if such should be necessary, and persons refusing to obey such subpoenas or declining to give evidence were, under the terms of the act, held liable to the same fines and penalties as would be incurred for similar neglect or refusal in any court of law. The majority of the commission was authorized to examine the books, accounts or other records pertaining to the matter in dispute, and examine such witnesses as might be brought before it by either side.

After the matter in dispute had been heard fully, the commission or a majority of its members, were directed to render a decision within five days, which decision was required to be reduced to writing. This decision was to be regarded as a final settlement of all matters referred to the commission, and also binding on both parties to the dispute, provided the investigation was inaugurated with the understanding that both parties would regard themselves as bound by the findings of the commission. The power of the Commission was to cease when the matter referred to it for consideration had been duly settled.

This bill was introduced in the Senate and public hearings for the discussion of its merits were held before that body, but it failed of enactment.

Meanwhile, the struggle went on with practically the same experiences and happenings from day to day. Meetings of strikers were held daily in all the large halls of the city; the customary addresses by the I. W. W. agitators were delivered at these gatherings; picketing, in many instances accompanied by assaults on mill hands who had remained at work were of daily occurrence and many strikers, men and women, were arrested for such

offences. These being for the most part unable to pay the fines of from \$5 to \$10 imposed by the courts, were confined in jail for periods ranging from ten to twenty days. At this stage of the strike charity organizations had their hands full endeavoring to answer the appeals for help which had been growing in number since almost the beginning of the strike. One of the most urgent demands on the societies after that for food, was the need of shoes and clothing to enable the children to attend school, but these were supplied in every case shown by investigation to be as represented.

May 12.—The second trial of Patrick Quinlan was begun on this date in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Passaic County at Paterson. Practically the same evidence as was introduced by both sides on the first trial was again laid before the jury, and resulted on May 14, in a conviction as charged in the indictment. The conviction was appealed by Quinlan's counsel, and pending the imposition of sentence the convicted man was allowed his liberty on the bail bond of \$1,000 furnished at the time of his indictment. The prosecutor decided not to move for sentence in the case of Quinlan until the other indicted persons had been tried.

The conviction of Quinlan caused a great deal of excitement among the strikers and in addresses delivered by the leaders in the various meeting places, the result of the trial was denounced as a "triumph of capitalistic tyranny."

May 16.—A bomb was exploded under the porch of the residence of Henry Hudding, in Saddle River Township, some distance from Hawthorne. Hudding was a foreman in one of the silk mills, and had refused to join in the strike. The porch was wrecked but none of the occupants were injured.

The tie silk mill of Arthur Price was reopened on this date, and all the former employees who had quit work in sympathy with the others returned to their places. The proprietor granted the eight hour work day and also practically everything else demanded by the great body of silk workers. This mill employed about forty persons, none of whom was at any time connected with the I. W. W.

On this date, nineteen persons were arrested for picketing in the vicinity of the mills, and a sub-committee of the strike committee visited the mayor for the purpose of protesting against the action of the police in making such arrests. The committee stated that they were advised by the council in charge of the strikers' legal interests, that picketing, as carried on by them, was not illegal, and that consequently the arrests on this charge made by the police since the commencement of the strike, were purely and simply so many violations of personal liberty for which there existed no warrant of law. The committee's request for an authoritative interpretation of the ordinance was referred to the city counsel, who explained to them the official view of the ordinance on which the police had been acting. Some light was shed on the extent of public interest in matters pertaining to the strike by the fact that a circus which came to town on the same day, attracted a much larger crowd than was drawn by a widely advertised meeting under Socialist auspices, to protest against the "railroading" to prison of Patrick Quinlan.

May 19.—Daily meetings of strikers, strike sympathizers, and Socialists, which, from the commencement of the strike had been held in Helvetia and Turn Halls, Paterson, were, because of a growing tendency toward indulgence in speech tending to incite disorder, suspended by order of the police authorities, and the Sunday meetings which generally drew the largest crowds were thereafter held at Haledon, the mayor of which was an active Socialist and a supporter of the strikers cause. The first Sunday meeting of the strikers held at Haledon on May 19th, was presided over by Patrick Quinlan, who bitterly denounced the city authorities, particularly the police, in an

address which he closed with "When we win this strike in Paterson, we will start a big, big blaze all over the country." The speech of a negro Socialist from New York who addressed the meeting after Quinlan, was so vulgar and obscene as to be unprintable.

On Monday, the 20th, fifty-seven arrests were made from the crowd that had assembled about the Price mill to see the employes of that firm who had abandoned the strike return to work. The arrested persons refused to "move on" when directed to do so by the police, and all were held under \$500 bail for the Grand Jury under charges of "illegal assemblage and loitering." On the same day in the police court, two men were found guilty of disorderly conduct in calling out the word "scab" to workers on the street, and were sentenced to twenty and ten days respectively in the county jail, by the Recorder.

Alexander Scott, editor of a socialistic publication called the Weekly Issue, was arraigned for trial on an indictment found by the Grand Jury which charged him with "attempting to incite and encourage hostility to the government of the City of Paterson." The article on which the charge was based appeared in the Weekly Issue of February 28th; in it the police force of the city is referred to as "Cossacks," and the Chief of Police as the Chief Cossack. The entire department was characterized as "brass button bandits." The entire edition of the paper containing this objectionable matter was, as before noted, confiscated and the editor held under bail for the Grand Jury. Scott was placed on trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions at Paterson and on June 5th, found guilty as charged in the indictment with a recommendation to mercy, and sentenced to not less than one year and not more than fifteen years in the State Prison at hard labor. A fine of \$250 was also imposed upon the convicted man. A writ of error was granted by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Scott was released under bonds of \$3,000 pending the decision of the upper court.

At this time, the thirteenth week of the strike, the business interests of Paterson were in a condition closely bordering on chaos, in consequence of the stoppage of wages. The weekly pay rolls of the silk mills and dye houses had averaged about \$250,000 per week, and the huge sum of \$3,250,000 already lost from circulation, forced large numbers of business men, strikers and others having bank accounts to withdraw their deposits in whole or in part. The receipt of fees at public offices had fallen far below the average figures; the payments of premiums of industrial insurance policies and on building loan shares had almost ceased; trolley car receipts were greatly reduced, and men engaged in all lines of trade in the city reported existing conditions as the dulllest within their memory. The larger stores experienced a falling off of about thirty per cent. in sales, except on Saturdays when the shrinkage was not less than fifty per cent; in many of these establishments reductions corresponding with the diminishing volume of sales were made in the force of clerks and salesmen employed, thus contributing a little toward making conditions worse. Many of the small dealers in groceries and meats whose trade was entirely or largely with the silk workers, were literally eaten out of business by former cash customers to whom credit could not, in the days of their distress, be refused, while doctors, lawyers, and other professional people were rendering their customary services with no prospect of receiving their fees until the industrial paralysis with which the entire community was afflicted had passed away.

That the building trades contractors and workmen were not much better off than the striking silk workers, was shown by the fact that in the first twenty days of May, 1912, the recorded cost of new buildings, repairs and

alterations for which permits were granted, was \$178,877, while in the same period this year, the cost of such work is only \$4,594.

In addition to their other troubles, many store keepers were forced to contribute weekly sums of a few dollars to the strikers' fund through fear of a future boycott if they refused to do so. The saloon trade in all parts of the city, but particularly in the mill district, fell off to such an extent that the proprietors of forty establishments engaged in that business had to petition the authorities for an extension of time in which to pay their license fees. The theatres were running at a loss, and contributions to churches for benevolent purposes had so far fallen off as to seriously lessen the ability of the charity organizations to meet the demands upon their resources, which had been steadily increasing in number since the beginning of the strike. In fact, every interest of the entire city was feeling keenly the want of the "nimble dollars" which had ceased to circulate in sufficient numbers since the closing of the silk mills. A hopeful sign however, of the strike situation at this time, (May 21), was the continued returning to work of dyers to the so-called independent dye houses of the city, not in any great numbers at one time, nor sufficient in any one plant to enable it to reopen fully, but enough to make up an aggregate of nearly 1,000 dyers who had resumed work in all the plants combined.

May 22.—A joint meeting of authorized shop delegates representing employes of the Empire Silk Company and the Doherty & Wadsworth Company was held for the purpose of discussing the situation brought about by the strike, and also to endeavor to devise some plan by which those whom they represented could resume work. The decision finally reached was to interest the employes of six of the largest broad silk mills in the city, and get them to agree upon one day in the near future, on which all should return to work, and that after this general resumption certain concessions could be asked for, with a strong probability that they would be granted. The conference decided that work should be started as soon as the employes of four other large broad silk mills could be brought into the agreement.

After several conferences had been held on the subject, the plan was changed so as to include the employes of all the broad silk mills, and it was decided to take steps immediately for bringing together a body of delegates that would be representative of the entire broad silk branch of the industry. This proposed organization was to be made permanent and entirely independent of the I. W. W. or any other union. By general agreement, the wage schedule of the Empire mill as it existed before the strike was to be recommended to the broad silk manufacturers for adoption. This scale, it was said, was higher than those prevailing in other broad silk plants and it was not doubted, would be satisfactory to the workers. That it was perfectly satisfactory to the Empire employes was shown by the fact that none of them went out when the general strike was ordered, although all were finally forced to cease working through intimidation.

The plan was rejected by the manufacturers on the ground that to adopt it would involve the abandonment of the rule on which they had acted since the beginning of the strike, that instead of dealing with the workers as a whole, all matters in dispute should be settled between the proprietors and employes of each individual mill. In discussing the project the manufacturers made plain their determination that the workers in all mills—broad silk, ribbon and dyeing will have to return to work whenever they are ready under the conditions that prevailed when they went out, after which their committees will be at liberty to talk over grievances with their respective employers and where grievances are shown to exist, whether as to wages or shop conditions, they will be promptly remedied. The manufacturers' posi-

tion was thus summarized by one of their number in discussing the project for the broad silk workers' withdrawal in a body from the strike: "The workers went out without consulting us in any way; they must come back in the same way. We will talk business after they return."

Notwithstanding the failure of the plan outlined above, or probably because of its not having succeeded, there was a plainly observable movement among the workers back to such of the mills as were endeavoring to operate, and the pickets being somewhat less vigilant than they had been, many succeeded here and there in slipping into mills unobserved. The conferences of broad silk delegates and the confidential exchange of sentiment relative to the strike, which occurred on these occasions, had one very good and important result in that the part played by intimidation in bringing about the general closing down of the mills became apparent to all who attended them. Many of the Italians who attended these meetings admitted to their English speaking fellow workers, that they were satisfied, and did not want to strike, but were afraid to disobey the orders of some of their countrymen connected with the I. W. W. Many workers of the English speaking and other races made similar admissions and these exchanges of sentiment becoming known among the strikers, encouraged many to brave the consequences of returning to work at the first opportunity, which they began doing in groups of three or four at various mills and dye houses throughout the city. To discourage this movement and prevent its assuming proportions large enough to terminate the strike speedily which it undoubtedly would if allowed to develop, picketing, which for several days back had been practically confined to the Price mill, was resumed at other establishments, particularly those believed to be in the "six mills agreement" with all the strength which the I. W. W. leaders could command.

The six mills said to be included in the workers' agreement for a simultaneous resumption of work on a certain day, were: Miguel & Blum, Empire Silk Co., Dexter & Lambert, Kattermann & Mitchell, Doherty & Wadsworth, and Westerhoff Bros. & Napier. These firms employed between them about 2,000 weavers. Shop meetings of the employes of other mills were held with all possible secrecy so as to exclude representatives of the I. W. W., and as a result scarcely a day passed that did not witness the return to work of from twenty-five to fifty strikers. This gain was, however, largely offset by the number who were coaxed or frightened away from the mills through the activity of the pickets.

May 29.—The meeting of weavers and employes which was to have taken place on this date under the "Six mill agreement," did not materialize, and the hope of speedy pacification based on this apparently promising plan, was almost abandoned when it became known that not only had the day appointed for the return to work of the employes of these plants passed over without bringing the expected "break," but that the meetings of several shop groups of independent workers held on the same day, were equally barren of results. It was only at the Price, and the Frank & Dugan plants that work had really been resumed, and the I. W. W. leaders encouraged by the failure of the movement from which the people of the strike ridden and distressed city expected so much, redoubled their aggressiveness in every direction open to them; picketing, which had become rather lax of late was resumed with greater vigor than ever; open air meetings at which the speakers confidently predicted a speedy and sweeping victory, were held frequently, and every argument capable of influencing their followers in a way favorable to continuing the struggle was freely used; but the diminishing attendance at these gatherings, and the slow but steadily maintained drift of the workers back to such of the mills as were open, showed that the great body of strikers had

but little faith in such promises and that the strike was in fact rapidly approaching a settlement in which the I. W. W. leaders would have no hand. Meantime, the greater boldness of pickets and the increase in their number was met by an equal display of alertness on the part of the police, and each day witnessed the arrest of many unduly zealous pickets who had violated the law.

May 28.—After the failure of the "six mills" movement for a simultaneous return to work the independent or anti I. W. W. workers representing eight mills, viz: the McCollom & Post, Kattermann & Mitchell, Dexter Lambert & Co., Paragon, Davis Silk Co., Hill Silk Co., and Doherty & Wadsworth, acting on the invitation of the Empire Silk Co. weavers, attempted to hold a meeting in one of the Paterson halls for the purpose of arranging for a settlement of the strike by holding separate shop conferences with their employers next morning at which grievances could be discussed and settled, as the manufacturers had been requesting them to do from the beginning of the contest. The I. W. W. faction who have all along been insistent that no settlement be made by the employes of individual mills, made plans for breaking up the meeting which they successfully carried out. Large numbers of them crowded into the hall and interrupted proceedings to such an extent that the independent weavers left the hall and marched in a body to the Labor Lyceum with the intention of holding the meeting there without interruption by the I. W. W., even if the police had to be called upon for protection. The hall was found to be closed however, and finding themselves again surrounded by a hooting and jeering crowd of I. W. W. sympathizers, while waiting for the janitor, the delegates gave up the idea of holding a meeting and dispersed to their homes, utterly disgusted with the hypocrisy of men who demand liberty of speech for themselves even when preaching the bitterest hostility to all the agencies of organized society, but deny the same privilege to the workingmen when pleading their legal and moral right to work for the support of their families on terms satisfactory to themselves and their employers.

The people of Paterson interested in maintaining law and order and opposed to the tyrannical rule of the I. W. W., held a mass meeting in the Armory building, which was addressed by the Mayor of the city, representative clergymen of every denomination and others prominent in the industrial, commercial and professional life of the municipality, and elsewhere within the city, rival meetings under the auspices of the I. W. W. were addressed by its four leaders, Haywood, Miss Flynn, Tresca and Quinlan.

The attitude of the great majority of the people of Paterson at this time toward these agitators, was fairly reflected in an address by one of the clergymen, delivered in his church on June 1st. He said in part:

"As a minister of Christ, I say that any lover of his country who serves under the I. W. W. helps her or his country to ruin; that any God-fearing man who follows it—the I. W. W., gives his assistance to infidelity, and that any Christian who is a party to it aids the cause of anti-Christ.

"It is high time that men who have become the cause of the continuance of this strike were removed from our midst; it is high time men who make industrial disorder their profession, men who despise the flag, men who insult public officials, men who scorn the church, who respect no law, and who advocate the most contemptible form of crime, should be relegated to ignominy and well merited dishonor. Instigators of hatred are they, and propagators of trouble.

"The presence of the I. W. W. leaders in our city makes the question of adjustment of local grievances a subordinate matter. Their leadership gives a character to this strike to which one cannot close his eyes, and when he

learns who they are, and what they are striving for, and how they regard the strike, he is unable to see the strikers' grievances, for the presence of the I. W. W. has thrown them into the shadow. This does not mean that there are no grievances, nor that they are not important, but it does mean that this organization is so dreadful that all the grievances claimed to exist by the strikers are lost sight of in the one overwhelming public grievance which they themselves created by inviting the I. W. W. to our city. A leadership was thus established that stands for atheism and lawlessness. Never before has Paterson had a strike of this character, and never before has any strike assumed a character resembling this.

"The I. W. W. is a socialistic organization. Its efforts are everywhere and always for Socialism. When it conducts a strike, it makes the fight for Socialism. The strike therefore, has a two-fold aim, one in the minds of the strikers which is to get their grievances righted, and the other in the minds of the agitators which is to widen the breach between employers and employes, thus making a new opening for Socialism. So far as the I. W. W. is concerned, the game is not to right local grievances, but to further the ends of Socialism. These foreign agitators are making the strikers of Paterson fight their socialistic war.

"The leader of the I. W. W. says that business is war and that in the strife, whatever happens between labor and capital is not wrong but only a part of that war. He recognizes no country and owns no allegiance to the stars and stripes. His allegiance is given to the red flag only. This man believes in sabotage the meanest form of crime imaginable. The I. W. W. stands for it and advocates it. How long the Christian and right-minded citizens of our city will submit to this leadership is the question of the hour."

May 23.—Counsel for the indicted I. W. W. leaders, Haywood, Tresca, Miss Flynn, and others identified with the same organization, applied to and secured an order from a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, directing that juries for the trial of these cases be drawn from residents of Hudson County, on the plea that his clients could not be assured of a fair trial at the hands of citizens of Passaic County, owing to the adverse sentiment there against the I. W. W. In issuing the order there was no intimation by the justice that a jury of residents of Passaic would be unfair, and the request of counsel that his clients be tried by a foreign jury was complied with, in order that all possible grounds for suspicion of unfairness might be removed. The justice ordered the Sheriff of Hudson County to draw a panel of seventy-five residents of that County from which number the trial juries were to be selected.

June 2.—An application made on behalf of the strikers for an injunction restraining the city authorities of Paterson for continuing to keep closed Turn Hall, in which the daily meetings of silk mill strikers had been held under the auspices of the I. W. W. until it was closed as a "disorderly house" by order of the Mayor and Chief of Police, was denied by the Vice Chancellor after hearing counsel for both sides. The testimony showed that while in the hall, actual outbreaks of violence between factions of the strikers were not infrequent, that police officers on duty there had been threatened with death if they did not instantly leave the hall and permit the speakers to proceed with their harangues against law and order. It was also brought out by affidavit submitted by the city attorney that addresses were delivered in the hall by speakers brought from outside places, in which the burning of property was suggested as a means of bringing the mill owners and the public to a realization of the importance of speedy submission to the will of the strikers; personal violence to so-called "scabs" and others responsible for

preventing or delaying such submission, was also asserted in affidavits submitted by the city attorney, to have been advocated at the meetings. In an account of the proceedings at one of these gatherings, Patrick Quinlan, one of the indicted I. W. W. leaders, was quoted as saying:

"It is up to you to force the capitalists to terms. Make it so hot for them that they will crawl into holes. War has been declared. We will turn Paterson into a howling furnace and the homes of the people into cemeteries."

June 3.—The case of forty strikers, one of them a young woman, charged with "unlawful assembly," was opened for trial in the Passaic County Court of Quarter Sessions on this date. The proprietor of the Harding mill identified the defendants as having been among the crowd of strikers that assembled around that establishment on the evening of April 25th, for the purpose of hooting at, and otherwise annoying his employes as they left the mill for their homes. This demonstration of hostility, the witness testified, frightened some of his operatives to such a degree that several of them failed to report for work next morning. Other witnesses, residents of the neighborhood, testified to the presence of a crowd of idle men in the vicinity of the mill, and also to the hooting and jeering with which the employes were greeted as they appeared upon the street.

The defendants admitted being members of the I. W. W., but while refusing to offer any explanation of their purpose in assembling together before the mill, denied that they were acting under orders of the strike leaders, or that they were there with the intention of intimidating the mill hands who had remained at work. Many of the defendants had to give their testimony through the medium of interpreters. Thirty-nine of the defendants were found guilty by the jury, but only one of the number, Barney Hagedorn, who was regarded as the ringleader by the court, was sentenced unconditionally to a term of six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$50. This man was shown to have assaulted a police officer who was endeavoring to prevent the gathering of a crowd, and the judge in passing sentence, declared that because of that offence and the contempt for authority and law displayed in his general conduct, neither remission or mitigation of the jail term might be looked for by Hagedorn.

One week later (June 20) sentence of three months' imprisonment in the county jail was passed upon thirty-seven of the strikers convicted of "unlawful assembly." The sentences were at once suspended with a warning from the judge that they would be revived and strictly enforced, against anyone of their number who might thereafter be arrested for violation of law. The thirty-eighth, Hannah Silverman, seventeen years old, was sentenced to the State Home for Girls, to which institution the court warned her she would be sent if arrested again.

At the same session of court, two strikers convicted of assaulting an employe of one of the dye houses, and five others convicted of assaulting a police officer, were each sentenced to pay fines of \$50, with terms in prison ranging from six months to one year. Upon payment of the fine, the jail sentences were to be suspended during good conduct on the part of those upon whom they had been imposed.

That the real character of the conditions with which the authorities of Paterson were contending from the commencement of the strike, were very imperfectly understood by many interested and well meaning persons outside of that city, was shown by the fact that while these trials were going on, a petition signed by a number of prominent persons in New York interested in sociological matters was addressed to the President of the United States, in which it was averred that—"methods were being employed against the

strikers of a sort that raised the situation from a local industrial dispute to one of grave national concern, that by the authority of local officials peaceful gatherings for free admission had been prevented, that more than one thousand arrests had been made and that two hundred and fifty persons had been fined or imprisoned for no other offence than walking the streets in a peaceful manner." These practices are characterized as "subversive of the constitution of the United States, in that the fundamental guarantees of the bill of rights have been overridden by local authority." The petitioners requested that an immediate investigation of these charges be ordered by the president.

June 6.—At a meeting of the General Strike Committee held on this date, it was decided that a committee of fifteen be appointed for the purpose of meeting if possible, a committee of like number from the Manufacturers Association for the purpose of discussing the issues raised by the strike and bringing about a satisfactory solution of the same. The committee issued the following statement defining its position:

"The strike of the silk workers has been going on for fourteen weeks; the workers have thereby suffered many hardships, while employers and business men in general are heavy financial losers. That the workers have grievances which they seek to rectify by this strike is certain, and that the manufacturers have admitted the existence of these grievances through the public press and in many instances to their individual employes, is also certain.

"The employers further say that they are willing to adjust these grievances, but only after their employes have returned to work. If it is admitted by both sides that grievances exist, and one side is willing to have these grievances adjusted and the other side is willing to adjust them, does it not seem extremely foolish to continue a struggle so wasteful and costly to both, unless indeed, one party to the struggle is not sincere and wishes to continue it for ulterior purposes.

"To ask the workers to return without even talking about their grievances is nothing else than asking a complete and unconditional surrender, a proposition which in our judgment, will not be accepted. To starve the workers back into the mills does not appear to be a policy that should commend itself to intelligent men. The handling of immense quantities of costly material by men having nothing but black hate in their hearts and a desire for revenge in their souls, seems to be a rather dangerous proposition.

"Not wishing to appear desirous of prolonging the struggle unnecessarily, we make the following proposition:

"We, the strikers, elect a committee of fifteen to meet a committee of fifteen of the employers. The two committees to meet together and agree upon terms on which the strike can be settled satisfactorily to both sides. Believing this to be the only way out of our difficulties, we have selected our committee which can be reached by addressing its chairman."

The Manufacturers Association took no formal notice of this invitation to a conference, but discussing the matter informally, several of the mill owners characterized the invitation of the General Strike Committee as "mere bluster," inasmuch as the associated manufacturers have repeatedly stated that they will not meet any committee representing the strikers in a body, and the strike leaders understand perfectly well that the manufacturers will never recede from that stand.

Regarding the suggestion that workers on their return to the mills might commit "Sabotage" if not satisfied with the terms accorded them, the comment of one manufacturer was that—"such methods should not be advocated,

as there are jails awaiting anyone convicted of tampering with, or injuring other people's property. The leaders say it is unfair for the manufacturers to demand an unconditional surrender, but was it fair fifteen weeks ago for these same leaders to advise all workers to quit their jobs without stating a reason or presenting a grievance of any kind."

The covert threat of "sabotage" contained in the proposal of the General Strike Committee for a conference clearly indicated the continued dominance of the strike situation by the I. W. W., and few believed that the invitation to a conference had any other purpose in view than to place the manufacturers by whom they knew it would be rejected, in the position of being responsible for the further continuance of the struggle, the consequences of which bore so hard on the entire community.

A letter on the subject of the proposed conference which appeared in one of the principal newspapers of Paterson on June 7, presented in concise and forceful form, the reasons which justified the manufacturers' attitude in ignoring the invitation to take part in it. The writer had no connection whatever with the silk industry, so that his criticism and suggestions were in no way influenced by personal interests. The full text of the letter follows:

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir:—It is strange that after all that has been said and written during the past three months about the silk strike the strike leaders either do not understand or else entirely ignore the real reason for the manufacturers' refusal to treat with the strikers. The announcement by the strikers' committee published this morning is an illustration of their obtuseness.

The reason the manufacturers refuse to meet or deal with them is that the I. W. W. started out on a campaign of confiscation. To quote from their constitution, they propose to "take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system." "No terms with an employer are final." "The organization does not allow any party to enter into contracts with the employers."

Their speakers have declared repeatedly that the mills do not rightfully belong to the manufacturers but to the workers, and it is the purpose of the I. W. W. to make repeated and constantly increasing demands and strike again and again until the workers are in possession of the mills.

When the Paterson silk workers put themselves under the management of the I. W. W. they made the principles and aims of that organization their own, and it is futile for them to claim that the manufacturers can meet them without recognizing the I. W. W. The slightest concession by the manufacturers will be claimed by the I. W. W. as their victory, and will encourage them to renew the struggle and make further demands. The strike can not be possibly settled unless the silk workers repudiate the I. W. W., and the only possible way for them to convince the manufacturers that they have repudiated the I. W. W. is to go back to work on the same terms as before the strike.

This will be a bitter dose for the strikers to swallow, but they made a bad mistake when they tied up to an anarchistic organization, and must take their medicine.

The writer is not interested in the silk business, but he knows the temper of the manufacturers and from their standpoint the questions of wages, hours, number of looms operated, etc., all sink into insignificance compared with the one big question whether the I. W. W., an anarchistic organization shall be permitted to confiscate their property and their business. This is a question they will never arbitrate. This question can be settled by the hands returning to work unconditionally. It is the only way.

"What!" the workers say, "you ask us to go back to work with nothing to show for all we have lost and suffered?" Yes, that is the penalty you must pay for your alliance with the I. W. W.

"But," the worker says, "If we surrender unconditionally the manufacturers will have us completely at their mercy and those of us who had grievances will never have them corrected." But right there is where the worker is wrong.

"If there are not enough fair minded manufacturers who will see to it that justice is done to all silk workers, the citizens of Paterson outside of the silk business will. Why is it that the ministers and other professional and business men have practically kept their hands off this contest? It is not because they think there are no wrongs to be righted. It is not because their sympathies do not go out to the strikers. It is not because they would not like to see all toilers secure better pay and better conditions. It is because they realize that the Paterson silk manufacturers are in a life and death struggle with a lawless body of wreckers and all minor questions must wait until this one great question has been decided.

"The best friends of the strikers—not the agitators who are profiting by their misfortune—but the citizens of Paterson who also are being hurt by this contest and who sympathize with them in their efforts for bettering their conditions, believe that their best interests will be served by repudiating the I. W. W. and returning to work. Will they have the wisdom and courage to do it?"

A MEMBER OF THE THIRD PARTY.

June 7.—A body of strikers numbering about six hundred men and women left Paterson by railroad for New York City, to take part in a great pageant intended to illustrate the most distressful features of the silk strike, which was to be produced on the stage of Madison Square Garden on the evening of the same day. The ostensible purpose of the display was to raise funds for the support of distressed strikers; there was also the unavowed but nevertheless strong motive of making of the spectacle a means of intensifying and extending class hatred among the thousands of working people whom it was believed, would gather at the garden to witness it; in this respect the "pageant" appears to have been something of a success, but as shown by the report of receipts and expenditures which was submitted to the silk workers nearly three weeks later, the receipts fell \$2,000 short of meeting expenses. The seating capacity of Madison Square Garden is nearly 12,000, and as the seats were all occupied, it was expected that several thousands of dollars would accrue to the strikers' relief fund as a result of the show. The disappointment and irritation among the strikers over the result, not unmingled with suspicion as to the integrity of those who had the matter in charge, was quite general, and the fact that they visited the city less frequently after the pageant than before it took place seemed to afford plausible grounds for such distrust.

A marked impetus toward disintegration followed the financial failure of the pageant for which many held the leaders responsible; the number returning to work daily became greater, and less opposition to such action on the part of individuals was shown by the great body of strikers than formerly. The Phoenix Silk Company issued a statement in which it declared its readiness to receive back its weavers whether they returned in a body or only one at a time, and promised that "their grievances will receive prompt attention, but on account of the cancellation of a great many orders, we will for the time being be unable to provide work for all of them."

Another indication of the generally prevalent eagerness to see the end of the strike, was the inauguration of a movement among the Hebrew merchants of Paterson for a mass meeting to be composed exclusively of silk workers of their faith, to be held at one of the largest halls in the city, for the purpose of discussing ways and means by which effect might be given to the strong undercurrent of desire for a speedy settlement which was known to exist among them. The organizers of this meeting promised positively that none of the I. W. W. leaders would be permitted to speak.

June 10.—Delegates representing practically every ribbon mill in Paterson held a meeting in one of the city's largest halls, and after a long discussion of the situation, voted by a large majority in favor of continuing the strike until all their original demands including an eight hour work day, a uniform wage scale, and the settlement of all grievances by a general conference between strikers and manufacturers were granted.

At this meeting, which was attended by about one thousand delegates, a proposal was made that the weavers in one-half of the ribbon mills should return to work and from their wages contribute a certain sum weekly for the support of the other half, who, it was planned, were to remain out and continue the struggle against the manufacturers, but it was voted down almost unanimously.

An attempt was made by the I. W. W. leaders to revive the practice of vigorous and aggressive picketing, and after a warning from the authorities that even the slightest interference with the right of persons employed in the mills to pass freely and without molestation to and from their work would be severely punished, sixteen pickets acting under orders were arrested and a fine of \$5 each was imposed upon them by the court. Only one of the number paid the fine and the others were sent to the county jail for ten days. This prompt action on the part of the police and the courts resulted in a practical cessation of attempts at intimidation by "picketing" on the old familiar lines for the remaining time of the strike. Access to the mills being now almost without impediment, a decided increase was shown in the number of weavers and auxiliary help returning to them from day to day.

One firm, the Haenichen Bros. Silk Company, came to a satisfactory settlement with its employes, both as to wages and hours of labor. An increase of from eight to ten per cent. was given in wages based on a ten hour work day, but for the present the firm announced that the working hours would be nine per day. The Aronsohn & Bloom Co. announced the abolition of the multiple loom system in its mill, and thirty-five of the English speaking weavers formerly employed there returned to work. Complying with the expressed desire of the workers, the working hours were fixed at nine per day. One hundred young women operatives returned to the mill of the Ashley & Bailey Co., and declared emphatically that it was their intention to stay there. Practically every weaving mill in the city was at this time—the seventeenth week of the strike, slowly but surely increasing its working force through the return of old employes and many of the dye houses were, by the same means, enabled to make some progress toward a resumption of operations.

The I. W. W. leaders exerted themselves to retain control of the situation by every possible means; open air meetings were held at which the strikers were assured of victory over their employers if only they would hold out a little longer, and votes were taken at such assemblages, in which however, there was rarely as many as one-quarter of the total number of operatives concerned, that seemed to show an overwhelming majority in favor of continuing the strike. The re-establishment of picket lines was urged by the leaders as the most effective means of checking the movement back to the mills, but all attempts to revive that form of coercion were summarily sup-

pressed by the police throughout the city. Picketing was still practiced in Hawthorne, however, with the apparent tolerance if not approval of the principal borough officials, and to protect the mill operatives there who desired to remain at work, from further intimidation, the Sheriff of Passaic County supported by one hundred Paterson policemen whom he had appointed deputies, crossed the city line into the borough and there, after a sharp contest with a large body of strikers, arrested forty-eight men who were charged with unlawful assemblage and taken to the county jail. Thereafter, conditions in Hawthorne, which had been the rallying point for the I. W. W. since the Paterson halls had been closed to their meetings, were as free from disorder as those prevailing elsewhere at that time in the district covered by the strike. Picketing had practically ceased everywhere, the prestige of the I. W. W. leaders long on the wane, was almost entirely destroyed by the negative results of the New York "Pageant" from which so much was promised by the leaders and looked for by their followers. The mill owners stood ready to welcome back their old employes and take up with them in a friendly spirit the discussion of anything in the nature of a grievance of which they might complain, and yet there was no breaking away of the strikers in large numbers such as had been looked for. Estimates placed the average number that returned to work each day without visible opposition on the part of anyone at not less than one hundred, but the withdrawal of these made very little perceptible difference in the vast number who, notwithstanding all the deprivation they had endured and must continue to endure because of the long strike, still held out determinedly against unconditional surrender.

June 24.—Frederick S. Boyd, an I. W. W. agitator, was arrested at a meeting of strikers held on Water Street, Paterson, and placed under \$2,000 bail by the Court of Quarter Sessions, to appear for trial on two indictments charging him with encouraging "sabotage." This man was the first of the I. W. W. leaders to be indicted for that offence. The first indictment was based on an address delivered at a meeting on April 1st, in the course of which he was charged with uttering these words:

"Workers, when you go back to the mills, if there are any scabs when you go in, let them know that they can't stay in the Paterson silk mills. You can't put them out by the scrap of the neck, because that would be an assault and battery. Use no physical force, but do with them what they are trying to do with you, starve them out. How shall this be done? Fellow workers, Tresca has told you in Italian; I will now tell you in English. You weavers for instance, take a cloth soaked in vinegar, and with it rub the reeds of the scab loom, in a very short time that scab will have to stand up while the loom is being repaired so that it will work. He will be earning no money during that time. If that should not fix him then take a piece of sand paper and rub the spindle of silk. You can give it two or three rubs and then all its threads will break on him and there he is, down and out. He can earn no money, and you can starve him out in that way."

Addressing himself to the dyers, the speaker is said to have advised that in dealing with scabs in the dye houses after their return, a certain liquid could be quietly introduced which would spoil the contents of their dye boxes.

The second indictment charging a similar offence was based on an address delivered March 31, in the course of which the speaker advised a resort to "sabotage" by the silk workers if they should be beaten and forced to return to the mills. He defined "sabotage" as meaning the "taking away of the bosses' profits," and suggested various methods by which the "weavers might without the employer's knowledge put a kink into the warp," and the dyers

"fix a little something up in the dye boxes which ruin the goods without anyone knowing who was responsible."

This exemplary friend and moral guide of the workmen—by grace of the I. W. W., concludes by saying that—"When the boss comes to figure out the profit and loss, he will find that he has not a profit but a loss." The authorities of Paterson had been looking for Boyd from the time the indictments were found against him nearly two months previous to his arrest. He it was who during the progress of the hotel waiters' strike of last year in New York, suggested that the hotel cooks and waiters "should make it their business to see that rich patrons would have reasons for being afraid to eat."

The movement back to the mills was accelerated rather than checked by Ettor's assumption of leadership. The silk workers had reached the limit of possible endurance, and could go no further even if assured that the long promised victory could certainly be secured by continuing a little longer. The proportion of strikers that had returned to the mills within one week after the retirement of Haywood and the other I. W. W. leaders, was estimated at 50 per cent., and the remaining number began holding meetings by individual shops for the purpose of arranging terms with their employers for the earliest possible resumption of work. The piece goods manufacturers as a body, encouraged the pacific movement by loyally living up to their repeatedly made declaration of readiness to discuss grievances with their own employes, and it soon became known that a uniform scale as to the staple goods of general manufacture had been agreed upon which would advance prices from five to ten per cent. At the various shop meetings a nine hour work day was urged, but the manufacturers refused to concede any change which would reduce working time below 55 hours a week as it was before the strike. Similar action with regard to working hours was taken by the ribbon manufacturers, practically all of whom signed a published statement to the effect that on and after July 24, fifty-five hours per week would be the standard working time at their respective mills. About the same proportion of dyers and helpers returned to the dye houses unconditionally, but shortly thereafter a meeting of those who still held out passed resolutions declaring the strike at an end so far as they were concerned, and authorizing the return of all on whatever terms their employers should offer.

At the open air headquarters of the I. W. W. on Water Street, a gathering of strikers, small in number and next to the last to come together under I. W. W. auspices, was held, at which Ettor and Tresca made addresses in their native tongue, urging the strikers to re-establish the picket line, and assuring them that they were about to win a great victory. Only the most languid attention was paid to what they said, and both retired with but little applause. On July 26th, another meeting of the remaining strikers held in the same place was addressed by Miss Flynn, who advised the strikers to "go back to the mills with a spirit of hatred in your hearts, not for the starving brothers and sisters who have fought this battle with you, but for the capitalists of Paterson, who have had no mercy on the downtrodden working class."

Miss Flynn denounced the black list which rumor had it was already agreed upon by the manufacturers, and urged the silk workers to continue their organization so as to be prepared for another strike in a few months.

No disorder whatever attended the return of the operatives to the mills and dye houses. All were received cordially by the managers, and such of them as could not be set to work at once, were advised to call in the morning of each day until the confusion caused by the long strike had been straightened out and their old places prepared for them. In selecting the men to return to work care was taken to give the first opportunities to married men or others having the largest number of dependents to support. "Our

own workers first" seems to have been the motto at all the mills, and places were held open several days for such of them as had not applied for reinstatement unless it was known that they had secured employment elsewhere. There appeared to have been no discrimination against the workers on account of activity in the strike, and many of the minor leaders were among the first to resume work.

July 24.—On this date, Patrick Quinlan, the I. W. W. leader who, two weeks previous had been sent to the State Prison under a sentence of from two to seven years was returned to Paterson on a writ of habeas corpus and there released by the judge of the court of quarter sessions, under \$5,000 bail pending a rehearing before the Supreme Court of the charge on which he was convicted.

On July 26th, Quinlan addressed a meeting of Socialists in Paterson, at the close of which he was arrested on a charge of "being a disorderly person" in that the language used by him in reference to the laws and the officers whose duty it is to enforce them, was calculated to arouse contempt for both in the minds of those who heard him.

On July 30th, Quinlan was tried on this charge in the police court and found guilty by the Recorder who sentenced him to one year's confinement in the county jail. On August 1st, the same judge reduced the imprisonment term to ten days. In announcing the reduction the Recorder addressed the prisoner in these words:

"Quinlan, in imposing sentence on you yesterday, my desire was to impress on your mind and on the minds of others like you, that officials who were and are honestly discharging their duties must not be villified and held up to ridicule. For the past five months, almost daily you and others like you have appealed to the passions of thousands of our workers, misleading them into the belief that the public officials were in league against the working class and with the manufacturers, and this you and the others know in your heart to be untrue, and that your only reason for such teaching is a desire to instill hatred into the hearts of people who, if left to their own power of calmly reasoning conditions, would know better, and I proposed in inflicting what might seem to be a severe sentence ordinarily, to show irresponsible persons like yourself (for it is my belief that you are in every way irresponsible), that such attacks must stop, and for fear that persons who are not familiar with the damages unjustly done our city by such as you might regard you as being persecuted, I now propose to reconsider and change your sentence from one year to ten days in jail.

"But I want to warn you at this time that attacks by such as you on the character of public officials placed in office by the will of the people must cease, and if you are ever again brought before this court, you may expect the full limit allowed by law."

Throughout his court and prison experiences, Quinlan, who was said to have been dropped from the pay roll of the I. W. W. immediately after being sent to the Trenton prison, was assisted and befriended by the Socialists alone. This and other circumstances of the strike pointing in the same direction, would seem to indicate that the four principal agitators who undoubtedly were working throughout the strike for pay, had each developed a very real jealousy with regard to individual popularity with the strikers and the first to become seriously involved in the meshes of the law, was abandoned by the others. Truly, if this be so, the moral qualities of the average professional humanitarian differ very much from those of the ordinary unregenerated individual who goes along through life minding his own business and carefully avoiding all interference with the affairs of others.

August 1.—Arrangements were made on this date by the Childrens' Committee, for the return of all children of the strikers who had been sent from Paterson to be cared for during the strike by sympathizing friends in New York, Brooklyn, Newark and Elizabeth. The little ones who had found temporary homes in New York and Brooklyn were assembled at the Labor Temple in New York on Sunday, August 3d, and taken from there in motor trucks to their waiting parents at Paterson. Similar plans were followed in Newark and Elizabeth with reference to the children cared for in these places, and all were delivered in safety to their regular homes.

After the return of the children to their homes which was the last dramatic incident of the great strike, the record for each day consisted of the unexciting but cheerful details relative to the resumption of work, which was being pushed along in all the mills and dye houses of the city as fast as the partial disorganization caused by the long struggle would permit. The rush back to the mills was general and overwhelming but the routine of interrelated duties so summarily interrupted five months before, could not be restored in a few days. The long idle machinery required tuning up and the way prepared again for the free progression of material through all the processes of manufacture up to the finished product. Naturally, therefore, the several classes of workers returned to their places nearly in the order in which their several operations followed each other.

This unavoidably delay created an impression among the workers that many of them were to become the victims of the dreaded "black list" and the bare suggestion that after five months of almost unparalleled privation they were to be barred from all opportunity of earning a living at the only occupation they were qualified to follow, naturally caused a feeling of dismay among those whose re-employment had been put off from day to day, and with surprise and indignation among the people of Paterson not directly concerned in the silk industry, who really believed that the rumor of a black list was not without foundation. A strong protest against such an iniquitous measure was entered by a minister of the Presbyterian church, Rev. C. C. Altarelli, in the form of a letter to the press which appeared on August 11, from which a few extracts are here given:

"Sir: Finally the strike is over, the mills are open and the workers are back at their usual labor. Men that have at heart the welfare of the community in which they live are glad to see that normal conditions are being established and that the pitiful conditions of the past six months are already a thing of the past.

"I do not intend now that the sword is sheathed, to discuss the strike, to criticise its methods, or to denounce its methods. I simply wish as an Italian by birth, as an American citizen and more than all as a preacher of the Gospel, to say a word about the system that has been established in this industrial city of Paterson right after the end of the strike, and that is the odious, inhuman black list system which is in full force now, especially in the dye shops.

"I belong to a body of citizens fiercely denounced by the leaders of the strike, because, according to their unwarranted assertions, we, the clergy of Paterson, were consciously or unconsciously, simply tools in the hands of the manufacturers and of the hated capitalists.

"I and my fellow workers in the ministry have had nothing to say in reply to such assertions, because our conscience, our faith in justice, and self sacrifice, our open lives in our own community are above all insinuations of any agitator whatsoever.

"The fact however remains, that generally speaking, the clergy of Paterson after the first month of the strike, openly denounced the mad and anti-

social methods of an organization that had for its motto, "No God, no master," and for its aim, the social revolution. They stood firm by their principles, and did not deviate one step from what they believed to be the truth. They never regarded themselves for a single minute as fighting the aspirations of the workingman, but they were compelled to preach with increased faith and vigor, the sanctity of the family, the blessedness springing from a true spiritual and Christian life, the upholding of the social aggregate, and above all, God's love in Christ Jesus.

"And so after five months of struggle, recrimination utopian dreams preached to the poor working people as a certainty, money loss on both sides, a deadlocked city, already greatly degraded at home and abroad, we are about to have as a conclusion a silent warfare waged against many working people, mostly Italians, without any regard for the pitiful condition of their *starving families or to years of faithful service.*

"Has the manufacturer ever thought that in so doing he is breeding greater discontent and unconsciously sowing the seeds of hatred and anarchy in the hearts of his employees and so preparing the way for more serious labor disturbances.

"My appeal is to all our loyal citizens and especially to the clergy, who should be quite as ready to denounce the odious methods of the manufacturers, as they were to condemn the principles and tactics of the strike leaders."

It would seem from subsequent developments that there was really no grounds for the accusation of black listing which was directed mostly against the dye house managers. A full resumption of work by the dyers was impossible until the silk mills had been in operation long enough to supply them with material. This circumstance for which the workers seemed not to have made sufficient allowance, together with the fact, that many men who quit work during the early days of the strike had been soon after replaced by new men whom the managers declined to discharge when the strikers surrendered, gave rise to the story that a black list had actually been formed by joint agreement of the manufacturers, some of whom admitted that certain employees who had voluntarily left their shops would never be re-employed in them again, but all declared that such men would encounter no opposition from them, in seeking work elsewhere.

One of the boss dyers summarized the situation in the following words:

"The shops were kept open all the time for the employees to return; the men were given every opportunity. When they refused to return the dye shops started to fill up with other men. Of course these men are retained. As soon as the old employees returned they were put to work as fast as it was possible to do so, until we had all we could use. We cannot take on more until the conditions of the trade warrant it. We explained all these conditions right from the beginning. The employees were misled by others to believe that we are misleading them. For their sakes we regret that they misplaced their confidence."

An eminently practical method of meeting the condition of no employment was one adopted by a group of twelve weavers, who failed to secure employment after the collapse of the strike. These men organized a co-operative concern under the title, Jefferson Silk Co., and leased quarters in one of the local mill buildings. The company will manufacture broad goods and each of the incorporators, with the exception of one man selected by the others to act as manager, will personally operate a loom.

The chronological record of the strike so far as Paterson and its immediate vicinity is concerned, naturally closes with the unconditional abandonment by the silk workers of the long struggle into which there were good

reasons for believing, large numbers of them had been forced against their judgment, by a combination of circumstances which they were unable to resist.

The strike extended to the mills of the nearby counties of Hudson and Bergen, and, modified by the much smaller numbers involved, the conditions of business depression and confusion which prevailed in these localities did not differ materially from those of Paterson. That in these places as well as in the larger city, the application of coercion in one or another form was responsible for the apparent willingness of the operatives to cease work and remain out until the end, comes near to being proven by the contents of the following letter signed by a number of weavers, and addressed to the superintendent of the mill in which they had been employed:

West New York, N. J., June 12, 1913.

Superintendent, ————— Silk Works,

West New York, N. J.

Dear Sir:

"Being some of the weavers who went on strike entirely against our will, we respectfully ask the privilege of communicating with you in this form.

"We had no grievance whatever and knew of few weavers who had. We were simply forced to quit work by threats from the strikers, and held out against them as long as possible.

"Our treatment by you and the firm has always been fair, our wages and hours satisfactory, and we had no cause of complaint. Nevertheless, we were so harassed by the strikers that we quit through fear.

"However, if you could obtain us protection in this town which is so badly policed, we would gladly return to work.

"We believe that most of the weavers share the same attitude and would return to work gladly were they not afraid of violence and abuse.

"We sincerely hope that this has not harmed the business to any large extent, and that you will see and understand our predicament and take it into consideration.

Very respectfully,

POMPTON LAKES.

On June 23d, one hundred and twenty weavers employed in the mills of the German Artistic Weaving Co. at Pompton Lakes, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for a nine hour work day and an increase in piece prices. The firm in declining to grant either of these demands explained that it would be impossible to do so and continue in business, as wages in the mills were then much higher than in any establishment of the same character in the world. The strike was largely due to the influence of the I. W. W. and to excitement among the employees due to the Paterson strike.

A statement issued by the company relative to wage conditions in the mills stated that their "weavers and other employees, earn the highest wages paid in any textile plant in this or any other country, and their employment is steady all the year round."

Male weavers, it was said, "earned from \$18 to \$25 per week, and female weavers from \$15 to \$20 per week."

The demands of the striking weavers included wage increases ranging from 25 to 35 per cent. The company managers expressed themselves as satisfied that a large majority of their employees were perfectly contented

both with their earnings and working time, and that the disturbance was due to the presence of a small number of men who would preach discontent no matter what the condition of their employment might be.

On August 12th, a statement was issued by a committee of the strikers, declaring that the weavers who earned the wages quoted by the company, did so by working three hours overtime each day; that the actual weekly earnings were much lower than their figures, and closed by offering to return to work if the company would guarantee the weavers \$16.80 per week of forty-nine and one-half hours. Nothing came of this proposal from the strikers, and on September 30, the date of this writing, the strike was still unsettled. The number involved in the strike was 150, the entire working force of the mill, but about 40 of these were compelled to cease work because of the action of the weavers, and were not themselves on strike. On September 30th, the strike had been going on for 14 weeks, and the wage loss was \$28,000.

WEST HOBOKEN.

February 8.—Four hundred weavers employed in the Schwarzenbach Huber Silk Mill at West Hoboken, quit work in sympathy with a strike which the weavers at the company's mill in Sterling had inaugurated some time previous. The weavers in the Hackensack mill of the same firm joined the sympathetic strike a few days later. The Company had made a settlement with the Sterling employes soon after the trouble with them arose, and faithfully observed all the obligations assumed under it. Apparently the weavers were not inclined to observe theirs with equal strictness, and the dissatisfaction still continuing, brought about the sympathetic strike in the other mills operated by the company, at West Hoboken and Hackensack. In all there were about 550 weavers concerned in the strike at all three mills up to this time.

Representatives of the company and the strikers met for the discussion of the differences between them with a view to bringing the strike to a close and an amicable understanding was reached with regard to everything under discussion except the demand on the part of the strikers that some non-union weavers employed in the Sterling mill, should be discharged. Agreement to this was firmly refused by the company's representatives.

The weavers were reminded of the fact that the Schwarzenbach Huber mills were invariably kept running even in the hardest times, while most other concerns closed down and turned their employes out whenever there was a depressed market. They were also advised that a closer relationship with their employers would produce better results than submission to control by the I. W. W., with which organization the weavers had recently affiliated. The weavers' representatives denied the existence of any outside influence whatever. As a matter of fact, however, emissaries of the I. W. W. visited the districts in which the company's mills are located, and succeeded in inducing a small minority of the weavers to join their organization. These in their turn by the use of persuasion and threats, induced the others to join in the strike, which they did on May 2d. About 50 per cent. of the entire working force quit work, and the absence of these from their posts, threw all the other operatives of the mill at West Hoboken, Union Hill, Hackensack and Sterling, into idleness. The strike lasted until about August 1st, and was in every respect a failure so far as its avowed purpose was concerned. There were no weavers in either one of the four mills of this company who were called upon to operate more than two looms. A considerable number of those who quit work were not allowed to return to the mills. The wage loss, was as reported, \$250,000. The total number of employes in the four mills affected by the strike, was 2,000.

WEST NEW YORK.

April 17.—The weavers employed in the mill of the E. H. Kluge Silk Weaving Co. at West New York, struck for a reduction of working hours to eight per day and an increase of 25 per cent. in wages. These were the demands formulated by a meeting of the mill employes which was held on the evening preceding the strike.

The strike was settled at a joint conference of officials of the company and representatives of local union No. 689 of the United Textile Workers of America. The terms of settlement were as follows:

A reduction in working hours from 55 to 49½ per week, without reduction of wages of day workers.

Five per cent. increase to all weavers, to go into effect immediately, and a further five per cent. increase on October 1st.

All future grievances to be settled by a committee from the local union, and the officials of the mill; a representative of the United Textile Workers of America to be called in when necessary, and all striking employes to be permitted to return to work without discrimination. On the day following the signing of this agreement all the weavers returned to work. The strike lasted nineteen working days, and the wage loss was estimated at \$7,000.

HOBOKEN.

March 25.—One hundred and eight employes, weavers and others, of the Hoboken Ribbon Co., quit work on this date in sympathy with the striking silk workers of Paterson. This action was brought about by a visiting delegation of strikers from the Paterson mills, which, after a joint meeting, prevailed upon the local silk workers to declare the strike.

That the proposition to strike did not command the united support of the operatives was shown by the action of a large number of the young women employes who, on May 8th, united in endorsing a letter addressed to one of the local newspapers in which it was charged that there was no free debate, that the great majority of the mill hands were contented and that only a very few, but among them the loudest talkers, desired a strike. The letter which was signed by the committee, closed with the statement that the girls whom they represented had decided to return to their places in the mill, notwithstanding the certainty that for doing so, "the chivalrous men strikers will call them scabs."

These young women visited the mayor at his home and made a plea to him for protection in carrying out their declared purpose of returning to work. The strike they said, "was incited by the I. W. W., and the plan of the chiefs of that organization is to spread the strike to every silk mill in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York with a view to creating thereby as much loss, confusion and bitterness as possible. The mayor was informed that the strike was favored by only a few, but that all were so intimidated by the I. W. W., as to be afraid of the consequences of breaking away from its control. Several of the young women and several of the men returned to work on May 8, and were not molested by the others.

On July 28th, after having been idle three months, the strike was called off at a meeting of the mill employes held for that purpose, and all returned to work as fast as places could be provided for them. A rather unusual feature of the strike was the fact that, though of such long duration, there was not one instance of violence from start to finish. The strike lasted 72 days, and the wage loss was approximately \$16,000.

SUMMIT.

March 25.—Two hundred and thirty-three male, and 101 female employes of the Summit Silk Co., at Summit, quit work on this date as a demonstration of sympathy with the silk workers of Paterson, and also to secure for themselves a shorter work day and an increase in wages. On the day previous to the strike a committee of the weavers waited on the mill superintendent and asked for an increase of 45 per cent. in prices. This was refused and a tender was made by the superintendent of an increase of one cent per yard in the piece price of all goods woven, which would amount to from 10 to 20 per cent. increase over previous rates, and declared that it would be utterly impossible to pay any more.

The strike was brought about by emissaries of the I. W. W. from Paterson, several of whom had attended the preliminary meetings held by the Summit operatives. In fact the meeting was practically conducted by these strangers, and was presided over by a member of the Paterson silk workers' strike committee. In discussing the assertions of the I. W. W. members that wages were very low at the mill, the superintendent stated that the minimum rate for weavers was \$12 per week, and that many earned as high as \$16. Most of the weavers employed in the mill were non-English speaking foreigners. The decision reached was that the operatives should go on strike.

On May 8, an agreement was reached between the company and its employes, under which work was resumed in all departments of the mill.

The new contract which was signed on behalf of the strikers by six weavers, provides for an eight hour work day, the renunciation of all connection with the I. W. W., which was insisted upon by the mill managers, and agreed to by the employes. Concessions were also made in the matter of wages, but their permanency was to be subject to the terms on which the general silk workers' strike at Paterson should be finally settled. The strike was therefore partly successful, and the wage loss as reported, was \$217,000.

CARLSTADT.

May 9.—The weavers employed in the Scharg Bros. silk mills at Carlstadt, asked for an eight hour work day and an increase in wages. The mill was closed in anticipation of a strike, thus throwing the 190 operatives of the company into idleness, which continued for one week. Work was resumed under an agreement which granted an eight hour work day and a promise on the part of the firm that the wage scale should be re-adjusted so as to correspond with that of other mills engaged in similar work when the Paterson silk workers' strike was settled. The I. W. W., which had a small following among the employes of this mill, endeavored to prevent the resumption of work until a settlement of the Paterson strike had been effected. The wage loss was \$1,900.

NORTH HUDSON.

May 2.—About 4,000 silk workers employed in the mills of Hudson County quit work as the result of a mass meeting of mill employes held the day before, which was addressed by Miss Flynn of the I. W. W. The strikers—all weavers, started a procession which visited practically every mill in the district calling upon the employes who were still at work to come out and join them, which they did for the most part. The mills involved were the Rogers-Thompson-Giverand, Poidebard, Schwarzenbach Huber, Reilling, David & Schoen, and R. & H. Simon.

After the march to the various mills was ended, the strikers broke up into separate mill groups for the purpose of holding meetings to consider the situation. At the meeting of the Schwarzenbach Huber employes, the shop committee of that mill tendered its resignation in a body as a protest against the strike which was a violation of the agreement between the firm and the weavers entered into a short time before, under which all grievances were to be settled by conferences between the management and the committee.

The strikers agreed upon demands similar to those of the Paterson silk workers, that is to say, an eight hour work day and a general wage increase of 25 per cent. Delegates were elected by the strikers to represent the Hudson County mills on the General Strike Committee at Paterson.

The weavers of the Ida Silk Mill at West New York joined the strikers on the day following the general walk out.

On May 12.—Mr. Robert J. F. Schwarzenbach, chairman of the associated silk manufacturers of Hudson County, issued a statement showing why the manufacturers could not comply with the demand of their employes for a 25 per cent. increase in wages. The statement was in part as follows:

"1.—The manufacturers of Passaic and Hudson Counties, New Jersey, employing as they do, but one-quarter of the total looms engaged in the industry, pay wages so enormously in excess of the wages paid on the remaining three-quarters of the looms unaffected by the demanded increase, that they are now decidedly uncompetitive. If they have continued operating all or part of their looms heretofore, their having done so is due in part to their resourcefulness in creating new styles, and in part to their heavy financial sacrifices; but on all competitive fabrics they are at a hopeless disadvantage as compared with other mills.

"2.—In addition to this uncompetitive standard of wages, the attitude of labor toward increasing efficiency of production—larger output at smaller cost—and more pay—has been so retrogressive and prejudiced that all efforts to introduce such measures for efficiency—to mention only the optional introduction of the three and four loom system which is in operation everywhere else, have so far signally failed.

"3.—The labor conditions in both Passaic and Hudson Counties can thus readily be seen to approach the state where there is no choice left to the employer but to liquidate his mill capital on the best terms obtainable rather than continue facing an increasingly uncompetitive labor market. A well known manufacturer states that during the last two years he has moved 350 looms away from Hudson County and that 250 more will follow inside of another two years. Paterson already furnishes a sad example of what unreason and shortsightedness on the part of labor can do toward destroying a once prosperous industry.

"4.—Due to the pending tariff bill the manufacturers of the country are now face to face with the necessity of reducing the cost of production on a long range of low priced goods on which the largest part of the production heretofore enjoyed has been eliminated so that any increase in wages or reduction of hours will be impossible because of the increase in imports and the corresponding curtailment of production.

"5.—Recklessly undertaken strikes are one of the greatest menaces to general welfare and prosperity, whereas the rule of reason and co-operation between employer and employe can alone guarantee their mutual interests."

Many of the individual mill owners who had within a year back entered into working agreements with their weavers, complained bitterly of the summary manner in which these contracts had been nullified by their action in

joining the strike, and declared that if they did not return to work within a reasonable time, the mills would be closed. A considerable number of the strikers returned to work at the various mills in which they were employed, but while no violence was at any time attempted by those who wished to continue the strike, the police reserves together with some special police employed by the mill owners were kept on duty constantly in order to afford them protection while entering and leaving the mills. A particularly weird form of demonstration intended for the annoyance of the mill operatives who had either abandoned the strike or refused to join it in the first place, occurred at the Schwarzenbach Huber mill in West Hoboken on the morning of May 12th, when it became known that a number of weavers who had broken away from the strike leaders' control were going to return to their looms. A crowd consisting of several hundred strikers formed in line and marched about the mill uttering in concert and at the top of their voices, a prolonged groan every fifteen minutes. The parade, with its dismal accompaniment, was continued during the greater part of the morning.

In every municipality of Hudson County affected by the strike, efforts were being made by the authorities for the termination of the struggle and the restoration of peace, but everywhere these endeavors were determinedly resisted by the strike leaders who were for the most part, either members of the I. W. W. or acting under the influence of its control. An offer by the mayor of Jersey City to interest himself officially in an effort to bring the strike to an end by some form of arbitration, elicited the following reply from the strike committee:

"You say you will take pleasure in undertaking to settle the strike. We also see that you take pleasure in sending your police force with long clubs to beat us back from earning a living. If you do love to see the working class earning enough to live upon, you would withdraw your police and tell the employers to pay enough to their employes in order that they may live and have no reason for striking.

"He that is not with us is against us; he that does not gather with us will be among those who scatter. Man is not judged from what he knows or what he is worth, but only by what he says and does."

The leaders maintained the same resentful and hostile attitude toward every suggestion from no matter what quarter which had for its purpose the restoration of peace, and the restoration of normal conditions in the mills, although it was plainly evident that the great majority of the strikers would welcome an opportunity to get back to work, but appeared to be restrained through terror of the I. W. W.

July 8.—On this date the larger mills issued an announcement to the effect that employes who desired to return to work must do so the next day or they would not be received thereafter. The result was a large accession to the working forces of practically all the mills in the county affected by the strike. The long period of idleness had exhausted the savings of such of the silk workers as had had any reserve means, and there was much suffering among them all. Shop meetings were held during the last week of July at all the Hudson County mills and the decision was reached that the strike should be abandoned and all return to work. A rush back to the mills followed, and the operatives were restored to their old places as fast as preparations could be made to receive them.

From February 27th, when the first group of weavers left the mill in which they were employed to show their sympathy with the Paterson strikers until the latter part of July when the struggle was given up, the I. W. W. leaders dominated the strike from start to finish. Had it not been for the persistent activity of that organization the

idea of a sympathetic strike as a means of strengthening the position of the Paterson workers, would not have made much headway in the mills of Hudson County. In several of the larger establishments, there had recently been differences between the weavers and the management over prices, but these had been settled in ways that were entirely satisfactory to both sides, and a long period of tranquillity in the trade seemed assured. There was no general dissatisfaction among the silk workers with existing conditions, and had it not been for the hysteria created in the minds of a comparatively small number, by the outside agitators who came to the mill districts uninvited, there would have been no strike. It is also quite certain that at any time during the progress of the strike, a vast majority of the mill operatives were ready to resume work if the species of terror which the I. W. W. leaders exercised over them was withdrawn. During the progress of the strike the authorities and people of the various towns in which the mills are located made every possible effort to end the wasteful strike by bringing about some sort of agreement between the manufacturers and the weavers, but here as in Paterson, and for the same reason, such benevolent interference in the struggle proved fruitless—the mill owners were ready to treat with their own employes, but would under no circumstances have anything to do with the I. W. W., and the latter were until toward the end of the strike, powerful enough to prevent a settlement not involving either direct or indirect recognition of the I.W.W. About 4,000 persons in all were involved in the strike of the silk workers of Hudson County, and the periods of idleness ranged from fourteen to twenty-two weeks. Outside of the dye house employes, approximately two-thirds of the total number of silk workers concerned in the strike in both Hudson and Passaic Counties were weavers, on whose particular account the strike was started; the remainder were loom fixers, twistlers, winders, quillers, warpers, pickers and other auxiliary help, who were forced into idleness in consequence of the stoppage of work by the weavers.

The statistics of the strike compiled from reports by individual establishments are given on the following table:

Details of Strike as Reported by 149 Establishments.

Branch of Silk Industry.	Number of establishments reporting.	Number of wage earners em- ployed at beginning of strike.	Participation of wage earners in strike. Number who quit work.		Duration of Strike by establishments.			Financial results of strike.		Number of weavers operat- ing more than three looms when strike began.
			When strike began.	During progress of strike.	Greatest number of days idle.	Smallest number of days idle.	Average number of days idle.	Loss to workers in wages.	Loss to employers.	
Broad silk mills. . .	84	11,953	6,847	4,931	160	58	105	\$2,164,000	\$2,394,000	261
Ribbon mills. . . .	37	4,614	3,397	1,074	135	101	126	849,000	1,467,000	.....
Throwing mills. . .	14	749	603	71	136	2	102	22,000	59,000	.....
Dye houses.	14	2,962	1,284	291	134	110	131	472,000	598,000	.....
Totals.	149	20,278	12,131	6,367	160	2	124	\$3,507,000	\$4,518,000	261

The total number of establishments engaged in the silk industry in Passaic and Hudson Counties, including one in Bergen, when the strike began, was 214; of these 164 were broad silk and ribbon mills; 29 were throwing

mills, and 20 were dye houses. Thirty of these establishments employing approximately 4,000 persons, reported having been operated throughout the strike with practically no interruption, and had therefore experienced no losses of either working time, wages or profits, and the owners of thirty-five establishments employing 3,550 persons responded to the Bureau's request for information by stating that owing to a condition of temporary disorganization of their affairs brought about by the strike, no reliable statistics of their experiences could be furnished in time for inclusion in this report although it was admitted that all of them were involved in the strike. Deducting the 65 establishments included in these two groups from the total number (214) and there remain 149, full particulars regarding which are given on the above table. In these 149 establishments the number of persons employed at the beginning of the strike was 20,278, of whom 12,131 quit work on the first call to strike and 6,367 went out later, leaving 1,780, or nearly 9 per cent. of the total number of employes, who remained at their respective posts of duty throughout the duration of the strike. A large proportion of these were undoubtedly of the class of employes regarded as non-producers, such as superintendents, foremen, clerks, engineers and firemen, whose retention was necessary for preserving the organization of the mills in which they were employed. The number of employes of these 149 establishments who participated in the strike, was therefore, as shown by the table, 18,495; the greatest number of days idle reported by any one of the mills was 160; the smallest two days, and the average number for all mill groups who participated in the strike was 124 days. The wage loss was \$3,507,000, and the estimated loss to the mill owners was \$4,518,000, which includes the compensation of salaried officials and employes, the maintenance of mill property, and the extraordinary expenditures for special guards and police to guard the mills and protect such employes as remained at their posts, for nearly five months during which time practically no work was done and no income earned. The number of mills in which three and four looms were operated by one weaver was thirteen, and the number of weavers so employed was 261, all in the broad silk mills.

Assuming that the thirty-five establishments referred to above, the proprietors of which were unable to report, had substantially the same experiences during the strike, the totals for all the mills involved would be as follows:

Number of establishments involved in the strike.....	184.
Number of wage earners employed at beginning of the strike.....	23,778.
Number who quit work when the strike began.....	14,231.
Number who quit work subsequently.....	7,452.
Total number of wage earners who were idle in consequence of the strike.....	21,683.
Number of employes of these 184 establishments who did not join in the strike.....	2,095.
Loss in wages.....	\$4,160,000
Estimated loss to employers.....	\$5,225,000.

In addition to the 184 establishments the reports of which are combined in the foregoing figures, there were, as pointed out above, 30 others, employing an aggregate of 4,000 wage earners, the full and free operation of which was in no way affected by the strike. Including these mills, the total number of establishments accounted for, is, as before stated 214, and in these, 27,778 wage earners were employed, of whom 6,905, or a small fraction more than 21 per cent., were not involved in the strike.

An examination of the textual review of the strike will show that the only grievance urged by the small group of wage workers by whom it was begun, was the custom which existed to a limited extent in a small number of broad silk mills, of allowing weavers to operate three and four looms. The weavers who objected to this custom professed to see in it a menace to their interests, in that if not checked, the system would be so extended as to become universal, with the result that one-half of the weavers at present employed would be sufficient to do all the work required. How groundless was this fear is shown by the fact that there were only thirteen mills in which the practice prevailed, and that of the thousands of weavers engaged in the industry when the strike was begun, only 261 were found to be attending more than two looms, and 133 of these were employed in one establishment. It will be recalled also, that the full schedule of "grievances" for the redress of which the long struggle was carried on was not formulated until ten days after the general strike was called.

Nine broad silk mills and one ribbon mill, reported that so far as known to the managers, their employes were not influenced by intimidation in joining the strike. All the others state that the action of their employes was due to coercion. Eight broad silk, and five ribbon mills report no "picketing," while all the others state that they were seldom free from that form of annoyance during the course of the strike.

The strike enjoys the creditable distinction among labor disturbances in which large numbers of wage earners were involved, of having run its long course, without any form of violence directed against property having occurred. This was due very largely to the measures adopted by the manufacturers for the protection of their mills, which were supplemented very effectively by the assistance of the city authorities. It is probable also, that the course pursued by the strikers in this respect was influenced by sentiments of friendliness for their employers, whom very many of the idle silk workers regarded as, equally with themselves, the victims of the sinister plans and purposes of an organized band of revolutionists, who hold the theory that: "The working classes and the employing classes have nothing in common" and that ordinary trades unionism is detrimental to wage workers because it teaches a contrary doctrine.

The reply of one of the largest firms involved in the strike (skein silk dyers), to the inquiries as to picketing, coercion, etc., is given in part below, it being fairly representative of the answers received from all other establishments. Asked as to whether the practice of "picketing" was carried on about the plant, the answer was:

"Yes, very strongly, and there was much intimidation. Some of our men were badly beaten and had to be taken to the hospital. There were also threats made against the lives of the families of our workmen, as well as the workmen themselves. We were compelled to maintain night and day protection at the homes of our foremen and other men who worked during the strike, and we were also compelled to protect them in going to and from the works. In this latter we were aided as much as possible by the city officials.

"All our plants were well protected at a very heavy expense, which was borne by our company. In consequence there was no chance for the strikers to do any damage to our property, although threats to do so were made by them on several occasions."

Asked as to change in working hours following the strike, the same firm answers:

"No change has been made in working hours since the resumption of work. During the past eleven years the minimum wage was increased 33 1-3

per cent., an advance of ten per cent. having been made a short time before the men went out on strike. In addition to this, the hours of labor were reduced some years ago. Paterson pays the highest wages and works the least hours of any place in the world where our industry is carried on. Any reduction in hours or advance in wages at the present time would place New Jersey at a decided disadvantage and drive still more manufacturers from this vicinity."

Asked as to whether all employes who had been on strike were taken back, the reply was:

"As many as we could possibly take on and those whose positions had not been filled during the strike were allowed to resume. Business had become very dull through work going elsewhere on account of the strike. In consequence, we are not able to take back as many of our old employes as we would like. We are trying very hard to get back the work we lost here, but to do so will take some time, and we doubt if all the losses of business caused by the strike, will ever be recovered. As fast as business will warrant, the remainder of our hands will be taken on."

Two broad silk mills report a readjustment of working time after the abandonment of the strike, by which a slight reduction in some departments was brought about. All the other establishments, broad silk, ribbon, throwing mills, and dye houses, resumed operations under precisely the same working time schedule that prevailed before the strike.

"Picketing" as carried on at the mills, the employes of which were disinclined to obey the general strike order, was responsible for practically all the disorder that marked the progress of the struggle, and large numbers were forced to quit work as the only means of escaping the ridicule, abuse, and the risk of personal violence to which they were subjected daily, on the way to and from the mills, and the proprietors of some of the largest mills in Paterson closed up entirely rather than have their employes annoyed in that way day after day. In fact, if it had not been for the coercion practiced upon the silk workers under the guise of "picketing" by the comparatively few supporters of the I. W. W. policies, there would have been no strike.

In advocating the cause of the silk workers and the justice of the "demands" put forth on their behalf for a shorter work day and a wage increase, the strike managers claimed that employes of the silk industry were among the hardest worked and poorest paid of all wage earners in indoor occupations. As a matter of fact, neither of these assertions is even approximately true. The silk industry was the first in New Jersey to arrange its schedule of hours in conformity with the state law of 1892 which made fifty-five hours the legal maximum of a week's work for all classes of operatives in factories and workshops, and that schedule has been maintained up to the present time by every mill in New Jersey. Of the eighty-nine general industries under which the manufacturing plants of the State are grouped in the annual statistics of manufactures, there are only twenty-three whose average working hours per week are lower than in the silk industry, and the difference in favor of most of these is only a small fraction of one hour.

With regard to wages, in the silk industry about which much was said of a rather misleading character during the progress of the strike, the actual earnings regardless of their being the products of piece work or day work, as reported for a week of fair average activity by the mill owners, are shown on the following table:

Weekly Earnings in the Silk Industry—Day and Piece Work.

Office Number	Broad Goods Weavers.		Ribbon Weavers.		Loom Fixers.		Twisters.		Warpers.	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1	\$16.50	.....	\$16.50	.....	\$20.00	.....	\$18.00	.....	\$20.00	.....
12	14.00	.....	19.00	\$14.00	20.00	.....	19.00	.....	18.00	.....
18	15.00	.....	16.00	.....	20.00	.....	18.00	.....	16.00	.....
21	14.00	13.00	11.00	.....	18.00	.....	18.00	.....	18.00	.....
23	16.00	14.00	13.00	9.00	22.00	.....	18.00	.....	18.00	.....
26	12.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	20.00	18.00	18.00	16.50	.....	.....
28	15.00	.....	15.00	13.00	.....	.....	16.50	.....	16.50	.....
30	19.00	9.50	17.00	12.00	16.50	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....
35	20.00	12.00	17.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.50	.....
36	16.50	.....	19.50	.....	20.00	19.00	19.00	16.50	18.00	16.50
40	16.50	.....	15.50	14.00	20.00	18.00	20.00	18.00	20.00	18.00
43	15.00	.....	14.00	10.00	20.00	.....	18.00	.....	18.00	.....
44	19.00	12.00	18.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	.....
45	15.00	.....	15.00	13.50	19.00	.....	18.00	.....	14.00	.....
46	15.00	.....	16.50	13.50	20.00	.....	20.00	12.00	.....	.....
50	18.00	12.00	12.50	.....	20.00	17.00	16.50	12.00	22.00	16.00
51	12.00	.....	18.00	9.00	20.00	.....	18.00	17.00	17.50	.....
55	14.00	8.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....
56	12.00	.....	22.50	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	18.00	9.00	16.40	13.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	22.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	15.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	13.00	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The "loom fixers," who are always men, are the only skilled employees who work by the day; weavers are so employed at times when experimenting or working out new designs.

Other branches of labor mostly performed by beginners and learners are, with the weekly earnings reported for them as follows:

Winders	.....	from \$8.00 to \$10.00
Winders' helpers	.....	" 5.00 to 7.25
Quillers	.....	" 6.00 to 8.00
Quillers' helpers	.....	" 5.00
Pickers	.....	" 5.00 to 8.00
Spinners	.....	" 7.00 to 10.00
Reelers	.....	" 5.50 to 6.00

In the broad silk and ribbon mills, the weavers, loom fixers, twisters, and warpers constitute approximately two-thirds of the total working force. In these skilled branches of the industry, women are employed in approximately the following proportions: Broad silk weaving, 38 per cent; ribbon weaving, 48 per cent., and warpers, 42 per cent. The loom fixers are all men.

The statistics of employment in the several branches of the silk industry for 1912 shows the total number of persons employed to have been 29,132; of these, 21,927 were engaged in the broad silk and ribbon mills, 1,397 in the throwing establishments, and 5,808 in the dye houses. Divided as to sex and age, 16,054, or 55.2 per cent. of the total number employed are men 16 years old and over; 12,265, or 42.0 per cent. are women 16 years old and over, and 813, or 2.8 per cent., are children below the age of 16 years.

The weekly earnings quoted above, are for a steady, uninterrupted week's work; if calculated on the experience of an entire year, the amount would, for obvious reasons, be much smaller. The average yearly earnings in the

broad silk and ribbon mills during the year 1912, was \$508.62, and in the dye houses, \$589.88.

In 1911, the average yearly earnings in the broad silk and ribbon mills was \$497.94, and in the dye houses, \$563.62; the increases for the year 1912 were therefore, \$10.68, or 2.1 per cent. for the mill employes, and \$26.26, or 4.6 per cent. for the dye house workers. These averages are obtained by dividing the total aggregate amount paid in wages during the year to actual wage earners by the average number of such wage earners, men, women, and children employed during the same period of time.

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 Sept. 30, 1913.

This feature of the Bureau's annual report—first introduced twelve years ago, was intended to become a compendium of information relating to the widest possible range of occurrences that influence in any way the circumstances and surroundings of wage earners employed in all forms of productive industry throughout the state. The purpose in view was to present in condensed and yet sufficiently comprehensive form, a record of things projected or accomplished on these lines each year, for the information of all who may be interested in the great sociological movement of our times.

The chronology, through successive yearly extensions of the field covered and improvements in the manner of presenting the data, has become in a very real sense an industrial history of the state continued from year to year, each issue containing for the time which it covers, a record of accidents to workmen while on duty; permanent or temporary suspension of work in factories; increases or decreases in working time and wages; new manufacturing plants erected and old ones enlarged; damage to manufacturing plants by fire or flood; trade and labor unions organized, and the strikes and lockouts that have occurred during the year.

The continued publication, one year after another, of the names of wage workers who were either killed or seriously injured while in the discharge of their duties, together with such details of these accidents as were necessary to show where responsibility for them rested, furnished a basis for the agitation in favor of a more just and equitable regulation of the relations of master and servant than was provided by the common law doctrine on that subject, and the inspiration that carried it to a successful issue, was drawn largely from the facts and figures laid before the public through the medium of this chapter. Begun nearly fourteen years ago when the inability of the common law to meet the requirements of modern industrial conditions was recognized by comparatively few employers or wage earners, these annual presentations of the steadily increasing list of casualties, has slowly but surely brought about a

general realization of the cruel injustice of the old order of things and awakened the public conscience to the necessity of a radical change in the law.

The list of accidents and their causes as presented in the chronology, provides a reliable guide as to the features of factory and workshop conditions most productive of accidents, and of course indicate thereby where the proper remedial measures should be applied.

The strikes and lockouts of the year is among the most interesting of the topics presented in the chronology. The ordinary strikes of which there were 115, are given in this chapter with all essential details, such as location, industry, duration, cause or object, and wage loss. The great Paterson silk strike, extraordinary in all its features because of its long duration and the colossal losses to wage earners and employers which it entailed, forms a separate chapter in Part II of this report.

ACCIDENTS TO WORKMEN WHILE ON DUTY.

The accidents to workmen as here presented are divided into two classes—those that resulted in major injuries, including of course the number that resulted in death, and those that caused injuries which, while classified as “minor” were still serious enough to have caused a considerable loss of working time to those who suffered them. These two classes of injured persons are again subdivided into six occupational or trade groups, which show the number that occurred among “factory and workshop” wage earners; among “building and construction” workmen; among “tunnelmen, miners and excavators;” “transportation” employes; “linemen and other electrical workers,” and among workmen engaged in occupations designated as “unclassified.”

The table of individual accidents from which the abstracts here presented are compiled is omitted from this report as it has been from that of last year, not because its inclusion is regarded as superfluous, but solely because the limitations of a table do not afford the space required for setting forth the particular circumstances of each separate case. However, the display of such particulars is not at the present time as important as it was in the early years of the struggle for an advanced employers liability law such as we now have, and all the essential

purposes of the compilation are met by the plan of grouping the accidents according to the causes or agencies responsible for bringing them about.

No claim is made that this presentation includes absolutely all the industrial accidents that occurred during the year, and few persons having any real knowledge of the subject believe that any practicable method can be devised for securing them all, even with the aid of a compulsory law. Employers and also the families of those who meet with accidental injury, are, in many instances, disinclined to furnish information, possibly for the reason that in some way their respective interests might suffer in the event of the matter coming into court in the form of an action for damages.

In Germany, where a most perfect industrial insurance organization under governmental control has been in existence for twenty-eight years, supported by laws which automatically convert every accident into a claim for compensation, and which obligates employers and others having cognizance of such occurrences to report the same promptly to the proper authorities, it is well known that the entire number for any one year is seldom or never recorded. The fact that many workers, men and women, are without permanent homes and have neither family nor friends to look after claims in case of their being injured, accounts for so many being overlooked. Similar labor conditions here are producing like results with regard to the reporting of accidents. Many hundreds of immigrant laborers of the non English speaking races employed at occupations in which the risk hazard is high, are known to their employers by numbers instead of names; a large proportion of these men are without family connections of any kind in this country, and excepting with a few of their fellow laborers, have no acquaintances whatever. Beyond the requirements of their employment there is very little interest taken in the affairs of these laborers, and doubtless, accidents by which many of them suffer more or less severe injuries and even death, are never reported. It is, however, safe to say that although this compilation may be no nearer perfect than others of its kind, it still most admirably serves the purpose of showing the causes through which industrial accidents occur, indicating at the same time where additional safeguards should be provided. The value of these features is well known to all persons engaged in the humane work of endeavoring to reduce the burden of suffering borne by the wage

earner which has been and still is, but to a less extent, the one great deplorable incident of our industrial development. Besides which this is the only publication issued by the state from which such information can be obtained.

The series of tables which accompany this presentation are divided into two classes, those dealing with and showing the details relating to "major injuries," and those presenting the data relative to "minor injuries."

SUMMARY TABLE NO. I.—MAJOR ACCIDENTS AND THEIR CAUSES.

This table shows for the combined industrial groups, the number of accidents resulting in major injuries that occurred during the twelve months ending September 30, 1913, all of which are classified under headings that indicate as accurately as possible the various causes or agencies responsible for bringing them about. The number attributable to each cause or agency with the number resulting in death, is given for all the industry groups combined.

Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents that Occurred During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1913.

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

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.			
	Number killed or who died of injuries after accident.	Number seriously injured.	Total number killed and seriously injured.
Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus.	15	133	148
Elevators, derricks, cranes and other lifting apparatus.	31	50	81
Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions etc.	10	20	30
Inflammable and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc.	7	50	57
Collapse and downfall of material.	20	135	155
Collapse of scaffolds, ladders, buildings, trestles, etc.	11	45	56
Collapse of and falls into excavations, caissons, trenches, etc.	11	20	31
Falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, trestles, etc.	28	159	187
Falls into oil tanks, tubs of boiling water, dyes, chemicals.	4	8	12
Falls from chimneys, smokestacks, tanks, etc.	2	2	2
Falls through hatchways, etc.	6	8	14
Falls through breaking of electric wire poles.	3	16	19
Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.	10	11	21
Vehicles—falls from, run over, run down by wagons, truck cars, etc.	11	53	64
Loading and unloading freight and other material by hand.	1	4	5
Hand tools, hammers, hand working machinery, etc.	1	31	32
Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, third rails, etc.	19	26	45
Contact with electrically charged body of fellow workmen.	2	2	2
Woodworking machinery, circular and band saws, etc.	3	17	20
Metal shaping machinery, steam hammers, hand forgings.	2	2	2
Molten metal, spilling of, falling into, etc., burns from other causes.	2	26	28
Bursting of emery wheels, flying pieces of metal, etc.	1	10	11
Water transportation, falls from boats, docks, bridges, etc.	16	8	24
Water transportation, caught in engines, propelling machinery, etc.	1	1	2
All other causes.	23	19	42
Steam railroads, Operating trains.	29	614	643
Yardmen.	10	72	82
Trackmen.	22	272	294
Depot men.	1	49	50
Shopmen.	5	427	432
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.	1	50	51
Other employees.	10	700	710
Totals.	314	3,038	3,352

As shown by the above table, the total number of accidents resulting in serious injuries was 3,352, of which 314 were followed by death, either at the time they occurred or within a short time thereafter. The steam railroads of the State report 2,262 of these accidents as having occurred to persons in their employ, 78, or 3.4 per cent. of which were fatal. The greatest number of casualties with the largest number of fatalities befell the men engaged in the running of trains, such as conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen. The total number of these

groups reported as having met with accidents was 643, of which 29 were killed. Next in importance to the trainmen, comes the "trackmen" with 294 injured of which number 22 were killed. Eighty-two yardmen were injured, 10 of whom were killed. The "shopmen" contributed 432 cases of accidental injury, 5 of which terminated fatally. The causes which produced the greatest number of accidents to railroad men were being struck by, or falls from trains or locomotives, coupling or uncoupling cars, struck by overhead bridges while on top of freight trains, and collisions. These causes were in the order named, accountable for the greatest number of accidental injuries and fatalities.

Of the 1,090 cases of accidental injury reported for the other occupational groups, 236, or 21.6 per cent resulted in death. The very great difference in the percentage of fatalities in these occupations as compared with that of the railroad employes is accounted for by the fact that the list relating to the latter contains all cases of injury that occurred—major and minor, while only those of a really serious nature are entered for the other occupational groups; the "minor injuries" reported by these, are presented in another table.

Among the five occupational groups outside of railroad "transportation," the largest number of casualties were caused by "falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, trestles, etc."; there were 187 accidents from these causes and 28 of them resulted in death. The *collapse* of ladders, scaffolds, trestles, etc., were collectively responsible for 56 accidents, 11 of which were fatal. The killed and injured through these two combinations of causes, were all employed in one or another of the several occupations known as the "building trades," and the victims of the accidents were principally carpenters, painters and roofers. It should be noted that the upwards of 60,000 workmen engaged in these occupations in New Jersey are still without the protection which the same classes of workers enjoy in many other states through the inspection of appliances and the compulsory use of the best and most approved safeguards.

Eighty-one persons were injured through "elevators, derricks, cranes, and other lifting apparatus," 31 of whom died. "Engines, running machinery, and power transmission apparatus"—(belting), caused 148 accidents, 15 of which resulted in the death of those to whom they occurred. "Collapse and downfall of material" caused 155 accidents, 20 of which were followed by death. Thirty persons were injured, of whom 10 died, through accidents to "steam boilers, steam piping, and from explosions."

"Explosive material, powder, dynamite, etc." injured 21 persons, 10 of whom died. Falls into unprotected tanks or tubs of boiling water, oil or chemicals, were responsible for injuries to 12 persons, 4 of whom died.

"Contact with third rails, live wires, and other electric apparatus" shows the largest number of deaths to the total number of accidents; 45 men were injured in this way and 19 of them suffered death.

This table as a whole presents a very comprehensive chart of the appliances, conditions and circumstances, responsible for or connected with, the fatal and the non fatal but serious accidents of the year.

The table which follows is another summary of all fatal and serious accidents, which shows the character and bodily location of the injuries and the number of persons who suffered each.

Major Injuries to Workmen. Results of Accidents Which Occurred During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1913.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1 (a).

All Occupational Groups Included, Except Steam Railroad Transportation

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Work-shops.	Building and construction.	Tunnelmen, Miners, Excavators and other laborers.	Linenmen and other Electrical Workers.	Unclassified.	Total.
Fatal at the time of injury or shortly after.	116	37	18	16	49	236
One leg amputated.	2				2	4
One arm amputated.	10					10
One hand amputated.	7		1			8
One foot amputated.			1			1
One or more fingers amputated.	59	8	1		6	74
One or more toes amputated.	1		2		1	4
Skull fractured.	8	6	3	1	9	27
Skull fractured and one leg broken.			1			1
Skull fractured and one arm broken.		1				1
Skull and both arms fractured and internal injuries.					1	1
Skull and several ribs fractured.	1		1			2
Skull and shoulder blade fractured.					1	1
Skull fractured and nose broken.	1					1
Skull fractured and concussion of brain.	1				1	2
Skull fractured and internal injuries.		1				1
Spine fractured.		1				1
Both arms broken.	1	1		1		3
Both arms, one leg and several ribs broken.			1			1
Both arms and several ribs broken.					1	1
Both arms broken and internal injuries.					1	1
One arm broken.	15	10	1	2	3	31
One arm and one leg broken.		3				3
One arm and one or more ribs broken.	1					1
One arm, nose and chin fractured and internal injuries.				1		1
One arm and shoulder blade fractured.	2					2

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1 (a)—(Continued).

	Factories and Work-shops.	Building and construction.	Tunnelmen, Miners, Excavators and other Laborers.	Linemen and other Electrical Workers.	Unclassified.	Total.
One arm broken, foot crushed and internal injuries....	1	..	..	..	..	1
One arm broken and internal injuries.....	1	1	..	..	1	3
Both legs broken.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
One leg broken.....	25	31	12	5	20	93
One leg and shoulder blade broken and internal injuries.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
One leg and several ribs broken.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
One leg and knee cap broken.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
One leg broken and internal injuries.....	1	1	..	..	2	4
One thigh broken.....	2	..	1	..	..	3
One or more ribs broken.....	14	17	4	..	7	42
One or more ribs and one ankle broken.....	..	1	..	..	1	2
One or more ribs broken and one ankle dislocated.....	..	1	..	..	1	2
One or more ribs broken and internal injuries.....	..	2	..	..	..	2
Collar bone broken.....	..	2	..	..	1	3
Collar bone and shoulder blade fractured.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Collar bone broken and internal injuries.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ear severed.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
One hip broken.....	..	3	..	..	1	4
One hip, ribs and wrist broken.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
One shoulder blade broken.....	4	1	..	..	1	6
One shoulder blade broken and internal injuries.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
One shoulder blade and jaw bone broken.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Jaw bone broken.....	..	..	1	1	1	3
Jaw bone broken and internal injuries.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Nose broken.....	1	2	1	..	..	4
One kneecap broken.....	1	1	..	..	1	3
Both ankles broken.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
One ankle broken and one foot crushed.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
One ankle broken.....	5	8	1	..	2	16
One wrist broken.....	2	2	..	..	1	5
One wrist and one elbow broken.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
One wrist broken and one wrist sprained.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
One or more fingers broken.....	3	..	..	..	..	3
One or more toes broken.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Body crushed.....	2	..	..	..	..	2
Both legs crushed.....	1	2	..	..	..	3
Both feet crushed.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
One leg crushed.....	1	2	..	..	..	3
One foot crushed.....	26	3	3	..	10	42
One hand crushed.....	26	..	3	..	4	33
One arm crushed.....	4	..	..	..	1	5
One or more fingers crushed.....	26	1	2	..	3	32
One or more toes crushed.....	7	..	2	..	2	11
One shoulder dislocated.....	3	1	2	2	..	8
One leg sprained.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
One elbow dislocated.....	1	..	..	..	1	2
One wrist dislocated.....	1	3	..	..	..	4
One ankle dislocated.....	2	5	..	1	4	12
Both ankles dislocated.....	..	2	..	..	..	2
One knee dislocated.....	..	..	1	..	..	1
Head lacerated.....	4	..	..	..	1	5
Scalp lacerated.....	2	4	2	..	1	9
Scalp torn from head.....	2	..	..	..	..	2
Body lacerated.....	5	..	..	..	..	5
One leg lacerated.....	1	..	..	..	1	2
One arm lacerated.....	2	..	..	..	..	2
One foot lacerated.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
One hand lacerated.....	3	..	..	..	..	3
One or more fingers lacerated.....	2	..	..	..	..	2
Head injured.....	2	2	..	..	..	4
Head and body injured.....	8	3	3	3	5	22
Head and shoulder injured.....	..	5	..	..	..	5
Back sprained.....	6	1	..	1	..	8

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1 (a)—(Continued).

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Work-shops.	Building and construction.	Tunnelmen, Miners, Excavators and other Laborers.	Linenmen and other Electrical Workers.	Unclassified.	Total.
Head and body burned by fire or acid.	12				2	14
Body burned by fire or acid.	5					5
Body, hands and legs burned by fire or acid.	11					11
Face burned by fire or acid.	6	3			2	11
Face and both arms burned by fire or acid.	8					8
One leg burned by fire.			1			1
Both legs burned by fire.	2					2
One arm burned by fire.	2					2
Both arms burned by acid.	2	1				3
Arm and legs burned by acid.	1					1
Face and legs burned, eyesight injured.	1					1
One hand burned by fire.	3	1				4
One foot burned by fire.	5				1	6
Body scalded by hot water and steam.	4				3	7
Face, arms and legs scalded.	1					1
Face and both hands scalded.			2		1	3
Both feet scalded.	6				1	7
Both arms scalded.	5					5
Face, hands and body burned by live wire.					1	1
Body, arms and legs burned by live wire.					1	1
Both arms and shoulders burned by live wire.				2		2
Both hands burned by live wire.			8			8
One hand burned by live wire.			1	4		5
One leg burned by live wire.				1		1
Arms and legs burned by live wire.				2		2
Eyesight wholly or partly destroyed.	11	1			2	14
Eyesight destroyed, three fingers blown off.			1			1
Partially asphyxiated.			6		1	7
Blood poisoning following injury.	2					2
Paralysis following injury.		2	1			3
Concussion of brain.	3	1	1	1	1	7
Concussion of brain and internal injuries.		2				2
Spinal injuries.		6			1	7
Internal injuries.	11	18	9	4	7	49
Spinal and internal injuries.		1				1
Otherwise seriously injured.	10	2	2	3	3	20
Total number of major injuries.	539	219	92	60	180	1,090

The above table shows in simple and concise form the character of the injuries suffered as a result of the "major" accidents reported for each of the five occupational groups. The steam railroad employes for reasons before stated, are not included. The classification by cause of injury is shown on the parallel lines, and the perpendicular columns show the same by occupational groups.

The results of accidents are shown in the order of the degree of disability which they seem likely to cause. Naturally therefore those having a fatal termination, of which there were 236, are given first. There were 4 cases in which the victim suffered "amputation of one leg"; 10 of one arm; 8 lost one hand; 1 lost

one foot; 74 suffered the amputation of one or more fingers; and 27 sustained fractures of the skull.

The most numerous class of injuries reported is "one leg broken," of which the table shows 93 cases; 49 suffered "internal injuries," and 14 unfortunates had their eyesight totally or partly destroyed. There were 31 cases of "one arm broken," and 42 of "fractured ribs."

It seems profitless to repeat here the figures of the table which show the distressful toll of suffering paid by the wage earner during the year's operation of industry; all the facts of the grim record stand out in the table with a clearness that could not be improved or made more impressive than they are now.

The table shows a total of 125 separate or combination varieties of injuries as having been suffered by the wage earners engaged in the five occupational groups under which all the injured are classified. The number for each group is as follows:

Total number of serious accidents—all occupational groups, 1,090.

Number of these that occurred in "factories and workshops"—593, of which 116, or 19.6 per cent. were fatal.

Number that occurred in "building and construction," 219, of which 37, or 17.0 per cent. were fatal.

Number that occurred among "tunnelmen, miners, excavators, etc., 92, of which 18, or 19.5 per cent. were fatal.

Number that occurred among "linemen, and other electrical workers," 60, of which 16, or 26.6 per cent. were fatal.

Number that occurred among workmen in "unclassified occupations," 180, of whom 49, or 27.2 per cent. were fatal.

Forty-nine and five-tenths (49.5) per cent. of all the accidents resulting in serious injuries, occurred in "factories and workshops"; 20.0 per cent. occurred in "building and construction"; 8.5 per cent. occurred among "tunnelmen, miners, etc."; 5.5 per cent. occurred among "linemen and other electrical workers"; and 16.5 per cent. occurred in the unclassified occupations.

The accidents which produced fatal results are divided among the five occupational groups in the following proportions: Factories and workshops, 49.1 per cent; "building and construction," 15.7 per cent; "tunnelmen, miners, etc.," 7.8 per cent; "linemen and other electrical workers," 6.7 per cent; and "unclassified," 20.7 per cent.

Fifty-nine factory and workshop operatives out of a total of 74, for all occupational groups lost one or more fingers through unguarded machinery. All the cases of injuries involving the amputation of one arm—ten in number, occurred among factory and workshop employes who were caught in belts or elevators. Of a total of eight cases of injury resulting in the loss of one hand, 7 occurred in "factories and workshops." Of 27 cases of "fractured skull," 8 occurred in "factories and workshops"; 6 in "building and construction"; 9 in "unclassified"; 3 among "tunnelmen, miners, etc," and one among "linemen."

There were 31 cases of "one arm broken," 15 of which are shown to have occurred in "factories and workshops," and 10 in "building and construction." Ninety-three accidents resulted in "one leg broken," divided among the five occupational groups as follows: "Factory and workshop," 25; "building and construction," 31; "tunnelmen, miners, etc," 12; "linemen, and other electrical workers," 5; and the unclassified occupations, 20.

"One hand crushed"; "one foot crushed" and "one or more toes crushed," were the results following 107 accidents of a serious character, 78 of which were suffered by factory and workshop employes. There were 14 cases of head and body burned by fire or acid, 12 of which are charged to factories and workshops. In fact, as already pointed out, the factory and workshop industries of the state, are responsible for approximately one-half of all the accidents having serious results that appear in this compilation, under the five occupational headings, and these have in their turn produced one-half of all the cases that resulted fatally.

The foregoing summary tables (No. 1 and 1A) show, as already explained, the causes which brought about the accidents, and the conditions under which they occurred. The tables that follow present a compilation of the accidents of the year which produced only "minor injuries."

Table No. 2, shows the accidents by causes, and also by occupational groups, the first are shown on the paralld lines and the second on the upright columns. The total number of "minor" injuries is 468, of which 204, or 43.6 per cent. are charged to "factories and workshops"; 118, or 25.2 per cent. to "building and construction"; 46, or 1.0 per cent. to "tunnelmen, miners, etc."; 15, or 3.2 per cent. to "linemen and other electrical workers"; and 85, or 18. per cent. to unclassified occupations.

"Falls from ladders, scaffolds, trestles, buildings, etc." were responsible for 117 minor injuries; "collapse and downfall of material" in one or another form caused 80, and inflammable gases and acid material caused 57. In all, the table shows only 16 specified causes of minor injuries, while the table of major, or serious injuries, shows a distribution among 125 distinct causes.

Table No. 3 shows the minor injuries classified according to the bodily location of the injuries suffered.

Table No. 4, the last of the series dealing with accidents to workmen while on duty, shows the cases resulting in major and minor injuries for the five occupational groups, together with those reported by the steam transportation lines.

TABLE No. 2.

Minor Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending, September 30, 1913.

ALL INDUSTRIES.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Work-shops.	Building and construction.	Tunnelmen, Miners, Excavators and other Laborers.	Linemen and other Electrical Workers.	Unclassified.	Totals.
Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus.....	26					26
Elevators, derricks, cranes, hoists and other lifting apparatus.....	7	2	1		2	12
Steam boilers, steam piping, boiling water, explosions, etc.....	6		1			7
Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.....	1			2		3
Inflammable and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc.....	32	2	9		14	57
Collapse and downfall of material.....	47	21	3	1	8	80
Collapse of excavations, fall of material in mines, trenches, sewers, etc.....			22			22
Falls from ladders, scaffolds, buildings, trestles, etc.....	28	75	1		13	117
Vehicles—falls from, run over or down by, wagons, trolley cars, etc.....			5	1	30	36
Railway operation—run over, fell from or struck by, engines, etc.....		1				1
Loading and unloading freight, material, etc.....	1				5	6
Hand tools, hand worked machinery, etc.....	18	8	3		2	31
Woodworking machinery, circular saws, shapers, etc.....	7	2			2	11
Metal shaping machinery, steam hammers, hand forgings, etc.....	8		1			9
Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, etc., falls from telegraph poles.....				11		11
Burns.....	13	4			4	21
Other causes.....	10	3			5	18
	204	118	46	15	85	468

TABLE No. 3.

Minor Accidents, Classification According to Bodily Location of Injury.

INJURIES TO	Number of Injuries
Hands.....	67
Feet.....	29
Legs.....	35
Arms.....	26
Head.....	75
Body.....	53
Back.....	20
Shoulder.....	9
Head and body.....	52
Shock.....	11
Internal injuries (including partial asphyxiation by gas).....	31
Eyes.....	10
Hands and face.....	14
Stomach.....	10
Side.....	14
Other injuries.....	12
	468

TABLE No. 4.

Major and Minor Accidents, by Occupational Groups.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Accidents that Caused :			Total No. Killed and Injured.
	Death.	Major Injuries.	Minor Injuries.	
Factory and workshop operatives.....	116	423	204	743
Building and construction workmen.....	37	182	118	337
Tunnelmen, miners, excavators, etc.....	18	74	46	138
Linemen and other electrical workers.....	16	44	15	75
Unclassified wage earners.....	49	131	85	265
Totals—Five occupational groups.....	236	854	468	1,558
Accidents reported by steam railroad lines.....	78			2,262
Totals—All occupational groups.....	314	854	468	3,820

As shown by this last table, the total number of accidents resulting in "death," "major injuries" and "minor injuries," including those reported for the steam railroads, is 3,820. Of these, 1,558 occurred in the five occupational groups, and 2,265 on the railroads. The total number of deaths is 314, of which 78 were railroad employees, and 236 divided among the other occupational groups.

Of the grand total of accidents of every character, 59.4 per cent. occurred to railroad men; 19.4 per cent. to factory and workshop employes; 8.8 per cent. to men engaged in building and construction; 3.6 per cent. to tunnelmen, miners, etc; 1.9 per cent. to linemen and other electrical workers; and 6.9 per cent. to persons engaged in the unclassified occupations.

TABLE No. 5.

Manufacturing Plants That Have Been Moved From the State, or Closed Permanently During the Year 1912.

The table which follows, shows the number of manufacturing establishments in New Jersey that ceased operating here during the calendar year 1912. The capital invested in these plants, cost value of stock or material used; selling value of goods made or work done; total amount paid in wages; and number of persons employed, as these details were reported for 1911, the last full year these establishments were in operation here.

The table also shows the causes as reported for closing up, the location of the plants, and the character of the industry in which they were engaged.

As shown by the table, we lost 77 manufacturing plants during the year 1912. The various causes assigned for going out of business, are, in the case of 66 of them, all reducable to the simple proposition that they were unable to earn money. The 11 not included in that category were moved from the state—4 to New York; 4 to Pennsylvania; 2 to Massachusetts; and 1 to Rhode Island.

The industry that lost most heavily is the manufacture of silk goods, twenty establishments formerly engaged in which are reported closed. Leather works and foundries come next with a loss of 6 and 5 establishments respectively.

Paterson lost 18 of these plants, fourteen of them silk mills; Newark lost 13; Trenton, 6; Camden and Hoboken, 5 each; Jersey City, 3; New Brunswick, 2; Elizabeth, 1; and twenty-four other locations in the middle counties of the State, one each.

The capital invested in these 77 establishments was \$5,257,039; the value of material used during the year 1911, \$4,178,452; the value of goods made or work done, was, for the same time, \$7,174,051; the amount of wages paid during 1911, was \$1,322,441; and the number of persons employed, 3,034.

TABLE No. 5.

Manufacturing Establishments, Closed Permanently, or Moved From State During the Year 1912.

Number of establishments	77
Capital invested.....	\$5,257,039
Value of material used.....	4,178,452
Value of goods made.....	7,174,051
Amount paid in wages.....	1,344,444
Number of persons employed.....	3,034

CAUSES AS REPORTED, FOR CLOSING UP

Out of business.....	38
Bankrupt.....	10
Receiver.....	10
Insolvent.....	4

TABLE No. 5.—(Continued).

Failed.....	2
In liquidation.....	2
Moved to New York.....	4
Moved to Pennsylvania.....	4
Moved to Massachusetts.....	2
Moved to Rhode Island.....	1
	<hr/> 77
WHERE LOCATED	
Newark.....	13
Paterson.....	18
Trenton.....	6
Camden.....	5
Hoboken.....	5
Jersey City.....	3
New Brunswick.....	2
Elizabeth.....	1
Other locations.....	24
	<hr/> 77
CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.	
Silk.....	20
Leather.....	6
Foundries.....	5
Metal goods.....	4
Sash, doors and blinds.....	3
Brick and terra cotta.....	3
Leather goods.....	2
Machinery.....	2
Art tiles.....	2
Pottery.....	2
Hats.....	2
Clothing.....	2
Food products.....	2
Trunks and traveling bags.....	2
Twenty others representing one industry each.....	20
	<hr/> 77

TABLE No. 6.

Increases and Decreases in Working Hours and Wages, During the Twelve Months Ending, September 30, 1913.

The purpose of this compilation is to show the general trend of working time and wages throughout the state, by making a record of such changes as occur in either respect. As shown by the table, the number of establishments reporting variations from the wage or working schedules of last year, is 29. Of these, 18 were increases of wage rates ranging from one cent to four and one-half cents per hour, or increases of piece prices which vary from 5 to 15 per cent. There were no decreases in wage rates, but there were two instances in which the working schedule had been reduced from six to, in one case five days and in the other to four days per week, with of course, proportionate reductions in the earnings of employees.

In one establishment an increase of wages was allowed with a reduction of working time to the extent of one hour per week, another reduced working time from ten hours per day down to eight without making any change in wages. Only one establishment reports an absolute reduction of working time because

of slackness in the demand for its product, while three concerns report the employment of an extra force to work every night except Saturday, and one reports working overtime until nine o'clock, five nights in the week. Among the concerns reporting, are two that announce a full resumption of work after having been closed for two months and more.

The increases in wages were in three instances granted in response to demands, backed up by a more or less plain avowal of an intention to strike in the event of refusal. All the others were given voluntarily and in most cases on the employers' initiative.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 6.

Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours, from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913.

TABLE No. 6—(Continued).

NAME OF FIRM.	Character of Business or Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Date of Increase or Decrease.		Amount of Increase or Decrease.
				Month	Date	
Freight transferers*.....	Handling freight.	Port Morris.....	+	Oct.....	2	Increase in wages of twenty-five (25) cents per day.
Ingersoll-Rand Co.....	Air compressors.	Phillipsburg.....	+	Oct.....	14	Employment of a night force five nights per week until 9 o'clock.
The Atlas Mineral and Machine Co....	Mineral colors...	Lincoln.....	+	Oct.....	15	Employment of a night force five nights per week.
New York Shipbuilding Co.....	Shipbuilding.	Camden.....	-	Oct.....	21	Reduction in working day from 10 to 8 hours without decrease in wages.
Sanitary Potteries.....	Sanitary pottery.	Trenton.....	+	Nov....	1	Average increase of five per cent. for piece work.
Empire Steel and Iron Co.....	Pig iron.....	Oxford.....	+	Nov....	1	Increase in wages of ten per cent.
Painters.....	House painting.	Elizabeth.....	+	Dec....	19	Increase in wages of \$2 per week.
Singer Sewing Machine Co.....	Tool makers.	Elizabeth.....	+	Dec....	23	Increase in wages of from two to eight cents per hour.
Public Service Corp. (female employees)	Clerical.....	Newark.....	+	Jan....	1	Minimum wage scale fixed at \$9 per week.
Steamfitters.....	Steamfitting.	Newark.....	+	Jan....	2	Increase in wages of 60 cents per day and of helpers 25 cents per day.
Telephone operators.....	Operating tele-phones.	Burlington.....	+	Jan....	6	Minimum wage scale fixed at \$9 per week.
Essex Rubber Co.....	Mechanical rubber goods.	Trenton.....	+	Jan....	18	Employment of a night force five nights per week.
Street car employees.....	Operating street cars.....	Phillipsburg.....	+	Feb....	1	Increase in wages of from one to two cents per hour.
American Bridge Co.....	Structural iron work.....	Trenton.....	+	Feb....	22	Increase in daily wage of from ten to twenty-five cents.
Hoff Mining & Realty Improvement Co.....	Mining iron ore...	Wharton.....	+	Mar....	1	Increase in wages of ten per cent.
Star Glass Co., Ltd.....	Glass bottles.....	Medford.....	+	Mar....	7	Employment of a night shift five nights per week.
Ulster Iron Works.....	Bar iron.....	Dover.....	+	Mar....	31	Increase in laborer's wage of fifteen cents per day.
Carpenters.....	Wood working.	Princeton.....	+	May....	1	Increase in wages from \$3.64 to \$4.00 per day.
Barber Asphalt Paving Co. (Machinery).....	Machinery.....	Perth Amboy.....	+	May....	6	Increase in wages of ten per cent. and reduction in hours from fifty-four to fifty.

TABLE No. 6.—(Continued.)

NAME OF FIRM.	Character of Business or Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Date of Increase or Decrease.		Amount of Increase or Decrease.
				Month	Date	
United Lead Mfg. Co. (Machinists) . . .	Machinery.	Perth Amboy. . . .	+	May. . . .	6	Increase in wages of ten per cent. and reduction in hours from fifty-four to fifty.
Dock Workers.	Coal trimming. . .	Perth Amboy. . . .	+	May. . . .	9	Increase in wages of three cents per hour.
F. A. Straus & Co.	Worsted yarns. . .	Trenton.	—	June. . . .	21	Decrease in working time to four days per week.
Bloomfield Mills Co.	Drugs.	Old Bridge.	+	June. . . .	26	Reopened; had been closed two months.
Alpha Portland Cement Co.	Cement.	Alpha.	+	July. . . .	1	Reopened; had been closed.
Central R. R. of N. J (Station agents, baggage masters and freight handlers).	Transportation. . .	. . . . .	+	July. . . .	1	Increase in wages of from ten to twenty-five per cent.
New Jersey & Penn. Transp. Co.	Transportation. . .	Trenton.	+	July. . . .	22	Increase in wages of one cent per hour.
M. Hoagland's Sons Co.	Iron castings. . . .	Rockaway.	—	Aug. . . .	16	To five days per week. Had been working six.
Liondale Bleach, Dye and Print Works.	Textile bleaching, dyeing, etc.	Rockaway.	—	Aug. . . .	16	To four days per week. Had been working six.
Simplex Automobile Co.	Automobile motors.	New Brunswick. . .	+	Sept. . . .	13	To six days per week. Had been working five.

TABLE No. 7.

**New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Establishments Enlarged,
for the Twelve Months Ending, September 30, 1913.**

This table shows the addition to the property used for manufacturing industry that were made and carried out during the year. Most of these were in the form of more or less extensive enlargements of old establishments, but the record contains many new ones also. The names of the firms concerned, location of the works, character of the industry to be carried on, cost of the new plant or the additions made to the old ones, as the case may be, are, with other details of interest, given on the table.

The compilation shows the number of new factory buildings either finished or brought near to completion during the year to have been 22; for four of these the cost could not be ascertained, but the other 18, represented a total outlay of \$423,400, or an average of \$23,512 for each building, not including the equipment of machinery and tools. The number of establishments enlarged or extended by the addition of new buildings or increasing the capacity of old ones, was 84, and the cost of these additions including the necessary new tools and machinery was \$2,088,493, making the total outlay of the year for manufacturing expansion, \$2,511,893.

One of the new buildings is to be rented to manufacturers in floors or lofts with power; 2 are for the manufacture of embroidery and lace; 2 for women's underwear; and 2 for barrels. Other industries represented in the new construction by one building each are: Farm machinery and silos; shoes; baskets; canning foods; womens' outer garments; cigars; insulated wire; chocolates; machinery; finishing leather; hosiery; kerosene carburetors and bleaching and finishing cotton goods.

The number and cost of new plants that came into use in the various cities, towns and villages of the state during the year covered by this compilation, together with the number and cost or enlargements of existing establishments, are shown on the following summary table:

Summary of Factory and Workshop Extension, for the Twelve Months Ending, September 30, 1913.

LOCATION.	Establishments. Number of.		Cost of Improvements. Amount Expended for:		Total.
	New	Old	New Factory Building	Enlargement of Old Plant	
Newark.....	4	43	\$10,000	\$1,236,681	\$1,246,681
Trenton.....	1	7	85,112	85,112	85,112
Elizabeth.....	2	4	36,400	147,800	184,200
New Brunswick.....	1	3	*	35,500	35,500
Perth Amboy.....	2	2	10,000	3,500	13,500
Camden.....	1	2	55,000	74,000	129,000
South River.....	1	2	*	13,900	13,900
Lambertville.....	1	1	12,000	17,000	29,000
Mt. Holly.....		2		27,000	27,000
Red Bank.....		2		19,000	19,000
Kenilworth.....		2		15,500	15,500
Hawthorne.....	1		160,000		160,000
Sayreville.....		1		110,000	110,000
West New York.....	1		75,000		75,000
Phillipsburg.....		1		75,000	75,000
Bayonne.....		1		60,000	60,000
Maurer.....	1		40,000		40,000
East Orange.....		1		35,000	35,000
East Millstone.....		1		25,000	25,000
Paterson.....		1		20,000	20,000
Freehold.....		1		20,000	20,000
Fords.....		1		20,000	20,000
Irvington.....		1		12,000	12,000
Jamesburg.....	1		10,000		10,000
Gloucester City.....		1		10,000	10,000
Helmetta.....		1		10,000	10,000
Hampton.....	1		10,000		10,000
Beverly.....		1		8,000	8,000
Burlington.....	1		5,000		5,000
Somerville.....		1		5,000	5,000
Garwood.....		1		3,500	3,500
Boonton.....	1		*		
Asbury Park.....	1		*		
Pennington.....	1		*		
Medford.....	1		*		
Total.....	22	84	\$423,400	\$2,088,493	\$2,511,893

*Cost of improvements not reported.

As shown by the above table, the city of Newark is credited with four new plants, and a very extensive enlargement of forty-three previously existing establishments. The amount invested in factory expansion during the year in this, the largest center of manufacturing industry in the State, was \$1,246,681, or 49.6 per cent. of the total for the entire State. Elizabeth comes next with a total of \$184,200 for new construction and enlargement, principally the latter, as will be seen by the table.

Other cities and towns showing large outlays for industrial purposes are: Camden, \$129,000; Hawthorne, \$160,000; and Sayreville, \$110,000. Thirty-one other municipalities distributed through the middle counties of the state for the most part, report sums invested in factory extension during the year which range from \$3,500 at Garwood, to \$85,112 at Trenton.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 7.

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913.

Character of improvements.		When Made		Cost	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works
New	Old	Month	Date				
	Old	Oct. . . .	3	\$3,000	Standard Underground Cable Co.	Insulated wire and cables.	Perth Amboy
	Old	Oct. . . .	12	13,750	The Trenton Potteries Co.	Sanitary earthenware.	Trenton.
New		Oct. . . .	12	2,500	Bernstein Bros.	To rent for manufacturing.	Newark
	Old	Oct. . . .	12	5,000	A. Fishman Hat Co.	Hats.	Newark.
	Old	Oct. . . .	14	5,000	Somerville Iron Works.	Soil pipes and fittings.	Somerville.
	Old	Oct. . . .	20	10,000	National Carbonic Gas Co.	Carbonic gas.	Newark.
	Old	Oct. . . .	29	500	Marcy Foundry Co.	Plumbers' castings.	Perth Amboy.
	Old	Nov. . . .	2	6,405	The R. Neumann Hardware Co.	Metal novelties.	Newark.
New		Nov. . . .	6	10,000	The Conservation Co.	Farm machinery and silos.	Hampton.
	Old	Nov. . . .	16	3,000	Universal Caster and Foundry Co.	Furniture casters.	Newark.
	Old	Nov. . . .	16	12,000	Irvington Mfg. Co.	Hardware.	Irvington.
	Old	Nov. . . .	16	110,000	Sayre & Fisher Co.	Brick.	Sayreville.
	Old	Nov. . . .	23	60,000	C. Trefz Brewery.	Lager beer.	Newark.
	Old	Dec. . . .	2	4,862	Maddock Pottery Co.	Chinaware.	Trenton.
	Old	Dec. . . .	6	10,300	Bissett Brick Co.	Brick.	South River.
	Old	Dec. . . .	13	20,000	Fords Porcelain Works.	Porcelain ware.	Fords.
	Old	Dec. . . .	14	100,000	The Atha Tool Co.	Artisans' tools.	Newark.
	Old	Dec. . . .	21	12,000	Universal Shear and Novelty Co.	Light hardware.	Newark.
New		Dec. . . .	21		Southermer & Stern.	Embroidery and lace.	Boonton.
	Old	Dec. . . .	21	75,000	The Canister Co.	Cans.	Phillipsburg.
New		Dec. . . .	28	10,000	Jamesburg Shoe Co.	Shoes.	Jamesburg.
	Old	Dec. . . .	31	17,000	Sigmund Eisner.	Uniforms.	Red Bank.
	Old	Dec. . . .	31	2,000	J. W. Mount Co.	Automobile bodies.	Red Bank.
	Old	Dec. . . .	31	10,000	Newark Wrapping Machine Co.	Wrapping machines.	Newark.
New		Jan. . . .	4	4,000	Camden Curtain and Embroidery Co.	Lace curtains and en broideries.	Camden.
	Old	Jan. . . .	8	5,000	H. R. Lindabury & Son.	Baskets.	Burlington.
	Old	Jan. . . .	14	7,500	Wright Chemical Co.	Chemicals.	Kenilworth.
	Old	Jan. . . .	18	30,000	Lovell-McConnell Mfg. Co.	Klaxon warning signals.	Newark.
	Old	Jan. . . .	18	85,000	Baker & Co., Inc.	Platinum wire.	Newark.

TABLE No. 7.—(Continued).

Character of improvements.		When Made		Cost	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
Old	New	Month	Date				
	Old	Jan.	18	5,000	A. M. Rosenberg.	Hats.	Newark.
	Old	Jan.	18	20,000	Balbach Smelting and Refining Co.	Smelting and refining.	Newark.
	Old	Jan.	25	6,000	Leather and Patent Cloth Novelty Co.	Leather.	Newark.
	Old	Jan.	25	9,676	John J. Jackson Co.	Silversmith supplies.	Newark.
New		Jan.	25	12,000	Morris Canning Co.	Canning.	Lambertville.
	Old	Jan.	25	40,000	Consolidated Color and Chemical Co.	Colors and chemicals.	Newark.
	Old	Jan.	30	5,000	Harmer Rubber Reclaiming Works.	Rubber.	East Millstone.
	Old	Jan.	31	4,800	Hitchings & Co.	Heating apparatus.	Elizabeth.
New		Feb.	5		Monmouth Skirt Co.	Women's apparel.	Asbury Park.
	Old	Feb.	8	7,000	United Pepsin Gum Co.	Chewing gum.	Newark.
	Old	Feb.	10	4,500	Sherwin-Williams Co.	Paints and varnishes.	Newark.
	Old	Feb.	11	20,000	Charles Sandberg & Bro.	Underwear.	Freehold.
New		Feb.	11		Epsetin & Levy	Underwear.	South River.
New		Feb.	18		Acme Underwear Co.	Underwear.	New Brunswick.
New		Feb.	18		Automobile Leather Mfg. Co.	Leather.	Newark.
	Old	Feb.	18	7,000	Cawley, Clark & Co.	Paints and dry colors.	Newark.
New		Feb.	21	5,000	Gluck Bros.	Barrels.	Perth Amboy.
	Old	Feb.	22	8,000	Beverly Underwear Co.	Knit underwear.	Beverly.
New		Feb.	24		Bayuk Bros. Co.	Cigars.	New Brunswick.
New		Feb.	25		Peerless Insulated Wire and Cable Co.	Insulated wire.	Pennington.
	Old	Feb.	25	12,910	Thatcher Furnace Co.	Steam and hot water boilers.	Newark.
	Old	Mar.	5	17,000	Royle & Pillington Co.	Upholstery goods.	Mt. Holly.
	Old	Mar.	10	8,500	I. J. Lewis Cigar Mfg. Co.	Cigars.	Newark.
New		Mar.	21	5,000	Benjamin Jarns.	Patterns.	Newark.
	Old	Mar.	21	10,000	Kaufherr & Siegel.	Leather.	Newark.
	Old	Mar.	21	3,000	Newark Embroidery Works.	Embroideries and handkerchiefs.	Newark.
	Old	Mar.	24	10,000	The George W. Helm Co.	Snuff.	Helmetta.
	Old	Mar.	30	10,000	R. C. Chance's Sons.	Tomato ketchups.	Mt. Holly.
	Old	Mar.	30	3,500	The Kilbourn Mfg. Corp.	Knitting machinery.	New Brunswick.
	Old	Mar.	30	3,600	George Schlegel.	Embroideries and handkerchiefs.	South River.
	Old	Mar.	30	50,000	Barclay Corset Co.	Corsets.	Newark.
	Old	April.	9	30,000	J. L. Mott Co.	Sanitary plumbing and fittings.	Trenton.
	Old	April.	10	35,000	Howard Miniature Lamp Co.	Miniature electric lamps.	East Orange.
	Old	April.	14	73,850	Eclipse Tanning Co.	Leather.	Newark.
	Old	April.	14	6,000	The Rosendale-Reddaway Belting and Hose Co.	Belting.	Newark.

Old	April..	14	25,000	Globe Art Mfg. Co.	Silver deposit ware.	Newark.
Old	April..	28	19,200	Newark Boxboard Co.	Boxboard.	Newark.
Old	April..	28	3,000	Fitz Gibbon & Crisp, Inc.	Auto bodies.	Trenton.
Old	April..	30	17,000	Smith & Son's Co.	Wire hair pins and paper boxes.	Lambertville.
Old	May..	5	75,000	The Singer Mfg. Co.	Sewing machines.	Elizabeth.
New	May..	9	55,000	W. T. Wescott Candy Co.	Chocolates.	Camden.
Old	May..	17	5,700	Verona Chemical Co.	Chemicals.	Newark.
Old	May..	24	50,000	Diehl Manufacturing Co.	Electric apparatus.	Elizabeth.
Old	May..	24	1,800	American Leather Mfg. Co.	Leather.	Newark.
Old	May..	25	3,500	National Boiler Co.	House heating boilers.	Garwood.
Old	May..	29	125,000	Barlow Foundry Co.	Gray iron castings.	Newark.
Old	June..	15	6,000	M. Straus & Sons.	Leather.	Newark.
New	June..	15	40,000	Barber Asphalt Paving Co.	Barrels.	Maurer.
New	June..	15	36,400	F. L. Smith & Co.	Machinery.	Elizabeth.
Old	June..	15	4,000	The Hanson & Van Winkle Co.	Dynamos.	Newark.
Old	June..	25	18,000	Waclark Wire Co.	Insulating copper wire.	Elizabeth.
Old	June..	28	85,000	General Electric Co.	Incandescent lamps.	Newark.
New	June..	28	2,500	Anthony Jacobetti.	Finishing leather.	Newark.
Old	June..	28	12,000	Louis Sachs.	Steel plates.	Newark.
Old	July..	1	7,000	Ringwalt Linoleum Works.	Linoleum.	New Brunswick.
Old	July..	5	10,000	The Robinson-Roder Co.	Matresses.	Newark.
Old	July..	12	5,000	Hanovia Chemical Co.	Chemicals.	Newark.
Old	July..	12	20,000	Woven Steel Hose and Wire Co.	Mechanical rubber goods.	Trenton.
Old	July..	12	20,000	Prescott & Waywell.	Winding, warping and quilling.	Paterson.
Old	July..	21	6,500	Tiffany & Co.	Silverware.	Newark.
Old	July..	26	25,000	Kaltenback & Stephens.	Silk ribbons.	Newark.
New	July..	31	75,000	Solomon & Newman.	Embroideries.	West New York.
Old	July..	31	25,000	E. R. Squibb & Sons.	Chemicals.	New Brunswick.
New	Aug..	8	.....	The Powell Knitting Co.	Hosiery.	Medford.
Old	Aug..	8	60,000	The Standard Oil Co.	Petroleum products.	Bayonne.
Old	Aug..	14	70,000	Keystone Leather Co.	Leather.	Camden.
Old	Aug..	14	4,500	Empire Rubber Co.	Rubber goods.	Trenton.
Old	Aug..	23	110,000	Wardsworth Chocolate Co.	Confectionery.	Newark.
Old	Aug..	23	3,850	International Oxygen Co.	Oxygen and hydrogen gas.	Newark.
Old	Aug..	23	9,000	Essex Rubber Co.	Rubber goods.	Trenton.
Old	Aug..	24	200,000	Whitehead & Hoag Co.	Advertising specialties.	Newark.
Old	Aug..	25	8,000	Kenilworth Mfg. Co.	Trousers.	Kenilworth.
Old	Aug..	30	2,500	Siegwart Beam Co. of America.	Cement products.	Newark.
Old	Sept..	6	5,500	Igoe Bros.	Wire and wire nails.	Newark.
New	Sept..	16	5,000	Hampton Kerosene Carburetor Co.	Carburetors.	Perth Amboy.
Old	Sept..	17	10,000	The Hinde-Dauch Paper Co.	Waterproof jute paper.	Glooucester City.
New	Sept..	28	160,000	Wagaraw Bleaching and Finishing Co.	Bleaching and finishing.	Hawthorne.
\$2,511,893						

TABLE No. 8.

Damage to Manufacturing Plants by Fire and Flood, Twelve Months Ending, September 30, 1913.

This compilation shows the separate properties used for manufacturing purposes that were destroyed by fire during the twelve months covered by the record. The date on which the fire occurred, name of the firm concerned, location of the property, character of the industry carried on, and the money equivalent of the damage done, are given separately for each establishment reporting fires. The total number of fires for the year as shown by the table is 117, which is precisely the same as that shown by the record of 1912, to have occurred that year. The total aggregate loss was \$2,983,311, and the individual fires caused losses ranging from \$100 to \$607,000 each. The total aggregate loss for 1913 exceeds that for 1912, by \$497,021.

The next preceding table (No. 7) shows that \$2,511,893 was added to the total value of property in use for manufacturing purposes, during the year covered by this compilation; deducting this amount from the value of factory property destroyed by fire during the same period, shows a net loss for the year of property used for industrial purposes, amounting to \$381,418.

As a matter of course, the greater number of fires occurred in the larger industrial centers where factories are most numerous. The record for Newark was 30 fires with a total loss of \$460,379; that for Trenton was 16 fires, total loss \$214,184; Jersey City, 11 fires, total loss, \$139,589; Perth Amboy, 5 fires, total loss, \$42,869; Bayonne, 4 fires, total loss, \$313,390; New Brunswick, 4 fires, total loss, \$101,863; Paterson, 4 fires, total loss, \$50,303; Camden, 4 fires, total loss, \$21,603; Hoboken, 3 fires, total loss, \$34,920.

Thirty-four fires occurred in other cities and towns, but practically all of them were small as far as the value of property destroyed was concerned.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 8.

Manufacturing Plants Damaged or Destroyed by Fire or Flood, from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913.

NAME OF FIRM.	When Fire Occurred		Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Amount of Loss, on				
	Month	Date			Building	Machinery and tools	Material	Finished Product	Total
E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co.	Oct.	5	High explosives.	Gibbstown.	\$15,500		\$1,980		\$17,480
McKinnon Rockaway Axe Co.	Oct.	5	Axes.	Rockaway.	111				111
Chris. Orthen.	Oct.	7	Shirtwaists and wrappers.	Jersey City.	450	\$146	3,000	\$970	4,566
Maltbie Chemical Co.	Oct.	15	Chemicals.	Newark.	2,388	3,043		13,029	18,460
W. M. Crane Co.	Oct.	24	Gas ranges and iron castings.	Jersey City.	100				100
Harmer Rubber Reclaiming Works.	Oct.	28	Reclaimed rubber.	East Millstone.					65,000
Woodside Sterling Silver Novelty Co.	Nov.	4	Silverware.	Newark.	500		4,000	750	5,250
Vulcan Detinning Co.	Nov.	8	Sash weights.	Sewaren.	35,000	80,000	9,500		124,500
New Hampton Shoddy Mills.	Nov.	9	Shoddies.	New Hampton.	500	425	250		1,175
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co.	Nov.	14	Terra Cotta.	Perth Amboy.	100	50	180		330
Fidelity Silk Co.	Nov.	18	Silks.	Paterson.				1,000	1,000
Fitz Gibbons & Crisp Co.	Nov.	19	Carriages, wagons and auto bodies.	Trenton.	600		800	4,000	5,400
Kearney Hat Works.	Nov.	30	Hats.	Newark.					40,000
Joseph N. Courtade.	Nov.	30	Piano cases.	Hoboken.					30,000
Cook's Linoleum Co.	Dec.	2	Oilcloth and linoleum.	Trenton.	162			1,617	1,779
Tidewater Oil Co.	Dec.	12	Petroleum products.	Bayonne.	36,000	67,000	92,000	2,900	197,900
Empire Rubber Mfg. Co.	Dec.	13	Mechanical rubber goods.	Trenton.	311	100	3,314	846	4,571
Bateman Mfg. Co.	Dec.	13	Agricultural implements.	Grenloch.	5,883	7,285	755		13,923
Radel Leather Mfg. Co.	Dec.	13	Leather.	Newark.	1,000	500	3,000		4,500
New Brunswick Brewing Co.	Dec.	16	Lager beer.	New Brunswick.	30,000	30,000	9,000	2,100	71,100
Home Bakeries Co.	Dec.	15	Bread.	Camden.	8,000	3,000	2,000	500	13,500
The Celluloid Co.	Dec.	16	Celluloid.	Newark.	50	25	25		100
Rivoli Silk Hosiery Co.	Dec.	17	Silk hosiery.	Newark.	22,000	25,000	14,000	14,000	75,000
Diamond Porcelain Co.	Dec.	17	Electrical porcelain.	Trenton.		8,500	500	2,500	11,500
The Wilentz Tobacco Co.	Dec.	17	Cigars and tobacco.	Perth Amboy.					15,000
C. Pardee Works.	Dec.	18	Steel billets and tile.	Perth Amboy.	4,969	17,938		1,492	24,399
H. J. Ruesch Machine Co.	Dec.	18	Machinery.	Newark.	20,000			2,500	22,500
Wm. Link Co.	Dec.	18	Jewelry.	Newark.		4,100	4,100		8,200
Meyer & Gross Co.	Dec.	18	Jewelry.	Newark.		500			500
Schmits Moore & Co.	Dec.	18	Jewelry.	Newark.		9,500	25,000	25,000	59,500
Mead-Johnson & Co.	Dec.	20	Chemicals.	Jersey City.					9,000
Queen Silk Co.	Dec.	20	Silks.	Paterson.		17,000	9,000	9,000	35,000
The Cronk Mfg. Co.	Dec.	21	Sash, blinds and doors.	New Brunswick.	10,498	6,208	5,000	5,052	26,758
Allsopp & Long.	Dec.	24	Jewelry.	Newark.	1,700	2,000			3,700

TABLE No. 8.—(Continued).

NAME OF FIRM.	When Fire Occurred		Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Amount of Loss, on				
	Month	Date			Building	Machinery and tools	Material	Finished Product	Total
American Veneer Co.	Dec.	29	Auto dash boards.	Kenilworth.	12,000	16,722	19,586	2,179	50,486
Cook's Linoleum Co.	Jan.	2	Oilcloth and linoleum.	Trenton.					3,000
John A. Roebling's Sons Co.	Jan.	10	Wire and wire rope.	Roebling.	500	1,000			1,500
Leather and Patent Cloth Novelty Co.	Jan.	11	Leather.	Newark.					15,000
Colgate & Co.	Jan.	17	Soaps and perfumes.	Jersey City.	100	900			1,000
P. S. Van Kirk Lumber Co.	Jan.	20	Doors, sash and blinds.	Paterson.	3,575	6,594	1,251	183	11,603
Vineland Grape Juice Co.	Jan.	22	Grape juice.	Vineland.	15,000	16,000	25,000	2,000	58,000
John A. Roebling's Sons Co.	Feb.	1	Wire and wire rope.	Trenton.	3,500	4,500			8,000
Empire Rubber Mfg. Co.	Feb.	4	Mechanical rubber goods.	Trenton.	351		2,692	791	3,834
John A. Roebling's Sons Co.	Feb.	6	Wire and wire cloth.	Trenton.	75	25			100
Schnepf Bros.	Feb.	10	Manicure implements.	Newark.	1,100	1,500		25,425	28,025
The Raritan Copper Works.	Feb.	12	Electrolytic copper.	Perth Amboy.	1,200		1,300		2,500
The Celluloid Co.	Feb.	13	Celluloid.	Newark.	4,500	500	15,000		20,000
Basch & Greenfield Co.	Feb.	14	Wool stock and shoddy.	Newark.	2,500	250	4,500	500	7,750
John Capstick & Son.	Feb.	17	Printing cotton goods.	Montville.					607,000
United Boxboard Co.	Feb.	20	Chip and newsboards.	Whippany.	1,000	300	2,000		3,300
De Witte Dyeing and Bleaching Works.	Feb.	21	Dyeing and bleaching.	Somerville.	4,000	4,500	6,000	6,000	20,500
The Sanitary Earthenware Specialty Co.	Feb.	21	Plumbers' earthenware.	Trenton.	19,331	13,113	8,000	10,748	51,192
Irrington Varnish and Insulator Co.	Feb.	22	Insulating compounds.	Irrington.	50	250	300	100	700
Hiram F. Nathan.	Mar.	1	Shirts.	Clayton.	4,000	500	1,000	1,000	6,500
Agasote Millboard Co.	Mar.	1	Millboards.	Fernwood.	250		250		500
Standard Underground Cable Co.	Mar.	2	Cables.	Perth Amboy.			640		640
Diffany & Co.	Mar.	6	Metal goods.	Newark.	175	131			306
Teradash Cloak Co.	Mar.	6	Cloaks.	Passaic.		4,000		1,000	5,000
Clendenning-Wolfe Co.	Mar.	6	Handkerchiefs.	Passaic.		1,200	600		1,800
Trimble Hat Co.	Mar.	11	Hats.	Newark.	250	100		25	375
Apex Leather Co.	Mar.	12	Leather.	Newark.	7,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	16,000
Hudson Hat Co.	Mar.	19	Hats.	Newark.					35,000
New Jersey Sash and Door Co.	Mar.	19	Sash and doors.	Newark.					25,000
Mark & Davison Mfg. Co.	Mar.	25	Shirts and pajamas.	South River.	3,000	4,000	30,000	30,000	67,000
The John E. Thropp's Sons' Co.	Mar.	26	Boilers and engines.	Trenton.					10,000
Oil Seeds Co.	April.	2	Vegetable oils.	Bayonne.	4,990	13,500	4,500		22,990
The Cope Co.	April.	2	Wagons and auto bodies.	Hilton.	8,000	3,000		3,600	14,600
Samuel L. Moore & Sons Corp.	April.	2	Machinery.	Elizabeth.	151				151
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.	April.	2	High explosives.	Haskell.	2,000	700		10	2,710

U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.	April	3	Cast iron pipe.	Burlington.	211				211
Wilson Bros.	April	7	Foundry.	Hoboken.	400	600	50		1,050
Smithport Chemical Co.	April	9	Chemicals.	Belford.					15,000
Theo. Smith & Sons Co.	April	13	Boilers.	Jersey City.	400	1,600	1,500		3,500
Camden Iron Works.	April	15	Cast iron pipe.	Camden.	50	228			278
Lamond & Robertson Co.	April	17	Rugs.	Paterson.	1,200	1,200	300		2,700
Golding Sons' Co.	April	20	Grinding flint and spar.	Trenton.	562				562
Atlas Powder Co.	April	22	High explosives.	Landing.	1,040	2,929	190		4,159
International Fireworks Co.	April	23	Fireworks.	Jersey City.	40		1,250		1,290
West Jersey Carriage Works.	April	24	Carriages and wagons.	Camden.	3,000	1,000		3,000	7,000
Robinson-Rodgers Co.	April	28	Mattresses.	Newark.	10,476	500	10,000	12,000	33,782
B. T. Babbitt Soap Co.	May	3	Soap.	Shadyside.	11,449	2,795	4,855		19,099
American Hame and Bit Co.	May	10	Hames and bits.	Newark.		2,000	2,000	4,000	8,000
Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co.	May	12	Hosiery.	New Brunswick.		3,500	400		3,900
Rademacher Scale Mfg. Co.	May	13	Scales.	Newark.	1,000	1,500	1,200	600	4,300
Ostrandere Fire Brick Co.	May	20	Fire brick.	Keasbey.	28,737	10,000	10,000	12,500	61,237
No-More-Dust Co.	May	23	Chemicals.	Jersey City.		500	1,500	750	2,750
Knickerbocker Mfg. Co.	May	26	Cutlery.	Belleville.		300	100		400
Igoe Bros.	June	5	Wire and wire nails.	Newark.	2,500			2,000	4,500
Seabury & Johnson.	June	7	Surgical dressings.	East Orange.	6,633	5,960	15,000		27,593
American Mono Service Co.	June	8	Paraffin caps and bottles.	Newark.	592				592
Universal Film Co.	June	13	Films.	Bayonne.					2,500
Stengel and Rothschild.	June	13	Leather.	Newark.	1,200		1,388	6,800	9,388
C. V. Hill & Co.	June	14	Refrigerators.	Trenton.	6,500	3,000	3,800	10,000	23,300
New Brunswick Iron Works.	June	16	Forgings and castings.	New Brunswick.			205		205
Cocoa Shell Co.	June	17	Confectionery.	Hoboken.	1,800	1,270		800	3,870
Kelly Plaster and Plasterboard Co.	June	23	Plaster and plasterboards.	Clifton.					4,000
Crescent Belting and Packing Co.	June	27	Belting and mechanical rubber.	Trenton.	400		2,500		2,900
Theodore Glazer, Jr.	June	27	Fertilizers.	Alton.					8,000
Woven Steel Hose and Rubber Co.	July	2	Mechanical rubber goods.	Trenton.	12,000	9,900	14,000	14,000	49,900
Standard Oil Co.	July	2	Petroleum products.	Bayonne.	60,000	20,000		10,000	90,000
Wm. F. Taylor.	July	3	Barrels.	Newark.	4,600		2,000		6,600
Riordan Leather Co.	July	5	Leather.	Newark.	1,808		900	843	3,551
New Jersey China Pottery Co.	July	12	Chinaware.	Trenton.	11,773	2,737	13,750	8,787	37,047
Kearny Hat Works.	July	19	Hats.	Kearny.					9,000
Hinde-Daugh Paper Co.	July	25	Corrugated paper.	Gloucester City.	28,000	59,000	55,000		142,000
Arlington Co.	July	25	Pyroline.	Arlington.	2,500	600	35,000		38,100
United Cork Co.	July	26	Cork boards.	Lyndhurst.	16,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	66,000
The Carmichael Co.	Aug.	1	Tar oil products.	Camden.	500	250	75		825
United Piece Dye Works.	Aug.	9	Dyeing and finishing.	Lodi.					20,000
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.	Aug.	14	Chemicals.	Jersey City.					15,000
Charles Mundt & Sons.	Aug.	20	Perforated metals.	Jersey City.	16,000	15,000	8,000	7,000	46,000
Apex Color Works.	Aug.	20	Colors.	Jersey City.	5,000	6,846	1,916	1,916	15,678
Enos F. Jones Chemical Co.	Aug.	20	Chemicals.	Jersey City.	15,000	10,802	7,400	7,503	40,705
Art Metal Works.	Aug.	21	Art Novelties.	Newark.					2,000
Trenton Malleable Iron Co.	Sept.	4	Malleable iron.	Trenton.	1,000		100		1,100
Nathan Gennett.	Sept.	19	Mattresses.	Newark.					2,500
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.	Sept.	22	High explosives.	Gibbstown.	2,000	3,000	425		5,425
					\$548,791	\$557,622	\$526,837	\$295,306	\$2,893,311

TABLE No. 9.

Trade and Labor Unions Organized During the Twelve Months Ending,
September 30, 1913.

This table shows the number of trade and labor unions that came into existence during the year covered by this compilation, the occupations in connection with which they were formed, date of organization and location of district in which it was intended they should operate.

The total number of these organizations reported during the year is twelve, of which nine are located in Trenton, and one each in Paterson, Rocky Hill and Morristown.

The occupations or classes or operatives in connection with which these unions were formed, are for Trenton: pottery kilnmen; hard rubber workers; wire rope and cable workers; soft rubber workers; journeymen tailors; female tile makers; and textile workers. The union formed in Paterson was composed of shirt makers, male and female; that in Rocky Hill consisted of terra cotta workers; and the one at Morristown was confined to carpenters.

The record of new trade unions for the next preceding twelve months was eight, which is four less than were formed this year, but the area of activity in the movement for organization is much smaller in 1913 than it was in 1912; in other words, the new trade organizations of 1912 were distributed among eight cities and towns—one in each, while those of 1913 are limited to four localities, in one of which there were nine, and in the other three, one each.

The remarkable preponderance of Trenton in the labor organization movement of the year, is accounted for by the fact that strikes in several of the largest industries of the city had occurred either simultaneously or within a short time of each other, and that the working people concerned, were, to a large extent, of the kind not rated as skilled, who turned to unionism for the first time, hoping that thereby their circumstances might be improved.

A large proportion of the unions organized each year originate in just such circumstances; they are formed usually after a strike has been inaugurated, and are generally either disbanded or allowed to die out after the controversy in which they originated has been settled. As noted in previous reports on this subject, there has been each year, a steady falling off in the number of unions organized, from which it would seem that the occu-

pational field in which skilled labor may be improved by united action is now so thoroughly covered that there is little or no occasion for new organizations. The less favored laborer, however, who is without skill of any kind that is in demand, and has nothing to offer in exchange for the meagre wages on which he must support a family but his untrained hands, and willingness to work, is still, in his weary struggle upward, very much in need of all the aid that may be derived from reasonably managed unions.

TABLE No. 9.

Trade and Labor Unions Organized for the Twelve Months Ending,
September 30, 1913.

NAME OF UNION ORGANIZED.	Where Union Was Organized	When Organized
Porcelain Kilnmen.....	Trenton.....	Oct. 26
Shirt Factory Workers.....	Paterson.....	Jan. 4
Hard Rubber Workers.....	Trenton.....	Feb. 17
Wire rope and cable workers.....	Trenton.....	Mar. 1
Bakers and confectionery workers.....	Trenton.....	Mar. 11
Soft rubber workers.....	Trenton.....	Mar. 15
Architectural Terra Cotta workers.....	Rocky Hill.....	Mar. 15
Journeyman tailors.....	Trenton.....	Mar. 20
Girl tile workers.....	Trenton.....	Mar. 26
Foundry laborers.....	Trenton.....	May 8
Textile workers.....	Trenton.....	May 10
Carpenters.....	Morristown.....	June 20

Strikes in New Jersey During the Twelve Months Ending, September 30, 1913.

This year's compilation of strikes shows a much larger number of these deplorable interruptions of the normal conditions of industry, with proportionately greater losses to wage earners, employers, and the business interests of the general public, than have been recorded heretofore, in these reports for any one year. In the silk industry alone there were 21,683 persons employed in 184 separate establishments on strike for nearly five months causing a wage loss of nearly \$4,250,000, and a loss to their employers estimated at not much less than \$5,000,000. In other industries, the record shows 115 strikes as having occurred during the year in which 29,302 persons were involved and through which the wage loss was \$951,353.

Counting each establishment group involved in the silk industry trouble as a separate strike, and combining them with those that occurred in all other industries, shows the total number for the year to have been 299; the total number of wage earners involved, 50,985, and the total loss in wages alone nearly \$5,250,000.

The number of strikes recorded for 1912 was 97; the number of wage earners involved, 32,344, and the wage loss \$1,966,547. The increase shown by the record of 1913, is, in actual number of strikes, 202; in the number of wage earners who were idle, 18,641, and in the wage loss, \$3,283,453.

Full details relating to the silk strike are set forth in a separate chapter of Part II of this report; the text and tables that follow here have relation to the 115 strikes that occurred in other industries.

Strikes and Lockouts in New Jersey During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1913.

October 1.—Eighteen block cutters employed by the firm of Burton & Richardson, at 76 Carman St., New Brunswick, struck for an increase of ten per cent. in wages. The strike lasted four weeks and was successful. The wage loss as reported, was \$1,450. The firm makes printing blocks for manufacturing wall paper.

October 2.—Thirty colored laborers employed by the Newton Paving Company at laying asphalt pavement on Trenton streets who had been receiving \$1.80 cents a day, struck for \$2.00. Their places were filled by other men without delay.

October 3.—Fifty operatives employed in the wall paper factory of Hobbs, Benton & Heath, located at Nineteenth St. & Park Ave., Weehawken, went on strike because the firm had declined to sign a three year contract with them which provided for an increase of \$2.00 a week in wages, and a Saturday half holiday for six months in the year, with recognition of the union. The workmen rejected a proposal made by the firm for a year's contract embodying the wage increase demanded and also the half holiday, with the understanding that it would be renewed on expiration if the year's experience under it proved satisfactory. Recognition of the union was, however, refused. The wall paper block cutters numbering 175, employed in seven shops of Hudson County, struck in sympathy with the paper printers. The block cutting firms affected by the strike are: The Albert Drake Company of Guttenberg; Paterson & Dehart, of Jersey City; American Print Cutting Company, Freud & Wittmann Company, Ignatz Fox Company, Philip Fox Co., and Hoffmann Bros. Company, all of Union Hill.

October 4.—Three hundred employes of the hosiery mills of William F. Tubel at Riverside, struck because their employer refused to recognize their newly formed union and also to discharge several of their fellow workmen who declined to become members. The strikers were invited to return to their places in the mill, and many of them did so; those who declined were replaced by new workmen.

October 11.—Thirty laborers employed on the new reservoir at Stanhope, struck for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, and a reduction of working hours from ten to eight per day. The contractor by whom they were employed agreed to a nine hour work day at \$1.75 per day, and all but a few returned to work next day. The time idle was one day, and the wage loss \$53.00.

October 12.—A strike of tailors on mens' and womens' garments was begun on this date by about 200 workmen in several Newark clothing shops. The tailors demanded recognition of their union, and the discharge by their employers of all non-union workmen, an increase in wages and a reduction of working hours. Operators on womens' garments joined in the strike which increased the number actually out to approximately 400. The strike, which lasted twenty working days, was a complete failure, and all returned to work under orders of the union. The wage loss was estimated at \$12,000. During the progress of the strike there were several outbreaks of violence

resulting from efforts made by the strikers to compel non-union men of their trade to cease work, and several arrests were made by the police while the strike was on; about \$10,000 in money was distributed among the strikers by the national union of their trade.

October 12.—Forty-one men employed in the works of the Reading-Bayonne Steel Casting Co. at Bayonne, struck to enforce a demand they had made for the unionization of the shop. New men were employed as fast as they could be secured and within ten days the works were running full handed. The strike was a complete failure, and all but a few of the strikers lost their employment.

October 13.—Thirty laborers employed in the Reading sand pit near Millville, struck for an increase from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day of ten hours, and were replaced at once by new men.

October 18.—Eighty women employed in the Passaic Cotton Mills at Passaic City, went on strike in consequence of a misunderstanding relative to the new law regulating the working hours of women. The strike lasted six hours, and all returned to work under a compromise which divided between the employers and workers the reduction of wages due to reduced working time.

October 19.—A number of kilnmen employed in the Cook Potteries, Trenton, went on strike for an increase in wages which was refused. Their places were immediately filled by other men, but within a week all had returned to work at the old wage rate.

October 22.—Nineteen male, and 16 female weavers of the Mitchell-Watchung Silk Co. at Plainfield, struck for an increase in piece prices, and returned to work under a compromise after three days. The loss of wages was \$210.00.

October 31.—Twenty-five teamsters employed by Henry A. Jaeger, a contracting truckman of Newark, went on strike because of the refusal of their employer to recognize the union. Efforts were made by a representative of the teamsters national organization to settle the strike, but without success. Other drivers were employed, and only a few of the strikers returned to their old place. The strike was not called off, and on several occasions during the month of November strikers were arrested for interfering with the drivers who took their places. Wage loss, \$1,250.

October 31.—About one hundred helpers employed by the riveters at the yards of the New York Ship Building Company at Camden, struck for higher wages than they had been receiving and were discharged.

November 1.—The journeymen electricians and helpers employed in five shops at Perth Amboy, ceased work in sympathy with two employes of the Guthrie Electrical Company who had suffered a deduction in wages to compensate their employers for time wasted that should have been employed at work. The defaulting workmen and those who quit work in sympathy with them were discharged by their employers.

November 8.—Eighty males and 35 female employes of the Star Porcelain Co. of Trenton, quit work because of the refusal of the firm to reinstate an employe who had been discharged for, it was alleged, making faulty work. Other men and girls were employed in the strikers places, and the pottery authorities regarded the matter as closed. There was more or less disturbance about the pottery because of the strikers unwillingness to regard themselves as discharged, and on several occasions the assistance of the police was required to preserve order. The loss in wages suffered by the strikers and by others due to the strike is reported at \$13,456.00.

November 16.—Dissatisfied with a change in piece prices for their work, which, it was claimed would reduce their earnings, 80 men employed in the jewel department of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. of Newark, went out on strike, but returned after being idle two weeks. The strike was a failure, and the wage loss as reported, was \$3,450.00.

November 18.—On this date, 47 block cutters employed by the wall paper manufacturing firm of Janeway & Carpenter at New Brunswick, returned to work after having been engaged in a strike since August 18, 1912, a period of 13½ weeks. The strike was for an increase of \$3.00 a week in wages, a contract for three years, guaranteeing 50 weeks steady work per year, and full pay while on strike. The strike was settled on the basis of an increase of \$2.00 a week, a guarantee of 45 weeks' work in the year with half pay for five additional weeks if not employed, and no pay while on strike. The strike was therefore, partly successful. Wage loss as reported, \$8,353.00.

November 22.—Owing to dissatisfaction with the piece prices fixed for their work, 150 shoe last makers employed by John Paul & Son, Inc., at Newark, quit work. The strike lasted two weeks, after which the men resumed work at the old rate. The strike was a total failure. Wage loss, as reported, \$4,400.00.

November 25.—One hundred and fifty girls employed in the Camden Curtain & Embroidery Co.'s works at Camden, quit work as a protest against having to pay fines for defective work. All returned to work two days later under a compromise which was satisfactory to both sides. Wage loss, as reported, \$350.00.

December 1.—Forty moulders and core makers employed in the H. R. Worthington plant of the International Steam Pump Works at Harrison, went on strike in furtherance of the "closed shop" policy of their union. Their places were filled as men were obtained to take them, and within two weeks after the strike, a sufficient number was secured to fill all vacancies. Up to December 14th the wage loss to the strikers as reported by the company, was \$5,000. There were no acts or demonstrations of violence on the part of the strikers, but after December 14, the company ceased to regard them as having any right to be considered as employees. The strike was therefore, a total failure.

December 5.—Twelve truck drivers employed by the Collins, Lavery Co., lumber dealers, of Jersey City, went on strike because one of their number had been discharged for using abusive language to one of his employers. They all returned to work after being idle for one week, but the discharged man had not been reemployed. Wage loss, \$200.

December 5.—Twenty moulders employed in the foundry of Maher & Flockhart, Newark, demanded a minimum wage rate of \$3.50 per day for all bench, floor, and core makers employed in the plant. To prevent the possibility of a strike which might involve all the foundry employees, the firm granted the demand, with the stipulation however, that the increase was not to take effect until June 1, 1913. The wage loss was \$60.

STRIKE OF ERIE RAILROAD LABORERS.

Several hundred laborers employed by the New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R. (a division of the Erie system) at Edgewater, presented a demand on December 7th, for an increase in wages which was refused. The laborers thereupon declared themselves on strike, but refused to leave the yards when ordered to do so by the special guards employed by the company

in anticipation of trouble. One of the guards, Thomas Farrington, in attempting to turn them out was shot in the head, and one of the strikers was struck on the head and knocked senseless by a crowbar. The riot which ensued was so serious that the railroad officials believing the Edgewater police to be unequal to handling the situation, sent information of the trouble to the Sheriff, who communicated with the mayor, and received assurances from him that those of the strikers who were disposed to rioting could be controlled without county aid.

On the next day, a large body of the strikers ambushed under the Palisades overlooking the river, opened fire with shotguns, rifles and revolvers on a boat load of newly employed laborers who were to take the strikers' places, as they were landing at the Edgewater coal dock, and in a fierce conflict that followed, two of the railroad special guards were shot dead, and sixteen others were wounded, most of them seriously. The men killed were: Andrew J. Graw, 28 years old, of Binghamton, N. Y., captain of the special guards, and Clarence Mallory, 45 years old, one of Graw's assistants. The wounded men were all special officers. The fierceness of the fusilade delivered by the strikers was shown by the fact that William Hicks, one of the eight wounded men, received twenty-three gunshot wounds in various parts of his body and limbs. The special officers were armed with clubs only and were shot down before they could close with the rioters; none of the injured men received less than three wounds, and one, William Glass, Chief of the Erie detective force suffered the loss of one eye. After the battle, the Mayor of Edgewater, took possession of the coal docks, which were the scene of the riot, with fifty heavily armed deputies, and a search of the foreign settlement was begun with a view to the arrest of such of the rioters as might be in hiding, and also to collect whatever firearms or other weapons might be found there. When the firing began, the strike breakers fled to the woods lining the river banks and the slopes of the Palisades, but all of them finally made their way to safety. Twenty-five deputy sheriffs armed with revolvers and repeating rifles were stationed in front of the railroad yards, and thirty-five men similarly armed were stationed on the Palisades, overlooking the yards and the town of Edgewater. In the yard proper, the railroad detectives and the local police were kept continuously on duty. Notwithstanding all these precautions, there was outbreaks of desultory firing by bands of the strikers concealed in the woods below the summit of the Palisades, but no one was struck. The situation was so serious that the Adjutant General of the State personally visited the scene of the strike for the purpose of determining whether the situation required the calling out of the National Guard. All the saloons in Edgewater and vicinity were closed by order of the Mayor.

Fearing that an attempt might be made by the strikers to dynamite the Erie freight tunnel, 4,500 feet long, which runs under the Palisades from Edgewater to Fairview, a large force of deputies were placed on guard at both ends of the structure, and the force of armed guards on the summit of the Palisades was increased to 125 men. The announcement was made that

the strikers would be paid the money due them, on Friday, the 13th, at the Edgewater Borough Hall, and the Erie Railroad paymaster attended for that purpose, but evidently fearing arrest, none of the strikers appeared. During the day 150 newly employed laborers were put to work on two coal docks; after dark a raid was made on these men by a large force of strikers, who were beaten off, when ten of their number had been arrested. Several bands of strikers were driven from their places of concealment along the slopes of the Palisades by the deputies, and their homes at Shadyside and other nearby villages were searched for firearms, and during that and each succeeding night until the outbreak was under full control, a powerful search light from the Manhattan side of the river, swept the face of the Palisades to reveal any lurking marauders. These precautions rendered a night attack by the strikers on any part of the force guarding the yards and docks almost impossible. A large Erie Railroad coal barge tied up to one of the docks hastily fitted up with bunks, served as a sleeping place for the guards when not on duty. Precautions were taken to prevent the strikers or their sympathizers from setting fire to the large docks during the night; the guards were doubled after dark, and long lines of hose were stretched on all sides.

Two men said to have been ringleaders in the strike riots were taken from a North Bergen resort by the police and brought to Edgewater, where they were committed by a magistrate for the Grand Jury without bail. On the 14th a sufficient number of laborers had been secured to replace the strikers and fully man the yard and docks. There were no further demonstrations by the strikers, and on the 15th, confidence was so far restored that the Sheriff withdrew 175 of his deputies, leaving 40 men with the local and the railroad police to protect property. On the 16th, nine of the twelve prisoners confined in the Hackensack jail, were identified as being among their assailants by the Erie policemen who were under fire when Andrew J. Graw and Clarence Mallory were killed. These men were picked out from among seventy-two prisoners that at the time were confined with the Edgewater rioters. The railroad officials caused a notice to be issued that under no circumstances would any of the strikers be reemployed. One of the two men arrested in the North Bergen resort and identified as the man who shot Inspector Grass, confessed that he was armed and took part in the riot during which Graw and Mallory were killed, but denied that he had shot Grass.

Angered by the announcement that they would not be reemployed, an attempt was made to raid the dock on the night of the 21st by forty of the strikers divided into two bands, but they were frightened off by the railroad police, and no further demonstration of any kind was made by them. Practically all of the two hundred strikers excepting those under arrest abandoned their homes and went elsewhere with their families.

On February 3d, the Grand Jury of Bergen County found true bills for murder against ten of the rioters, viz: Antonio Munchini, Mariano De Lucia, Ferdinand Ferrarro, Antonio Ferrarro, Nicola Josma, Antonio Trochio and Antonio Amato. The trial was begun on February 12th, and ended on February 24th, with the conviction of five of the defendants of murder in the sec-

ond degree, and the acquittal of the others. Those adjudged guilty were Antonio Ferrarro, Mariano De Lucia, Constantino and Antonio Cella and Antonio Mancini. The convicted men were sentenced to the State Prison at Trenton, two for a term of from fifteen to thirty years, two for from ten to thirty years, and one for from eight to thirty years.

The Edgewater rioters were replaced by 200 Polock laborers, and these, on January 10th, quit work in a body because as claimed, an increase from 20 to 22 cents an hour which had been promised to them was not paid. The laborers became threatening, and in a struggle with the railroad police still on duty in the yards, several of them were thrown into the river, but were promptly taken out. Most of the gang returned to work next day, and the others were replaced by new men.

December 11.—Several plasterers employed in a building at Montclair, quit work because of a suspicion that the workmen who were laying the concrete cellar floor were not members of a union.

December 16.—Twenty-six "dust pressers" employed in the works of the Cook Pottery Co. at Trenton, demanded that the firm discharge one of their number whom they disliked for some reason, and on being met by a refusal, quit work; they returned next day, admitted they had acted hastily, and all resumed work. The strike was a failure. Wage loss, \$65.

December 17.—Three hundred drivers employed by the local New York and Newark express companies, all members of Teamsters Local Union No. 475, the headquarters of which is in Newark, demanded an increase in wages, the establishment of a standard working day, and payment for overtime. The New Jersey Companies affected were: The Peoples, Central Transfer Co., Newark Express and Transfer Co., the Newark & New York Transportation Co., and several individually owned concerns. The drivers' demands called for an all around increase of \$2 per week in wages, regardless of the amounts that were being paid. The strike occurring at the beginning of the holiday season caused a great deal of inconvenience to shippers, merchants and the general public; and several conferences of representatives of the various interests affected were held for the purpose of arranging some kind of compromise for ending the strike which was begun immediately after the drivers were notified of the refusal on the part of the employers to grant the increase. New men were employed and delivery of packages was resumed but a strong guard was kept on each wagon or truck to protect the driver.

On December 20, a compromise agreement was reached under which the the drivers received \$1.00 per week advance instead of the \$2.00 demanded, and the "overtime" was to be very much curtailed, and abolished entirely as soon as possible. The strike was declared off on the 21st, and all returned to work. The wage loss was approximately \$2,000.

December 27.—Thirty drivers employed by the Merchants Express Company at Newark, struck for an increase of \$2.00 per week in wages, which the company refused to grant. The strike was marked by several outbreaks of disorder on the part of the strikers, and a strong force of police was re-

quired to protect the new drivers which the company had brought from New York. The success of the local company drivers who struck on the 17th and secured a good part of what they had demanded, was what led to the strike of the Merchants Company employes. Rather than yield, the company determined to abandon the city of Newark as receiving point, and make all its deliveries from New York City. Accordingly its stables on Freylinghuy-sen Avenue were closed. On January 15, a conference between representatives of the company and the secretary of the teamsters local union brought about a compromise under which the drivers' wages were increased \$1 per week. The strike lasted 17 days, and the wage loss was \$1,375.

December 30.—About 300 tailors employed in a Newark shop, quit work under orders from the New York District Council No. 1 and the General Executive Committee of the United Garment Workers of America, and presented to their employers for redress, a list of grievances and demands. Included in these were the limitation of a week's work to 48 hours, an increase of twenty per cent. in wages, the abolition of the sub-contract system and of all forms of tenement house work. In New York city upwards of 5,000 tailors and garment workers were on strike, for the same demands.

On January 2, the custom tailors and cutters of Newark to the number of about 200 joined the ready made clothing tailors and garment workers, thus increasing the number on strike to about 550 persons, about one third being women. The strikers gathered about the Newark shops from day to day during the progress of the strike and threatened with violence the non-union operators who refused to quit work, and also the new workers who had been engaged in their places. Almost every day during the continuance of the strike there were riots in the vicinity of the shops and many arrests were made by the police. Three weeks after its beginning, the number on strike in Newark was 700. No relief had been paid since the commencement of the strike, and there was in consequence, much suffering among the families concerned.

On January 20th, 60 garment workers employed by the Bressler Bros. at Bayonne, joined the tailors and garment makers, and preferred similar demands on their employers. Toward the end of January the firm of Benedict & Wendin issued a statement utterly contradicting the assertions of the strikers, that unhealthful conditions and very low earnings were the rule in garment shops. The firm's declaration was to the effect that its own pressers earned from \$15 to \$20 per week and that machine operators earn from \$20 to \$25 per week. Women button hole makers working at the factory or in their own homes earned easily from \$8 to \$10 per week. The strike leaders denied that the figures given by Mr. Benedict were representative of the actual wages earned by operators in his factory, but admitted that a few phenomenally quick workers may have earned these amounts. The firm thereupon announced its willingness to submit its books to examination in proof of the correctness of its own statement, and contradiction of that of the strikers. A conference of the manufacturers whose employes were on

strike was called by a prominent citizen of Newark for the purpose of discussing the wage question, and making arrangements satisfactory to all for such an investigation of wages and earnings in the industry as would either establish or disprove the assertion of the strike leaders that at present a living wage cannot be earned by the average male or female worker in the clothing and garment factories. This gentleman was assisted by an official of the "Consumers League," and also by an expert accountant. No official report of the result of the examination was made, but the truth with reference to the earnings of operatives lay between the scale claimed by the manufacturers and that presented by the strikers. This conference would, however, have resulted in bringing the strike to a close there and then but for the fact that control of the entire situation was in the hands of a union in New York where the strike was begun, and where about 90 per cent. of the strikers had been employed. In Newark and other places in New Jersey to which the strike extended, the feeling of antagonism between the contending interests was not so strong as in New York, and without the campaign of agitation maintained by the visiting delegates from New York, the largest part of the New Jersey strikers would undoubtedly have returned to their work.

It should be borne in mind that the strike was inaugurated by between 300 and 400 workers who quit work under "orders" from the New York headquarters of the union, and that they did so without formulating any kind of complaint and giving the employers an opportunity of passing upon the same before resorting to a strike. The number involved in the strike had grown to approximately 3,000, but the proportion of union operatives had not increased. The non-union workers who constituted at least 75 per cent. of the total number out would have been glad to return under any fair guarantee, but could not do so until terms satisfactory to the union officials in New York had been agreed upon.

About seven weeks after the commencement of the strike an appeal was made for public aid for the families of the strikers who were suffering severely for want of food and fuel in their homes. During the progress of the strike persistent efforts were made by agitators of the Industrial Workers of the World to obtain control, but the authorities generally suppressed their orators wherever they appeared at strike meetings. The action of the police in this matter was not endorsed by the mayor, and liberty to address meetings was accorded to the I. W. W. organizers. The intrusion of the I. W. W. into the struggle both in Newark and New York really marked the beginning of the end of the long strike, for thereafter the efforts of the garment workers' organization seemed to be really directed toward bringing peace to the trade, influenced by the fear, perhaps, that the revolutionary I. W. W. would supplant the old union leaders in control of the immense army of tailors and garment workers employed within the metropolitan district.

On March 3, about 600 strikers returned to their shops in Newark, and by the end of that month, practically all engaged in the strike in New Jersey

had resumed work under an agreement which provided for a ten per cent. increase in prices, and a week's work of 54 hours. The strike, was therefore, partly successful. The wage loss calculated on the basis of 1,500 operatives of all classes engaged in the garment industry for ten weeks, at an average wage of \$8.00 per week, was approximately \$120,000.

On February 4, a strike occurred in the factory of Sigmund Eisner at Red Bank, in which six hundred persons were employed. The strike was the direct result of the garment workers' struggle in Newark and New York, and should therefore be regarded as a part of that movement. Of the 600 employes, only 100 went on strike, but the cessation of work by these so crippled the factory that a complete shut down was ordered by the proprietor. *The Eisner factory is run on the manufacture of military and other kinds of uniforms.*

On February 26, the Eisner plant was reopened, and practically all the operatives returned to work. The strike lasted 20 days, and the wage loss was approximately \$18,000.

January 2.—Twenty carpenters employed by William P. Jones on a building in Dover, quit work because two of their number had been discharged. Later in the day a committee of the strikers visited Mr. Jones to make arrangements for a resumption of work, but all were paid off and discharged.

January 2.—Eight men employed in the works of the Aristo Co. at Belleville, went on strike because of a reduction having been made in their wages. All returned to work on January 9th, after having been idle for seven days. The strike was a failure. Wage loss, \$120.

January 4.—One hundred and fifty employes of the Watchung Silk Co. at Plainfield, went on strike because a request made by the weavers for an advance of one cent a yard in the piece price of all silks produced in the mills had been refused. In declining to make the advance demanded the company offered instead a bonus on good work which was refused by the operatives. The mill was thereupon closed. On February 27, the company failed as a direct result of this and two other strikes that had taken place in the mill within one year. The assets of the company were given at \$170,000 and the liabilities \$120,000. On March 1st, the last of the mill help was paid off. The strike was a total failure, and the wage loss calculated on the basis of 48 day's idleness for the entire working force, was \$15,000.

January 6.—Forty-five men employed in the cooperage works of Schwarzwald & Sons, Inc., at Hoboken, quit work because the firm refused to grant an increase of wages amounting to 7½ cents, or from 22½ cents to 30 cents per hour. The strike lasted 60 days, and was partly successful, having been settled by a compromise. The wage loss was \$6,100.

January 6.—One hundred and forty-six knitters employed in the silk hosiery mills of Paul Guenther, Inc., at Dover, formed a union and demanded its immediate recognition which was refused by the firm. The entire number quit work and began a strike which lasted 8 weeks, and resulted in a total

failure. The wage loss as reported, was \$32,000. During the latter days of the strike a considerable number of the knitters left the town to take employment elsewhere.

January 8.—The Rockaway Rolling Mill at Rockaway, was obliged to suspend operations for six days because the heaters had quit work, giving as their reasons therefor, that a newly employed man was receiving higher wages than were being paid to them. The wage loss was not reported.

January 16.—Two hundred and seventy employes of the Thomas Iron Company, which operates the Richard Mines at Wharton and other mines at Mt. Pleasant, went on strike because of a change in working time, and the establishment of a rule that miners should eat their noon day lunch underground, to which most determined objection was made by the men. The strike lasted until February 11th, twenty-three days in all, and was partly successful. The miners returned under an agreement that working hours were to continue as they were before the strike on January 16. The men agreed to observe the rule that lunch should be eaten without leaving the mine, and in return for this concession they received an advance in wages of 10 per cent. The company also agreed to take back all the miners and to discriminate against none on account of the parts they may have taken in the strike.

Immediately after the commencement of the strike, the company endeavored to operate the mines with imported help, but met with no great success. Guards were employed to protect the new men, and the sheriff, for the preservation of order and the prevention of outbreaks throughout the mining district was obliged to maintain a staff of about 75 special deputies. There were several clashes between the strikers and the company guards and between the latter and the sheriff's deputies, and in one of these encounters which occurred on February 8th, at Wharton a deputy was shot in the neck. The guard who was said to have fired the shot was arrested and held for the Grand Jury under a charge of assault with intent to kill, and in default of bail, was taken to the county jail at Morristown. The Grand Jury however, failed to return an indictment, and the man was discharged.

The wage loss as reported by the company, was \$11,500. The cost of maintaining guards over the mines during the strike was very large, and the expense which the county incurred in maintaining the special deputies was probably much greater.

As a result of some lingering dissatisfaction among the miners over the terms of settlement, a large number of miners, practically all of whom were foreigners of the non-English speaking races, formed a union, as a measure of preparation for resistance in the event of an attempt being made later on by the company to withdraw the concessions which they had won through the strike.

January 18.—Influenced by the strike among the Richard Mine men at Wharton, the employes of the Empire Steel & Iron Co.'s mines at Mt. Hope and Mt. Pleasant, numbering about 300 men, went on strike against certain working regulations of which they complained. On January 5th, the Empire

Steel & Iron Co. gave its miners a 20 per cent. increase in wages, but made a change in the working schedule which required the men to work four hours longer each week, in consequence of which the meal which occurs during their shift of duty must be eaten while in the mines. On this latter grievance the strike was based. Many of these men work at a depth of 1,500 to 2,000 feet below the shaft openings, and all agreed that one hour on the surface at midday was essential to their modest requirements for comfort. All the men quit the mines except the timber gangs, and the "muckers." On the surface, all excepting the drill sharpeners, remained at work. Other men were employed to take the strikers' places, with the customary proportion of armed guards for their protection. During the course of the strike these men, like the miners of the Thomas Iron Co., formed a union, which became an additional bone of contention between themselves and the company which refused to recognize their organization. Many demonstrations were made by the miners in the form of parades and mass meetings, and there was some petty violence almost every day. Gradually these affairs became more serious until the Sheriff found it necessary to keep a guard of 250 deputies constantly under arms. The mining company's officials requested the State authorities to proclaim martial law and to send a part of the State National Guard to the mining district, but the Governor did not regard the situation as beyond the control of the civil authorities. To add to the difficulties of the Company the employes of the Mt. Hope Mineral Railroad which is one of its properties, joined the striking miners, leaving all the accumulations of ore at the shafts where it was taken out; as a consequence of this, the ore was accumulating at the shafts in such quantities as to block their operation.

On May 16, a clash occurred near Mt. Hope mine between the strikers and their sympathizers and 250 deputy sheriffs in which five of the latter were shot and severely wounded; shortly after this a mob of 1,000 men, women and children attacked and wrecked a train laden with ore, on the iron company's railroad.

On May 28, an agreement was reached between the company and the miners under which practically all that the latter had contended for was conceded, and the men returned to work as fast as places could be made for them. No report of the wage losses could be obtained from the company, but the cessation of work by these miners having continued 108 days, the wage loss of the men concerned was estimated at \$45,000.

January 24.—Fifty moulders, pattern makers and machinists, employed in the Rowland Firth & Son foundry and machine shops at Phillipsburg, quit work because a number of Polock and Hungarian moulders had been employed by the management and put to work in the foundry. The men quit work in groups, the moulders going out first when the discharge of the foreigners was refused; the pattern makers quit next day, and the machinists followed a couple of days later. The moulders were all members of a union and demanded that it be recognized by the firm and the non-union workmen

discharged, which was refused, the owners claiming that it had always been an open shop and would remain so. The works were closed down. In addition to the recognition of the union, the strikers demanded a minimum wage of \$3 per day, a working day of nine hours, and the reinstatement of all the strikers. After ten days suspension, work was resumed under a compromise which did not include recognition of the union. The wage loss was approximately \$1,250.

February 6.—About 100 young women employed in the works of the Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co., Bayonne, went on strike because of dislike for an assistant superintendent who was in direct authority over them.

After the strike began, the girls issued a statement charging that the work required of them was of a very severe and laborious character, that they worked twelve hours per day, which was a violation of the state law which prohibits the employment of women for more than ten hours, and that their wages were very small relative to the work which they performed. The demands of the strikers included a curtailment of the objectionable foreman's authority over them, a work day of ten hours without overtime, and \$6 a week with the customary tea supply for lunch. The company denied that since the passage of the law regulating the hours of labor of women and children, any of the girls in its employ had been allowed to work more than 9¼ hours per day and 5¼ hours on Saturday, and stated that previous to the enactment of the law, the girls, like all other employes, were paid time and a half for all overtime. None of the large number of men employed in the plant took any part in the strike, and about thirty men were engaged to take the places of the girls. Some of the strikers returned after being idle for a week and others followed soon after, until practically all were back in their places. The wage loss was approximately \$600.

February 8.—Two hundred employes of the hemstitching department of the handkerchief factory of Herrmann, Aukam & Co., Inc., at South River, struck for an increase of 15 per cent. in piece prices, which was granted by the firm next day, and all returned to work. The wage loss was approximately \$250.

February 10.—Four hundred and fifty men and 50 women or girls employed in the pyraline works of the Arlington Company at Arlington, quit work because some employes who had been discharged in December previous had not been reemployed when it became necessary to increase the working force. The company refused to reinstate these men and the strike went on with a few outbreaks of violence on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers, until April 29th, when it ended with the unconditional return of all who participated in it. The strike, which was a complete failure, lasted nine weeks, and the wage loss as reported, was \$48,000.

February 15.—About 175 boys and girls employed in the spinning department of the F. A. Strauss Woolen Mills at Trenton, began a strike for an increase of wages amounting to 55 per cent., and thereby caused a suspension of work in the plant which threw 490 operatives, 110 men and boys and 380

women and girls, into idleness which lasted ten weeks. The wages the young people had been receiving varied from \$4 to \$6 per week, the average being \$5.75. Piece workers averaged \$8.25 per week. The strikers demanded a nine hour day instead of the 55 hours per week which they had been working. Anticipating trouble about the mills the firm employed eight private detectives furnished by a Newark agency, and sought to have temporarily appointed deputies of the Sheriff of Mercer, with authority to make arrests; this authorization was refused on the advice of the prosecutor, and the sheriff gave assurances that if the situation should at any time require it, a sufficient force of deputies drawn from the township population would be furnished by him. Pickets were maintained about the mills from the beginning of the strike until the end, but the comparatively few employees who continued at work were not molested. On April 7, the firm offered an increase in wages of 10 per cent. for all receiving less than \$5 per week. This proposition was rejected. On April 24th, the strike was ended under an agreement which gave a 10 per cent. increase to all employees receiving \$9 per week and under, a half holiday on Saturday, and time and a half for all overtime and for work on holidays or Saturday afternoons if the same should be required. The terms of settlement also provided that such disagreements between the firm and the operatives as may arise in the future are to be settled by a shop committee and the superintendent of the mills. The strike continued for ten weeks, and the wage loss as reported, was \$32,000.

February 15.—The employees of the wire rope shops of the John A. Roebling Sons' Co.'s plant at Trenton, presented a petition to the management asking for an increase of 5 cents per hour in their wages, which were at that time from \$1.55 to \$1.90 per day. The company managers offered an advance of 2½ and 3 cents an hour, which was rejected, and approximately 300 of the employees in that department quit work. This number was increased to about 700, and a local union of the American Federation of Labor was organized, of which all the men on strike became members. Five days later the workmen presented the following petition:

To the John A. Roebling Sons' Co.: "The men working in the Wire Rope and Cable Department, Shops No. 49 and 50, make the following request for increase in wages. All men to receive an increase of five cents an hour including the increase recently granted by the company. It is also requested that all men be reinstated who are now on strike—without discrimination, and that all questions of dispute that may arise in the future, be taken up by a committee on grievances representing local union No. 14,307 of the American Federation of Labor, and such representative of the company as it may select."

In response to the first petition, the company granted an increase of from two to three cents an hour which was paid to the men notwithstanding they had rejected it as a settlement and quit work, so the increase requested in the second petition was for the amount required, together with that which has been given voluntarily, to bring the advance demanded, up to a total of five

cents per hour as at first requested. The company refused to grant any further increase and notified those who were not satisfied and willing to work on the terms offered to consider themselves no longer in the company's employ. The strikers resorted to picketing, and there were several instances in which the employes who refused to join the strikers had to be protected by the police reserves who were kept on duty at all the approaches to the mill. On one of these occasions, thirty-five strikers were arrested and held in \$100 bail each.

On March 22, the strikers at a meeting held to consider the situation, agreed to accept the advance given by the company voluntarily, but voted to continue the strike until their organization—The Wire Rope & Cable Workers Union, was recognized by the company. This concession was refused. The struggle on the part of the strikers continued until the end of March, when the men began to desert the union leaders in large numbers, and by April 7th, the strike was broken. About 700 men were involved in the strike, which lasted six weeks. The wage loss calculated on the basis of \$10 a week per man, was \$42,000.

February 18.—A general strike on the three Hoboken piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in which about 1,000 longshoremen were involved, followed the refusal of the company managers to discharge a certain stevedore in its employ, by whom the men claimed they had been treated harshly. The strikers also demanded the reinstatement of one of their number who had, it was claimed, been discharged by the same stevedore without cause. The man was restored to work, the objectionable stevedore was allowed to resign, and the longshoremen returned to their posts after having been idle one day. The wage loss was \$3,200.

February 19.—About 200 employes of the Trenton Oilcloth & Linoleum Works, and the Standard Inlaid Linoleum Works, both in Trenton and under the same management, struck for an increase in wages of five cents an hour, and a reduction of working time from ten to nine hours per day. A night gang of 50 men employed in the Standard plant refused to enter the works when told of the strike. The strike so crippled the companies that both establishments were practically closed, which threw about 550 workmen including the strikers, into temporary idleness. On the 22d a meeting of the employes of both plants was held, as a result of which 300 of them announced their desire to return to work, being satisfied with both working time and wages. These workmen were said to be almost exclusively Americans, who were not in sympathy with the strikers, and who were idle at the time only because of the closing of the plants. They included almost all the skilled workers, the others being foreigners principally, who were engaged in ordinary laboring work; these men constituted about 20 per cent. of the entire working force. Both plants were reopened on the 23d, and the employes who had declared themselves satisfied with conditions as they were, returned to work. Assaults on the men who returned were perpetrated or attempted on several occasions and the police were kept busy guarding against such

outbreaks. The managers of the two companies involved in the strike decided that the foreigners were not desirable employes, and after hiring American born workmen in their places, discharged them all. The strike was a total failure and all concerned in it lost their employment. The wage loss up to the 28th, when the strikers were notified of their discharge, was approximately \$2,500. The strikers were organized by the Industrial Workers of the World.

February 19.—Twenty "mixers" of the Acme Rubber Co. at Trenton struck for an increase of wages of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, and a reduction of working time from ten to nine hours, and the hose makers and others numbering about 300 men quit in sympathy with them. Afterwards the hose makers who had been receiving $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour and working ten hours a day, made a demand for \$2.50 and a 9 hour day. The strikers organized themselves into a local union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor with a membership roll of 300, including a considerable number of workmen employed in other Trenton rubber plants, and the recognition of this organization was added to the other demands. On the 28th, the strikers abandoned the struggle, only to find on applying at the works for permission to return, that the places of most of them had been filled. The strike was a failure in every respect.

February 19.—Seventeen employes of the Crescent Belting and Packing Co.'s plant at Trenton, quit work because of their having been requested to help out in an emergency by continuing on duty during the noon lunch hour, which they had before been accustomed to doing from time to time as wanted. Extra pay was always given for this extra time. Next day two hundred men and boys, and fifty girls, quit work at noon leaving about twenty employes in the factory. Demands were presented next day, which took the form of objection to the piece system, and an insistence that the same amount of money should be paid on day work. The company proposed to arbitrate all subjects of complaint if the hands returned, which they did. The piece work system was retained and prices were so revised as to be satisfactory. The strikers were out one week, and the wage loss as reported was \$2,500.

February 19.—Forty street sweepers and drivers of dump carts employed by the public works department of the Trenton City government, went on strike for an increase of 50 cents per day in wages. About one year ago these same laborers were working for \$1.50 per day of ten hours, and since then their wages were increased to \$2.00 per day of eight hours by the commission. The head of the department to which the strikers were attached offered an increase of 25 cents per day, which was accepted by a majority. The places of those who refused to resume work at that wage were filled by new men.

February 26.—Two hundred employes of the Joseph Stokes Rubber mill, Trenton, struck because of the summary discharge of twelve of their fellow workmen, one of whom was the president of the newly formed union of hard rubber workers. The company explained that the reason for discharging the

men was habitual tardiness on their part in reporting for work. Later on the strikers formulated demands which included an increase of 5 cents an hour in wages, recognition of the union, five minutes grace in reporting for work at seven in the morning, and the reinstatement of three men whose discharge caused the strike. These terms of settlement were rejected, and the company began to employ new men. Attempts were made by the strikers to frighten these men from the works and for a time police escorts were required to protect them in going from the mill to their homes. The strike finally ended on April 4th, when such of the old hands as the company could find places for returned unconditionally to work. Many, however, lost their places. The strike lasted twenty-eight days, and the wage loss was, approximately, \$8,500.

February 26.—One hundred machinists employed in the works of the Mercer Automobile Co. at Trenton, struck because of the transfer of a foreman from one department of the works to another. The strikers remained out only one-half day and returned without pushing their views regarding the foreman any further. The wage loss was \$150.

March 1.—Forty-nine men and women employed in the cap manufactory of Herman Bros. at Bayonne, went out on strike because, it was alleged, the firm refused to recognize a union they had formed, and also declined to discharge two men in its employ who were not members of that organization. New operatives were employed in their places. The strike lasted until June 20th, a period of fifteen weeks, and was marked by many fierce encounters between the strikers and their sympathizers on the one hand and those who remained at work together with the strike breakers on the other. Several persons including policemen who were endeavoring to preserve the peace and guard the factory building, were severely injured in these encounters.

Because of the menacing attitude of the strikers, the firm adopted the policy of housing the non-union workers in the plant. Complaints were made to the health authorities by the strikers, that the sanitary conditions required by law in all workshops and factories could no be maintained under such circumstances, and the plan had to be abandoned. The strike breakers were subjected thereafter to a great deal of annoyance in going to and returning from work, and a majority of them were either frightened into abandoning their employment or persuaded to join the strikers. Finally the proprietors gave up the struggle and agreed to employ only union operatives, and also to discharge the two non-union men whose presence in the factory caused the strike. There was no question of wages or working hours involved in the struggle. The wage loss was approximately \$5,500.

March 3.—Two hundred track laborers employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Deans, N. J., and Bristol, Pa., struck for an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours. They had been receiving \$1.63 for nine hours, and wanted \$2 for an eight hour day. The aim of the strikers being to spread the strike over the entire line to Newark, a march was begun along the road eastward, but the police of Trenton, with the as-

sistance of railroad officials and employes kept them from trespassing on railroad property. At New Brunswick the marchers were again turned from the road bed by the local police and the railroad special police. From New Brunswick number of the strikers passed on as far as Metuchen, where they endeavored, without success, however, to induce other laborers to join them. The march broke up at this point, and the laborers returned to their homes which were mostly in and about Trenton. Sixty laborers of the same class, all foreigners, employed on the Amboy Division of the road near Bordentown, heard of the strike and themselves quit work after presenting demands similar to those of the main line strikers, for a reduction of working hours and an increase of wages.

The company employed new men who were subjected to the hooting and verbal abuse of the strikers wherever they appeared for work. The strike extended to Camden and other points along the lines in New Jersey, and the repair work of the road bed was seriously interfered with. The strikers were all foreigners and were kept in order wherever they gathered in large crowds only by the greatest possible efforts of the local and the railroad police. On March 11, the strikers in the vicinity of Camden organized a union of the Industrial Workers of the World, and presented a formal demand for the wage increase indicated above, but agreeing to continue working nine hours. Meanwhile the railroad authorities continued the policy of replacing the strikers with new men and encountered little or no difficulty in doing so.

Disorder on the part of the strikers broke out in several places, but the most serious demonstrations of this kind occurred at Roebing, N. J., where, on March 12th, several passenger trains were stoned while passing a bridge, by a large crowd of strikers, and later in the day an attack was made by a large crowd of the foreigners on a work train, of which, after driving off the crew, they retained possession until attacked by deputies and strike breakers and driven off after a determined struggle. The strikers made a determined fight, during which crowds of women from the nearby villages of Roebing and Kinkora, shouted encouragement to them. Firearms were freely used by both sides and the strikers were finally driven off after several of them had been wounded. The company had by this time secured as many new English speaking laborers as were required to take the place of all the strikers. These were quartered in box cars, in which more or less crude accommodations had been provided for sleeping. The new men were paid \$1.85 per day and board.

Signs of discouragement and weakening interest in the strike began to manifest themselves, and on March 12th, a committee of the I. W. W. local that had been established by the strikers presented an address on their behalf to the superintendent of the West Jersey & Seashore Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, offering to discuss with him the "grievances" of the strikers, and expressing the hope that in that way an amicable settlement of all difficulties might soon be reached. The address stated that the reinstatement

ment of all the strikers would be insisted upon by the union. The wage condition proposed was \$2 per day of nine hours and double pay for all overtime and Sunday work. The superintendent refused to see the committee that brought the address on the ground that all the strikers had been discharged and they were not therefore any longer in the company's employment. This decision appeared to have completed the discouragement of the strikers, and practically all returned to their places on the various sections of the line and were taken back, excepting only those known to have taken part in the riotous outbreaks at Roebling and Morrisville, Pa. The strike lasted two weeks; nearly 300 men were involved from first to last, and the wage loss was, approximately, \$7,000.

March 5.—One hundred laborers employed in the Florence Iron Works at Florence, N. J., because of dissatisfaction on the part of a comparatively small number with the wages they were receiving. The strike, which was a failure, resulted in the loss of \$1,150 in wages.

March 6.—Seven men employed by the Trenton Scrap Rubber Co. at Trenton, went out on strike to enforce a demand they had made that their wages which were \$1.50 per day, should be increased to \$1.75 per day. The advance was granted by the firm, and the strikers returned to work. The strike lasted one day, and the wage loss was \$12.00.

March 10.—Twenty truckmen employed at the Port Morris Transfer of the Lackawanna Railroad at Port Morris, struck for an increase of wages which would give them \$2 per day, and also against being required to work on Sunday. The company officials conceded the first demand but refused to consider the second, as the work had to continue without interruption on Sundays as well as week days. The wage demands of the men were increased to \$2.25 per day, and the company broke off all negotiations; new men were employed to take the strikers' places.

March 11.—Two hundred and fifty men employed by the Crocker-Wheeler Co., manufacturers of electrical machinery at Ampere, because of a dispute between a workman and the management, went on strike. The strike, which was unsuccessful in every respect, lasted $4\frac{1}{4}$ days, and resulted in a wage loss of \$2,700.

March 11.—Ten male and 90 female employes of the I. Lewis Cigar Mfg. Co. at Newark, struck because a certain workman who aspired to be a foreman, had been discharged, and declared they would not return unless he was reinstated. The strike, which lasted one day, was a failure, as all returned to work next day. Wage loss \$100.

March 14.—Six hundred and fifty men and 30 women* employed in the works of the Splittdorf Electrical Co., at Newark, struck for the allowance of time and one-half for all work performed on Saturday afternoon. The strike lasted one day and was successful. The wage loss was \$1,000.

March 24.—Eighteen machinists employed in the factory of the Newark Wrapping Machine Co. at Elizabeth, struck because a man whom they disliked had been promoted to the position of assistant foreman. The manager

of the concern had offered to demote the objectionable man, but the strikers demanded his unconditional discharge, which was refused. The strike, which was a failure, lasted ten days, and the wage loss was \$500.

March 25.—Twenty-five boys employed in the rackling department of the Barbour Flax Co. (Marshall Mill), manufacturers of thread and twines, at Kearny, struck for an advance in wages which was refused. The strike lasted 26 working hours, and all returned under the old conditions. Wage loss, approximate, \$100.

March 27.—Twenty-eight men employed by the firm of Tippet & Wood, makers of boilers and structural iron work at Phillipsburg, struck for a reduction in working hours and an increase in wages. The strike lasted five days, and was a failure. The wage loss as reported, amounted to \$275.

March 31.—Twenty men employed in the Menlo Park Tile Works at Menlo Park, went on strike for an increase in wages which the firm refused to grant. New men were immediately employed and all lost their places.

April 2.—Thirty-one boys employed at the F. M. Pierce & Co. glass works at Clayton, struck for an increase of wages amounting to 25 cents per day. The strike, which lasted $4\frac{1}{2}$ days, was a complete failure and caused a wage loss to the boys of \$90, and to others who were rendered idle through their action, \$480.

April 2.—Thirty-six men employed in the Old Bridge Enameled Brick & Tile Co.'s works at Old Bridge, struck for an increase of wages, which, after four day's idleness, they succeeded in getting. The wage loss was \$250.

April 7.—Seven hundred men and 105 women employed by the Standard Underground Cable Co. at Perth Amboy, quit work without assigning any reason for having done so. A general advance in the wages of all concerned had been made just before the strike, and at the same time the question of 9 or 10 hours per day was, by the firm, submitted to the workmen, who decided by a 3 to 1 vote in favor of continuing on ten hours. After one week's idleness the strikers returned to work under conditions just as they were when they abandoned their places. The loss was \$10,000.

April 14.—Two hundred and fifty laborers employed in the Waclark Wire Co.'s works at Elizabeth, struck for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day. They had been receiving \$1.75 a day for ten hours, and demanded \$2.00, which they finally succeeded in getting. The strike lasted 10 days, and the wage loss was approximately \$4,000.

April 15.—Two hundred and seventy-five moulders employed in the Thomas Devlin Mfg. Co.'s foundry at Burlington, struck for a reduction of working hours and an increase in wages. The strikers were all foreigners and were said to be acting under orders of agents of the I. W. W. The American or English-speaking workmen refused to join the strikers, and there were several clashes between both parties, the foreigners endeavoring to prevent the others from entering the works. Two hundred of the strikers abandoned their demands, and returned to work after being idle one week,

and 75 remained out for 26 working days. The wage loss as reported, was \$15,000.

April 19.—Forty-nine workmen employed by the Simms Magneto Co. at East Orange, quit work because of the removal of a foreman who had been in charge of them. Several of the men applied for reinstatement a few days later, but were refused. The firm announced that all who had gone out were discharged, and that when required, new men would be employed in their places.

April 19.—Thirty men employed in the scrap iron yard of the David Kauffman Sons Co. at Elizabeth struck for a reduction of working time from ten to nine hours per day. The strike, which was a failure, lasted three working days, and the wage loss was \$180.

April 23.—An extensive strike of clay workers started on the same date at the works of the American Fire Clay Co., and spread in one day to practically all the plants engaged in that industry in and about Perth Amboy, Keasbey and Bonhamtown. The American Fire Clay Co.'s employes demanded an advance of 25 cents per day in wages, but did not wait for a decision as to whether the increase would be granted. They left the works in a body and marched to several other plants, the employes of which were easily persuaded to join them, and by noon the next day they had succeeded in closing the Perth Amboy, Standard and Raritan plants of the Standard Fireproofing Co., the Raritan River Clay Co., and the works of Valentine Bros. When the mob of strikers swarmed into the Raritan River Clay Company's plant the superintendent advised his men to quit work in order to avoid trouble. The same course was followed in most of the other establishments invaded by the original gangs of strikers, as the best means of avoiding outbreaks of violence. About 75 men employed in the pottery department of the Didier-March Works, quit work and joined the other strikers. In all eleven clay working concerns became involved in the strike throughout the clay district, and the employes of the Barber Asphalt Paving Co. at Maurer also quit, making twelve distinct strikes with upwards of 2,500 men, practically all non-English speaking foreign laborers out of work. In none of the plants affected by the strike, except the one in which it began, had any demand been made affecting either wages, hours of labor or working conditions, but after the enforced shut-down had been made complete, a delegation of the National Fireproofing Co.'s men laid before the managers a demand for a flat wage rate of \$2 per day for all workers, regardless of their efficiency. The company would not agree to this, deeming it unfair to the better workmen, many of whom are paid wages ranging as high as \$2.75 per day. The minimum wage paid was \$1.75 per day, and to grant the strikers' demand would mean an advance in wages for comparatively incapable workmen and an even greater proportionate reduction in the earnings of those who were most industrious and efficient.

In anticipation of possible disorder, the Sheriff of the county had 100 special deputies sworn in, and the entire police forces of the districts affected, were kept on duty almost constantly.

The only serious outbreak of violence during the strike, occurred at the brick works of Valentine Bros. at Fords, where it required all the deputies under control of the Sheriff to beat off a large mob of strikers who were intent on "rushing" the yards so as to drive out the men who had remained at work. Twelve arrests were made, and the offenders were held in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The strike lasted six days, and the wage loss was approximately \$35,000.

April 23—Thirty men, employed in the hat factory of E. V. Connett & Co. at Orange Valley, quit work because of, as claimed, their being unable to earn the amount of wages per week to which they believed themselves entitled under an agreement with their employers, which terminated the nine months' strike in the hatting trade four years ago. The action of the men in striking was approved by the officers of their local union, notwithstanding the fact that a contract exists between all the union hatters and their employers, which provides that all disputed questions which cannot be settled by agreement between employer and employe in any factory shall be referred to a board of arbitration, and that pending the decision by the board of the issues involved, there shall be no stoppage of work. The Connett Company appealed to this Board which is a permanent body consisting of three members, one representing the manufacturers, another representing the union, and a third appointed by the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Essex County. The board met promptly on call, and as the action of the "sizers" in quitting work was a plain violation of the contractual obligation by which employes and employers were bound, the men were ordered back to work, after their representatives who appeared before the board had been severely lectured by the chairman for having violated a contract entered into for the protection of themselves and their employers. The board found no just cause of complaint on the part of the strikers, who returned to work after one week's idleness. The wage loss was \$400. After the walkout of the sizers had taken place the firm issued the following circular:

To the Officers of the United Hatters of North America, Local No. 17, and to each and every individual member of said Local Union:—

You and each of you are hereby notified that the second sizers, (both hand and machine) in the hat factory of the undersigned, in Orange Valley, have, in violation of the Arbitration Agreement, made in 1909 stopped work, and that such stoppage of work was done under the direction and under the orders of the officers of the said local.

You are further notified that such stoppage of work is a direct violation of the said Arbitration Agreement, which was in writing, signed by all the manufacturers and all the Locals, as well as by the National officers of the United Hatters of North America, and that the said stoppage of work is causing us a large money damage for each and every day that the said hand and machine second-sizers refused to work in our factory.

You are further notified that we hereby demand that the said shop's crew shall be put back to work immediately, and that the Arbitration Agreement shall be lived up to.

You are further notified that unless the said Arbitration Agreement is lived up to, we shall be obliged to take legal proceedings to enforce our rights under the said agreement, against the said Local, and each and every individual member of the said Local.

You are further notified that the arbitration clause which governs the relations of the men and the manufacturers, is as follows:

"III. A Board of Arbitration, permanent in character, consisting of three, one to be appointed by the employers, one by the Hatters' organization and the third by Governor Fort, is to be established to settle all controversies between employes and employer which fail of adjustment in any factory. No stoppage of work nor discharge of men pending arbitration. All vacancies in the position of third arbitrator subsequent to the first appointment, shall be filled by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County. All disputes submitted to the Board of Arbitration shall be decided by them within thirty days after such submission, and their decision shall be binding upon employers and employes. The terms of the arbitrators shall be five years from the date of their appointment, and the expenses of the Arbitration Board shall be borne equally by the Hatters' organization and the manufacturers. In case the individual interests of any arbitrator are affected by the controversy, before the Board, the side so affected, shall appoint another arbitrator to act in that particular case."

The said Arbitration Agreement is dated October 18, 1909.

E. V. CONNETT & COMPANY.

Dated April 25, 1913.

April 24.—One hundred and twenty drivers and helpers employed by the Fuller Express Co. at Jersey City, after driving their teams to the Erie Railroad platform, quit work because the company had refused to recognize their local union (No. 617), and also to compel the reinstatement of a member of their organization who had been discharged for a violation of rules. Policemen were detailed to protect the Express Company's property and new drivers and helpers were employed to take the places of the strikers.

April 26.—On this date a very extensive strike in the pearl button industry to secure a wage advance varying from 10 to 20 per cent., and the reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day was inaugurated in the factory of Kupka & Follimel at West New York, N. J. The entire working force of 35 men employed by the firm quit work on their demands being refused. The strike spread to other shops throughout the State engaged in the same trade, the demands in each case being the same—a nine hour work day and an increase in wages. Ten of the shops were located in Newark, two at West New York, one at Little Ferry, and one at Secaucus. The strike was determinedly contested on both sides and work was not fully resumed in all the shops involved, until late in September. The following list gives the firm concerned in the strike in the chronological order in which they became involved, the number of wage workers who took part in the movement, the date of ending the strike and the wage loss.

Kupka & Follomel, West New York; strike began April 26, number involved, 35; ended August 23, wage loss, \$6,800.

Fredk. Balleck, Secaucus; strike began April 26, number involved, 8, not ended at time of reporting; wage loss to date, \$1,548.

Samuel Schoor, West New York; strike began April 28; number involved, 21; not ended at time of reporting; wage loss to date, \$3,011.

John Dvorak & Son, Little Ferry; strike began, April 28; number involved, 21; ended September 2; wage loss, \$3,600.

Reheis Bros., Newark; strike began, June 7, number involved, 4; ended August 18; wage loss, \$504.

New York Pearl Button Works, Newark; strike began June 9, number involved, 17; ended August 13, wage loss, \$1,854.

Tonks Bros. Co., Newark; strike began June 13, number involved, 170, ended August 15; wage loss, \$10,850.

Chas. Blakeman Sons Co., Newark; strike began June 13; number involved, 34; ended August 11; wage loss, \$4,200.

Dorfman Bros., Newark; strike began, June 14th; number involved, 25; ended August 11; wage loss, \$700.

E. Huebner & Sons Co., Newark; strike began, June 17; number involved, 100; ended August 17; wage loss, \$9,000.

Hamburg Button Co., Newark; strike began June 20; number involved, 50, ended August 12; wage loss, \$2,500.

Arthur J. Mousley, Newark; strike began June 21; number involved, 17; ended August 4; wage loss, \$1,600.

National Pearl Works, Newark; strike began June 21; number involved, 16; ended August 11; wage loss, \$1,500.

Wiedegreen & Cleinens, Newark; date strike began, June 23; number involved, 3; ended August 10; wage loss, \$200.

The average duration of the strike for all the shops involved was twelve weeks, or 72 working days; as the strike progressed a demand was made for recognition of a union which the workmen had formed, but this was refused. In some of the shops concessions were secured in the matter of wages, but the strike was on the whole only partly successful. The number of employes of the fourteen shops who took part in the strike was 521, and the aggregate wage loss was \$47,867.

April 28.—Fifty laborers employed in the yards of the New Jersey Dry Dock Company at Elizabeth, who had been receiving a wage of \$1.80 a day of nine hours, struck for \$2.00, which was almost immediately granted by the company, and all returned to work. There was practically no wage loss.

April 28.—Seventy employes of the Vulcan Detinning Co. at Sewaren, struck for an increase of 3 cents an hour in wages. The strike lasted 9

working days, and was a failure. All returned to work on the old terms. The wage loss was \$1,000.

April 29.—About 300 laborers employed on the farms and estates in the vicinity of Bernardsville, inaugurated a strike for a work day of nine hours, and \$2.00 per day. They had been receiving from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day for ten hour's work. The laborers, who were all either Italians, Hungarians, or Slavs, organized a union of farm laborers, and addresses were delivered at the meeting by speakers representing the several nationalities. The managers of two of the estates in the vicinity agreed to the terms proposed, and their men returned to work. On May 5th, all resumed their duties pending a settlement of issues in disputes by a board of arbitration consisting of some of the prominent residents of Bernardsville. The laborers were idle five days, and the wage loss was \$2,500.

April 30.—Sixty bakers employed in the Jewish bakeries of Bayonne, submitted a demand to their several employers for an increase in wages, and quit work on the same being refused. The strike was arranged so as to occur on the close of the feast of the "Passover," when the the orthodox Hebrews would be looking for "kosher" bread to take the place of the unleavened product on which they had been living for the previous nine days. After standing out against the demands of the bakers for two days, the bosses gave in and agreed to accept the terms offered by their men; these were: An increase of twenty per cent. in the weekly wages of all three classes of bakers, which would make them for the first class, \$31.25; second class, \$22.80; and third class, \$19.20. In addition to the wage increase the strikers were to be allowed some 15 Jewish holidays off each year with full pay; the union was recognized, and for the future it is to have undivided supervision over each shop in the matter of employing or discharging men. The strike lasted two days and the wage loss was about \$400.

May 1.—About 2,000 laborers holding membership in various locals of the General Laborers International Union of America, began a strike on this date for an increase of wages and recognition of their union. The strike began in the city of Newark, but in the course of one day it had extended to all the larger cities and towns of Essex, Hudson, Passaic, Bergen and Union Counties, and soon approximately 6,000 men engaged in sewer construction, road making, street paving and repairing, had joined the movement either voluntarily or under threats of violence from marching bands of laborers who, in many cases, compelled them to drop their tools and join them in stopping work in other localities. The wages paid to these laborers varied according to locality and character of the work on which they were engaged. The number on strike in the four counties on May 3d, was reported to be 15,000, of which fully two-thirds had been employed on jobs in Newark and its vicinity. The original demand of the laborers was for an eight hour work day and \$2.25 per day. Many of the contractors settled with their men on the basis of 22½ cents per hour and a nine hour work day, but

these were for the most part cases of contracts having time limits for completion with heavy penalties for failure. The larger number refused to make any concession whatever and attempted to continue their work with new men. This provoked demonstrations of hostility wherever tried, and the police of Newark, Orange, Montclair, Passaic and Paterson were frequently called upon to protect these men from attacks by the strikers.

The laborers' union proposed the submission of their demands to boards of arbitration in each locality affected by the strike under the presidency of the mayor or other chief civil officer, so that differences in local conditions might be duly considered in passing upon the question of their fairness. Nothing came of this suggestion, however, and notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the leaders of the national union to prevent disorder and to conduct the strike by lawful means there were outbreaks of violence every day over the area covered by the strike and many arrests were made. This state of things was believed to be due to the presence of a number of agents of the I. W. W. among the laborers who urged that more drastic measures should be adopted in the struggle for their rights. The officials of the laborers' union complained to the mayor of Newark of the trouble being caused by these men, and requested that they be driven from the city. They—the union officers—also advised the strikers that if any encouragement should be given by them to the emissaries of the I. W. W., their charters as locals of the national union would be cancelled. The strike continued with diminishing numbers until May 18th, when practically all the laborers had returned to work under compromises between the individual contracting firms and their own employes, without the intervention of the union. Practically all of them received some increase of wages, but in no instance as much as was demanded, and only a comparatively few secured a reduction in working hours. The strike lasted fourteen working days, and was partly successful. A large number of the men concerned lost their jobs, and a conservative estimate of the wage loss, placed it at \$250,000. A great deal of public inconvenience was caused by the strike on account of torn up streets, open sewer trenches, etc., which were left in that condition until the laborers returned to work. Practically all the men who took part in the strike were foreigners.

May 1.—Twenty of the twenty-eight laborers employed in the nursery of the E. & F. Company at Springfield, quit work because of dissatisfaction with the wages they had been receiving, but made no demand on the manager for an increase. Later, they asked for an eight hour work day and a uniform wage of \$2 per day for all. The strikers endeavored to drive the eight faithful employes from the grounds, but were themselves obliged to withdraw after a sharp contest in which several on both sides were severely beaten. Reinforced by a large number of idlers, a second attack was made by the strikers on May 3d, but the timely arrival of the sheriff of Union County put a stop to the fierce attack they had made on the nursery men, two of whom were dangerously injured. The Sheriff's deputies arrested the ring-leader of the strikers and took him to the county jail at Elizabeth. The

nursery company employed new men, but the strikers, all foreigners, loitered in small bands in the neighborhood of the nurseries, until finally driven away by the local constables and the Sheriff's deputies. All the strikers lost their employment after having kept up the contest for one week.

May 2.—Fifty members of the Polish Bakers and Confectioners' Union employed in Passaic, went out on strike to secure the assent of their employers to an agreement providing for six days' work per week instead of seven, a work day of ten hours, and a minimum wage scale of \$20 per week for first hands, \$16 for second, and \$13 for third. They also demanded recognition of their union, and a more strict observance of the sanitary regulations provided for by State laws and by the rules of the Board of Health. The employers refused to grant the wage increase demanded, but after the strike had lasted several days, a compromise was agreed upon which was satisfactory to both sides.

May 2.—Twenty-five moulders employed in the machine works of the John E. Thropp Co. at Trenton, struck for an increase of two cents an hour, which was given them.

May 2.—About five hundred painters of Jersey City, all members of the International Painters & Paper Hangers Union of America, Local No. 5, struck on this date for forty-four hours a week and a fixed wage scale of \$18 per week. They also demanded recognition of the union and the adoption of the closed shop system by their employers. Formerly the painters had been working nine hours for from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day. Of the ninety boss painters by whom the men were employed, about 50 signified their willingness to agree to these terms provided all the others would do likewise. The strike lasted four days and was settled by a compromise under which no present change was made in working time, but an increase of wages, less however than the amount demanded was allowed.

May 8.—About sixty foreign laborers employed in the Caledonian Paper Mill at Whippany struck for an increase of 25 cents in wages per day, and for a half holiday once a week. The mill employed two shifts of equal numbers and were operated day and night. Both shifts worked twelve hours per day and received \$1.75 therefor. The \$2.00 per day was granted, but not the weekly half holiday as that would interrupt the continuous operation of the plant. The strikers returned to work.

May 8.—Sixty-six male and 114 female employes of the Scharg Bros. silk mill at Carlstadt, went on strike in sympathy with the silk workers of the Paterson Mills instigated thereto it was reported, by agents of the I. W. W. who were trying to spread the Paterson strike to all the mills in New Jersey. No complaint relative to mill conditions was made by the operatives before quitting and practically all of them seemed to be acting under a pressure which they were afraid to resist. The strike lasted until June 7th, four weeks and two days, and all returned at an increase of wages, ranging from 7 to 15 per cent. The wage loss, as reported, was \$10,000.

May 10.—Twenty men and six women employed by the Capital City Car Co. at Trenton, went on strike because the firm had announced that the lunch time was to be reduced from one hour to thirty minutes. The action of the company grew out of a demand the employes had made for a reduction of working time to 9 hours per day from 9.30, which was the established limit. The company agreed to this, but proposed deducting the half hour from the lunch time. The strike was ended by the firm agreeing to grant the nine hour day, and continue the noon hour without reduction.

May 12.—Forty laborers employed at construction work on the Lackawanna Railroad near Morristown, struck for an increase of wages from \$1.60 to \$1.75 per day. The strikers marched in a body to a part of the road where eighty other laborers were employed and compelled them to stop work also. A struggle between both gangs resulted in some of them being severely beaten and the ringleader of the attacking force was arrested. During the afternoon of the same day all returned to work at the old rate of wages, excepting fourteen of the most turbulent who were discharged.

May 14.—Thirteen employes of the Raymond Rubber Company at Titusville, struck for an increase of 50 cents per day in their wages. The strike lasted two days, when all returned on the old terms. The wage loss was \$30.

May 16.—Forty-five employes of the Cook Pottery Co. at Trenton quit work because the firm would not agree to advance the piece prices being paid for the production of certain articles. The matter was referred to a board of arbitration representing both the workmen and the firm and a small increase in prices was ordered. As both sides agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, the strikers returned to work after having been idle three days. The wage loss was \$310.

May 16.—Fifty laborers employed by the Trenton and Mercer County Traction Company in laying tracks, demanded that their wages which were \$1.75 per day, should be increased to \$2.00, and quit work because of a refusal of the company to grant the increase. Fifteen other laborers who were receiving \$1.85 per day refused to join in the strike. Three days after 35 of the laborers applied for reinstatement and were allowed to resume work. The others were discharged. The strike lasted three days and the wage loss was \$265.00.

May 19.—Eighty men and forty women employes of the Highland Smyrna Rug Co. at Hightstown, quit work because the reinstatement of two employes who had been discharged for cause was refused by the firm. The strike lasted three days, and was settled satisfactorily to both sides by arbitration. The wage loss was \$600.

May 22.—Fifty freight handlers employed on the docks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Perth Amboy, who had been receiving twenty cents per hour, struck for twenty-three. Other laborers were promptly engaged in their places.

May 24.—Twenty-two men and 18 women employed in the factory of the Webb Folding Box Company at Bogota, struck for an increase of ten per cent. in wages and a reduction of one-half hour per day in working time. The strike lasted four days and was settled by an agreement under which an increase of five per cent. was allowed together with the reduction in working time demanded. The wage loss was estimated at \$248.

May 26.—Seventy laborers employed in the plant of the Monument Pottery Co. at Trenton, made the case of two men who were discharged for sufficient reasons the pretext for a strike which resulted in the loss of their places. The discharged men were guilty of neglect of duty, but the strikers who were all foreigners, and had recently formed a union, refused to admit the right of the firm to drop from the pay roll for any such cause. Immediately after the laborers quit work the company proceeded to fill their places with American citizens, with the determination to reemploy only a comparatively few of those who left, and they only because of their having been driven to abandon their work through intimidation by the others. At the time of reporting these details the company stated that they had not been seriously embarrassed by the strike and were then producing as much goods as the condition of its business demanded.

May 28.—Twenty-eight machinists employed in the shops of the Wm. R. Thropp & Sons Co. at Trenton, struck because a laborer had been put to work on a machine and after the manager had refused a demand made by a committee for his removal. The strike lasted three days and was partly successful. The laborer was taken from the machine, but the union was not recognized by the firm. Wage loss, \$250.

May 29.—Several painters employed by a Trenton firm, refused to work with other men in the same employment who were not members of the Painters and Paper Hangers Union affiliated with the I. W. W.

May 29.—One hundred and twenty drivers and box men employed by four packing firms—Armour's, Cudahy, Nagle and Hammond Companies at Jersey City went on strike because of dissatisfaction with conditions, and also for an eight hour working day. The employes of one of the companies demanded an eight hour work day and an increase in wages. Special details of police were placed on duty at each of the packing houses, but there was no violence. The Armour Company made a settlement with its men on the 31st, and two days later the other companies and their employes reached an agreement under which the drivers and box men returned to work. The strike lasted an average of three days for the entire number involved, and the wage loss was estimated at \$900.

May 31.—Seven drivers and seven helpers employed in the carpet cleaning and storage warehouse plant of Thomas F. Stewart at Jersey City, struck for an increase which would bring their wages up to the union rate as fixed by Merchandise Teamsters' Union No. 641, of which they were members. Mr. Stewart explained that there was no just reason for dissatisfaction on

the part of his employes, as although their fixed wages were about \$1.00 per week below the union scale, all of them were allowed commissions which brought their actual earnings above the union rate.

June 5.—Eighty-one employes of the W. A. Fletcher Co., machinists and boilermakers of Hoboken, objected to a storeroom keeper employed by the company, and struck because the management refused to discharge him. The strike lasted 2½ days, when the workmen abandoned their demand and returned to their places. The wage loss was \$493.

June 6.—Fifteen linemen employed by the Public Service Corporation at Trenton, struck to enforce a demand for some changes in their working hours. The strike was settled at a conference between the company district managers and representatives of the linemen. Under the agreement work is to cease for the day on Saturday at three o'clock, instead of four as formerly, and the men are to report at the power plant at five o'clock instead of remaining until that hour on the job at which they might be employed, and traveling from there to the power plant for the purposes of reporting. The strike was successful. Wage loss, estimated at \$230.

June 10.—Two hundred and sixty-three male and 112 female employes of the Trent Tile Company of Trenton, went on strike because of a misunderstanding regarding the terms of a contract drawn by the company which they refused to sign. The strike lasted ten days, and was settled by a compromise under which concessions were made by both sides. The wage loss as reported was \$4,500.

June 10.—Fifteen laborers employed by the Public Service Corporation on excavation work at Trenton, struck because an increase of three cents per hour which they claimed had been promised, was not paid to them. New men were employed in their places.

June 11.—Forty painters employed by various contractors in New Brunswick, struck because their employers refused to pay them an increase of 72 cents per day in their wages. They had been receiving \$3.28 per day of eight hours and wanted to have this increased to \$4.00. Three days after the commencement of the strike, the master painters held a meeting at which it was resolved that their journeymen should be notified that failure to report for work on the following Monday would result in their being discharged and new men employed in their places. On June 17th, the strike was settled by the return of the painters to their places at the old rate of wages, but with the understanding that should the trade prospects on September 1st be such as to warrant an increase, wages should thereafter be \$3.50 per day. The strike was partly successful. Wage loss, \$780.

June 18.—Two hundred laborers employed by a New York firm of ship contractors, quit work in the ship yards of the Tietjen & Lang Co. at Hoboken, because they had been refused an immediate increase of 15 cents a day in wages. The men were engaged in removing scale from, and cleaning

the bottoms of three steamers in the Tietjen & Lang dry docks. A compromise was effected under which the laborers received about one-half of the advance demanded. No report on wage loss.

June 24.—Six hundred men employed in the works of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. (two plants) at Perth Amboy, struck for an increase and certain improvements in working conditions. The strike ended on July 8, with the return of all the men under the same wage scale that prevailed when they quit. The strike lasted two weeks and was a complete failure. The wage loss was \$20,000.

June 24.—Three hundred men employed by the New Jersey Terra Cotta Co. at Perth Amboy, quit work to secure an increase of wages, although no demand for an advance had been made until several days after the beginning of the strike. All returned to work under the old conditions after having been idle 14 days. The wage loss was \$8,000.

June 24.—Three hundred employes of the Federal Terra Cotta Co. at Woodbridge, struck for an increase of wages, but gave up the contest after having been idle fifteen days, and returned to work under the old terms. The wage loss was \$6,000.

June 30.—One hundred and twenty employes of the South Amboy Terra Cotta Co. at South Amboy, quit work out of sympathy with the workers in the clay district who were then on strike. After one week's idleness, all returned to work. There appears to have been no complaints made by these men regarding their working conditions, and no demands were made for a wage increase. Some matters of minor importance were adjusted after the resumption of work and both sides were satisfied. The wage loss was \$1,800.

July 3.—Seven hundred men employed in the works of the Warner Sugar Refining Co. at Edgewater, struck for a flat increase of three cents an hour in wages. They had been receiving from 17 to 21½ cents, which they demanded should be increased to from 20 to 25 cents per hour. The strike lasted one day and was a failure. All returned at the old rates. The wage loss was \$2,000.

July 8.—Eight tailors employed by Louis Schloss at Elizabeth, struck to secure a fifty-four hour per week schedule of working time with the same wages they had been receiving for sixty hours. The strike lasted one week and resulted in a victory for the employes who were given the nine hour day without reduction of wages. The wage loss was about \$100.

July 16.—Thirty-eight employes of the metallic cap department of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. at Pompton Lakes, quit work because of some changes which the management proposed making, the particulars of which they did not stop to learn, and all were replaced by new men.

July 16.—About 200 raincoat makers and ladies' tailors employed in the shops of twelve contractors at Newark, struck in sympathy with some 3,000 workers on the same kind of goods employed in New York shops who were

on strike for an increase in wages and also to secure some improvement in working conditions. This action was taken to prevent the transfer to the Newark shops of work which the New York contractors could not handle because of the strike. A factory engaged in the same line of work at Passaic, was closed by a committee of the New York strikers, who, when the thirty-six operatives refused to quit voluntarily, shut off the power. This plant was closed for four days, at a wage loss of approximately \$240.

July 17.—The carpenters employed on a new theatre building at Plainfield, were called out on strike by the business agent of the union, because a hod carrier had encroached upon some work which the carpenters regarded as their own. The offence consisted of some shoring or scaffolding having been placed in position by the laborers, which act, according to union rules, fouled the job. Work on the structure was suspended for several days, and a number of other workmen were obliged to remain idle until the dispute was settled, thus compelling them to submit to a considerable loss in wages, the exact amount of which could not be ascertained. The strike is reported because of the novelty of the grievance on which it was started.

August 6.—Twenty-eight male and six female operative coat and suit makers employed by Findling & Owne at Kingsland, went on strike because of the discharge of one of their number who was regarded as a mischief maker by the firm. The strike lasted eighteen working days, and resulted in the discharged employe being restored to his place. The wage loss was, as reported, \$1,800.

August 12.—About one hundred employes of the armature department of the Splittorf Electrical Co., manufacturers of "ignition and lighting apparatus for automobiles," quit work to force the managers to reinstate a foreman who, they claimed, had been unjustly discharged, or to appoint a man of their selection in his place. A considerable number of employes of other departments were induced to quit work also, and soon thereafter other employes sufficient to bring the total number involved in the strike up to 642 men and 20 women, had been persuaded by one or another means to abandon their places in the works. This phase of the strike lasted 18 working days, during which time there were several clashes between the strikers and their sympathizers on the one hand, and the police who had been stationed at the works to preserve the peace. Demands for a working schedule of 54 hours per week and an increase in wages were made by the strikers and rejected by the company. The entire working force of the factory with the exception of those who inaugurated the strike returned to work unconditionally early in September; the company utterly refused to reinstate any of the original strikers and filled their places with new men. The strike was a complete failure. The wage loss as reported was \$30,000, and one hundred men lost their employment.

August 15.—A dispute between two unions as to which of them was entitled to work on the reinforced construction on the new High School at

Elizabeth, brought work on that structure to a standstill for about two weeks and compelled all the mechanics and laborers to cease work. The structural iron works claimed the job as theirs under the rules of the union of which they were members, and the metal lathers claimed it also. The matter was referred to one arbitrator who decided in favor of the iron workers, after which all returned to work. The number involved in the strike was about 30 and the wage loss was approximately \$1,000.

August 16.—Two hundred journeymen tailors of Paterson, all members of Local Union No. 199, Journeymen Tailors Union of America, submitted an agreement in writing to their employers—the proprietors of about forty custom tailor shops, embodying demands for an increase of wages sufficient to insure an average of \$20 per week as against \$16 which they were then earning; a nine hour work day; overtime to count as time and one-half; and in slack times, an equal division of such work as there may be among all members. On their part, the union agreed to furnish a sufficient number of competent workmen and to otherwise do all in their power to advance the interests of their employers. The agreement also stipulated that fifteen days notice should be required from either the employers or the workmen as the case might be, if any change in prices or working hours was to be made.

All but a few of the employing tailors refused to sign the agreement and the journeymen quit work in a body. The strike lasted until September 19th, when the employers gave up the contest, and work was resumed under an agreement to grant the nine hour day and pay an advance in prices of 10 per cent. The strike lasted 24 working days, and the wage loss was approximately \$8,000.

August 25.—One thousand dock laborers or longshoremen employed on the docks of the Hamburg-American Steamship Co. at Hoboken, went on strike because the superintendent of the docks, has been in the habit of hiring large numbers of laborers from Brooklyn to work at unloading the steamships. Under the management of a previous superintendent, the dockmen were assured of employment in their turn, but this rule was abolished by the present official; the strikers demanded its restoration and also the abandonment of the practice of bringing men from Brooklyn to work on the docks, so long as a sufficient number of laborers could be found at Hoboken. The company agreed to restore the system under which work was divided equally, but would not agree to any restriction of the right to employ labor from outside of the city of Hoboken. After being idle for two days, the strikers accepted this concession and returned to work. As several vessels were waiting to be unloaded all the laborers might have been at work during the two days. The wage loss was estimated at \$5,000.

August 26.—Twenty men employed in the factory of the Pirl Raincoat Co. at Elizabeth, went on strike for higher wages and a shorter workday. All returned to work on the old terms three days later. The strike was a failure. Wage loss estimated at \$100.

August 30.—Four truck drivers employed by the Baker Castor Oil Co. at Jersey City, went on strike because one of their number had been "docked" the value of a quantity of oil that had been destroyed through careless handling. This deduction was made in accordance with an agreement which existed between the company and all its drivers. New men were employed in the strikers' places.

September 16.—Sixteen street pavers employed by the city of Trenton struck for an increase in wages from 50 to 60 cents per hour. After having been idle for one day, the demand was granted and all returned to work. The wage loss was \$64.

September 29.—One hundred and ten cigar makers employed by twelve firms in Newark, struck for an increase in prices which the bosses agreed to after the men had been idle four days. Under the agreement, the cigar makers are to receive an increase of \$1.00 a thousand for the ten cent grade of cigars, and 50 cents a thousand for the five cent grade. Wage loss, \$900.

TABULAR PRESENTATION OF STRIKE.

The following table presents a summary of the essential features of the strikes, the condensed accounts of which are given in the preceding pages. The objects or purposes, for the advancement of which they were undertaken, the number of persons involved, whether voluntarily or involuntarily. The number of days idle, the wage loss, and result reached, whether successful, partly successful, or total failure, are shown on this table under appropriate headings for each strike separately, and for the entire number combined. The strikes are classified on this table, (No. 10) by the causes for which they were undertaken.

TABLE No. 10.
 Strikes and Lockouts from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913.

CAUSE OF STRIKES.	Number of strikes	Number of persons involved	Aggregate number of days idle	Average number of days idle per wage earner	Loss in wages	Average loss in wages per employee	Result of Strikes		
							Successful	Partly successful	Failure
For increase in wages.	44	7,162	78,675	10.9	\$153,461	\$21.43	11	9	24
For increase in wages and reduction in working hours.	15	3,082	82,020	26.6	113,148	36.71	3	5	7
Refusal of firm to reinstate discharged fellow workman.	10	1,682	40,060	23.9	94,156	55.98	1	1	8
For recognition of union.	6	681	11,828	17.4	38,750	56.90	1	1	4
In sympathy with other strikers.	4	1,136	17,400	15.3	29,800	26.23	1	1	2
For increase in wages, reduction in working hours, and recognition of union.	4	1,000	10,500	10.5	18,250	18.25	1	3	1
Because of opposition to foreman.	3	1,118	1,780	1.6	4,300	3.85	1	1	1
To force the discharge of an objectionable employee.	3	135	313	2.3	808	5.99	1	1	1
For reduction in working hours.	2	45	135	3.0	410	9.11	1	1	1
To prevent unjust treatment of fellow workman.	2	254	1,125	4.4	2,700	10.63	1	1	2
Against change in working time, and objection to rule that miners should eat lunch under ground.	2	570	38,610	67.7	56,500	99.12	2	1	1
Against reduction in wages.	2	88	1,016	11.5	3,570	40.57	1	1	2
For increase in wages, reduction in working hours, and payment for overtime.	1	200	4,800	24.0	8,000	40.00	1	1	1
For increase in wages, recognition of union and Saturday half holiday.	1	225	40	0.5	150	2.33	1	1	1
Misunderstanding regarding law regulating working hours of women.	1	80	300	2.0	350	125.00	1	1	1
Against paying fines for defective work.	1	150	480	12.0	5,000	6.67	1	1	1
In furtherance of closed shop policy.	1	40	1,200	4.0	2,000	80.00	1	1	1
For increase in wages, establishment of standard working day, and payment for overtime.	1	300	90,000	60.0	120,000	42.50	1	1	1
For increase in wages, reduction in working hours, and against contract and tenement house labor.	1	1,500	5,600	28.0	8,500	21.67	1	1	1
For increase in wages, recognition of union, and reinstatement of discharged fellow workman.	1	200	50	0.5	150	1.50	1	1	1
Against transfer of foreman to another department.	1	100	680	1.0	1,000	1.47	1	1	1
For pay and a half for overtime.	1	680	4,830	6.0	10,000	12.42	1	1	1
No specific reason assigned—general dissatisfaction.	1	805	84,000	14.0	250,000	21.67	1	1	1
For increase in wages and recognition of union.	1	6,000	26	0.5	4,500	1.20	1	1	1
Against reduction of lunch time.	1	375	3,750	10.0	20,000	33.33	1	1	1
Misunderstanding regarding terms of contract.	1	600	7,200	12.0	1,000	33.33	1	1	1
For increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.	1	38	360	12.0	5,000	5.00	1	1	1
Dissatisfaction with working conditions.	1	30	2,000	2.0	5,000	5.00	1	1	1
Because of dispute between unions.	1	1,000	2,000	2.0	5,000	5.00	1	1	1
To restore system of equal division of labor, and restriction of right to employ labor from outside city.	1	1,000	2,000	2.0	5,000	5.00	1	1	1
	115	29,302	488,752	16.7	\$951,353	\$32.47	25	28	62

As shown by the above table, the total number of strikes (excluding those of the silk industry, was 115, the number of wage earners who took part in them was 29,302; the aggregate number of days idle in consequence of the strikes was 488,752, or an average of 16.7 days for each person on strike. The total aggregate wage loss was \$951,353, or an average of \$32.47 for each wage earner.

Twenty-five or 21.8 per cent. of the strikes were successful in achieving the purposes for which they were undertaken; 28, or 24.3 per cent. were only partly successful; and 62, or 53.9 per cent. were total failures. A Division of the wage loss according to the results of the strikes, would indicate that the cost of the successful ones was \$207, 394. the partly successful, \$231,179; and those that resulted in total failure, \$512,780. In other words, those concerned in the 25 successful strikes gained all that was aimed at and presumably therefore secured advantages of one or another kind that fairly offset their sacrifices in the form of lost wages; those concerned in the partly successful strikes gained at least something in compensation for their losses, but the sacrifices made by those concerned in the unsuccessful strikes brought no return whatever either present or prospective.

Among the thirty "causes of strikes" or purposes for which they were undertaken as shown on this table, 44 were for increase of wages; of these 11 were successful, 9 were partly successful, and 24 were total failures. The loss in wages by this group of workers amounted to an average of \$21.43 each. Increase of wages and reduction of working hours was the purpose of 15 strikes, of which number 3 were wholly successful, 5 partly successful, and 7 were total failures.

Refusal by employers to reinstate workmen who had been discharged brought on 10 strikes, of which 1 was wholly successful, 1 partly so, and 8 were total failures. The average number of days that those who participated in these strikes were idle, was 23.8, and the average wage loss suffered by each individual workman who took part in them, was \$55.98. To force recognition of unions was the purpose of six strikes, only one of which was successful; five were utter failures. Six hundred and eighty-one persons took part in these six strikes, and the average wage loss per capita was \$56.90.

"Opposition to foremen," and to force the "discharge of an objectionable fellow workman" furnished the grounds for three strikes respectively. Two strikes were entered upon against what was regarded as unjust treatment of fellow workmen by their employers; both resulted in failures. Two strikes occurred in the iron mining regions against a rule instituted by the management which forbid workmen leaving the mines and going to the surface during the lunch hour, and both were entirely successful. There were eighteen separate strikes undertaken for various causes or combinations of causes, in most of which, the questions of "closed shop," union recognition, reductions of working hours, etc., were involved.

The following table (No. 11) shows the strikes classified under six occupation groups:

TABLE No. 11.
 Strikes and Lockouts by Occupations, for the Twelve Months Ending, September 30, 1913.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of strikes	Number involved in strikes	Aggregate Number of Days Idle	Average number of days idle per wage earner	Loss in wages	Average loss in wages per employe	Result of Strikes		
							Successful	Partly Successful	Failure
Operatives in manufacturing plants.....	82	18,311	346,894	18.9	\$603,364	\$32.95	18	18	46
Laborers, street, railroad, etc.	16	7,691	134,071	17.4	327,094	42.53	4	4	8
Building and construction workmen.....	4	590	2,600	4.4	6,780	11.49	1	2	1
Freight handlers.....	4	2,070	3,000	1.4	8,200	3.96	1	1	2
Teamsters.	8	625	2,142	3.4	5,725	9.16	...	3	5
Electrical workers.	1	15	45	3.0	230	15.33	1	...	...
Totals.....	115	29,302	488,752	16.7	\$951,353	\$32.47	25	28	62

As shown by the above table, by far the largest number of strikes—82, or 71.3 per cent. of the total number, occurred in manufacturing plants; 18,311 wage earners were concerned in these, and the average per capita loss of wages was \$32.95. Eighteen of these strikes were successful; 18 partly successful, and 46 were total failures. The wage loss for this group was \$603,364, or 63.4 per cent. of the total.

Railroad, street and other laborers were concerned in 16 strikes involving 7,691 men. The total wage loss for this group was \$327,094, or \$42.50 per capita. Four of these strikes were successful, 4 partly so, and 8 were utter failures. "Building and construction" which for years back has produced a much larger proportion of strikes, is represented in this year's compilation by only 4, in which 590 men were involved, and these were of brief duration having averaged only 4.4 days for each person taking part in them. The "teamsters" had 8 strikes involving 625 men; 5 of these were absolute failures and 3 were partly successful.

The electrical workers had only one strike, and that was successful in every respect. Only 15 persons were involved, and the wage loss was \$230, or \$15 per capita.

The following table (No. 12) gives the strikes of the year by localities; the number reported for each city, town or village, is grouped under the counties in which these minor civil divisions are situated:

TABLE No. 12.

Strikes and Lockouts by Localities for the Twelve Months Ending,
September 30, 1913.

LOCATION.	Number of Strikes	Number Involved in Strikes	Aggregate Number of Days Idle	Loss in Wages
Bergen County:				
Bogota.....	1	40	160	\$248
Carlstadt.....	1	180	4,680	10,000
Edgewater.....	2	900	6,700	12,500
Kingsland.....	1	34	612	1,800
Burlington County:				
Burlington.....	1	275	3,150	15,000
Florence.....	1	100		1,150
Riverside.....	1	300		
Camden County:				
Camden City.....	2	250	300	350
Cumberland County:				
Millville.....	1	30		
Essex County:				
Ampere.....	1	250	1,125	2,700
Belleville.....	1	8	56	120
East Orange.....	1	49		
Newark.....	14	10,293	199,626	426,535
Orange Valley.....	1	30	180	400
Gloucester County:				
Clayton.....	1	31	140	570
Hudson County:				
Arlington.....	1	500	27,000	48,000
Bayonne.....	4	250	5,540	6,500
Harrison.....	1	40	480	5,000
Hoboken.....	5	2,326	5,903	14,793
Jersey City.....	6	770	2,432	6,100
Kearny.....	1	25	75	100
Weehawken.....	1	225		
West New York.....	1	521	37,512	47,867
Mercer County:				
Hightstown.....	1	120	360	600
Titusville.....	1	13	26	30
Trenton.....	22	3,493	71,843	111,122
Middlesex County:				
Deans.....	1	300	3,600	7,000
Menlo Park.....	1	20		
New Brunswick.....	3	105	4,432	10,583
Old Bridge.....	1	36	144	250
Sewaren.....	1	70	630	1,000
South Amboy.....	1	120	720	1,800
South River.....	1	200	200	250
Perth Amboy.....	5	4,255	31,230	73,000
Woodbridge.....	1	300	4,500	6,000
Monmouth County:				
Red Bank.....	1	600	12,000	18,000
Morris County:				
Dover.....	2	166	7,008	32,000
Morristown.....	1	40	20	32
Mount Hope.....	1	300	32,400	45,000
Port Morris.....	1	20		
Wharton.....	1	270	6,210	11,500
Whippany.....	1	60	60	105
Passaic County:				
Passaic.....	2	130	40	
Paterson.....	1	200	4,800	8,000
Pompton Lakes.....	1	38		
Somerset County:				
Bernardsville.....	1	300	1,500	2,500
Sussex County:				
Stanhope.....	1	30	30	53
Union County:				
Elizabeth.....	7	406	3,263	5,880
Plainfield.....	2	185	7,305	15,210
Springfield.....	1	20	120	180
Warren County:				
Phillipsburg.....	2	78	640	1,525
	115	29,302	488,752	\$951,353

As shown by the above table, strikes occurred in sixteen of the twenty-one counties of the state during the twelve months covered by the compilation, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Monmouth, Somerset, Sussex and Warren report only one strike each none of them involving large numbers or extensive wage losses. The totals for the other counties are:

	Number of strikes.	Number Involved.	Wage Loss.
Bergen.....	5	1,154	\$24,548
Burlington.....	3	675	16,350
Essex.....	18	10,630	426,835
Hudson.....	20	4,657	129,350
Mercer.....	22	3,626	111,752
Middlesex.....	15	5,406	82,880
Morris.....	7	866	11,605
Passaic (not including silk strike).....	4	368	8,000
Union.....	10	611	21,270

The table below shows the strikes of the year classified according to the months in which they were begun:

October.....	12	April.....	15
November.....	5	May.....	19
December.....	8	June.....	10
January.....	8	July.....	4
February.....	13	August.....	7
March.....	12	September.....	2





