



# 'THIR'TY-SEVENTII ANNUAL REPORT 

## The Bureau of

# Industrial Statistics 

OF

NEW JERSEY

For the year ending October 3 rst

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## Letter of Transmittal.

State of New Jersey, Office of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Trenton, October 3I, 1914.

## To His Excellency James F. Fielder, Governor:

Sir:-In accordance with the provisions of Chapter ro5, Laws of 1878 , and the several supplements thereto, I have the honor of submitting to the Senate and General Assembly, through you, the thirty-seventh annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of New Jersey.

GEORGE C. LOW, Director.

## INTRODUCTION.

This report, the thirty-seventh of the series issued by the Bureau of Industrial Statistics anntally since 1878 , is, following the usual form, divided into three parts, the first containing the annual "Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey," a carefully prepared compilation of data which shows the standing of the factory and workshop industries of our State, as indicated by individual establishment reports covering the twelve months ending December 30, 1913. Practically every phase of the great industrial interests of our State, on which upwards of 400,000 persons-wage earners and employers, are dependent for individual or family maintenance, are clearly and concisely explained in the series of comparison tables and analytical text of which this part is composed.

The ten general tables included in this part, show for each of the eighty-nine industries into which the total number of establishments are divided, the capital invested, number of personsmen, women and children employed, the cost value of all material used, the selling value of all goods made or work done, the number of persons employed by months, the total amount paid in wages, the average yearly and weekly earnings, the average working hours per day and per week, and the character and quantity of power used. On pages 20 and 21 will be found a table embodying information for which, as shown by letters addressed to the Bureau from time to time, there appears to be a very considerable demand. This table shows the actual number and equivalent percentages of men, women and children in each of the industries in which the labor of women and children is employed in any of the processes of manufacture. The entire compilation, which occupies 132 pages of the report, is accompanied by all the explanatory review matter required for a thorough understanding of the results produced.

The second part of the report contains a study of employment, working hours and wages, on steam railroads in New Jersey during the twelve months ending June 30, 1914; a study of retail prices of food supplies (pages $153-163$ ) in practically (ix)
all parts of the State, with comparison tables showing in minute fractions the changes-increases or decreases if any, in the price of each article, reported as having occurred during the year: and the statistics of the fruit and vegetable caming industry (pages 165-174) based on reports from all the canneries of the State that had contributed to the season pack of 1913 .

The third part of the report is devoted to a group of investigations the results of which are shown under the title-Industrial Chronology of New Jersey (pages $175-240$ ). Principal among these is the "Accidents to Workmen While on Duty;" the "Increase and Decrease of Factory and Workshop Property;" and the "Strikes and Lockouts" that occurred during the twelve months covered by the investigation.

In reviewing the Statistics of Manufactures, it will be seen that twenty-five industries have been selected from the total number for the purpose of making comparisons of the data presented on each of the general tables; these are our principal industries and the results shown by the comparisons may be confidently regarded as correctly indicating the trend of manufacturing activity throughout the State. An examination of these comparisons will show that notwithstanding some serious drawbacks, the volume of business reported by our factory and workshop industries for 1913 , showed an increase not far from equaling the averages of preceding years. "Capital Invested" shows an advance of 5.5 per cent. : "Value of Stock or Material Used," 6.3 per cent.; "Goods Made or Work Done," 7.3 per cent.; "Average Number of Persons Employed," 3.0 per cent. : "Average Yearly Earnings," 2.8 per cent. A reduction is shown in the "Average Number of Days in Operation" for all industries, and in the "Average Proportion of Business Done," of r.3 per cent. and 3.9 per cent. respectively.

The classification of labor employed (page 22) shows that of every 1,000 wage earners there were, in 1913. 728 men, 252 women, and 20 children. In 1912, the classification per 1,000 was 731 men. 249 women, and 20 children. The equivalent percentages of these divisions of the lahor force is-73.1 men, 25.2 women, and 2.0 children under 16 years of age. A most remarkable demonstration of the stability of our industrial organization, is shown by the fact that the proportion of women
employed in manufacturing industry in New Jersey has increased only 2.0 per cent. from 1850, when it was 23.2 per cent., to 1913, a period of 63 years. This slight increase is almost certainly due to the introduction of female stenographers as part of the equipment of modern business offices.

Apart from some hundreds of instances of brief cessation of work on account of petty misunderstandings, which were settled without the loss of more than an hour or two of working time, there were only 55 industrial disturbances during the year 1913, that, in numbers involved and length of time lost, may be regarded as strikes. In these 5,062 persons took part, who, between them sustained an aggregate wage loss of $\$ 206,693$. The strike of longest duration and in every respect the most important demonstration of its kind that occurred during the year, was one in which the Machinists' Union of Trenton was engaged for a period of three months, or from June ist to September ist. An outline narrative of the cause of each of these strikes, with their duration, wage loss, and final results, will be found on pages 208-240

GEORGE C. LOW,<br>Director.

## PART I.

## Statistics of Manufactures of 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.
(I)

## Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey for the Twelve Months Ending December 31, 1914.

## Introduction and Analysis of Tables.

The Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey has, since the passage of the act of 1899, occupied the principal place, as well as the largest space in the annual reports of this Bureau, and it was largely because of this circumstance that the title of the Bureau was changed by the legislature of 1914 from that by which it was known from its organization in 1878 (Bureau of Statistics), to that by which it will be known hereafter-"Bureau of Industrial Statistics." The data presented in the compilation applies to the twelve months ending December 31, 1913. Interspersed with the textual review of the compilation are many analytical tables in which the data relating to the principal industries of the State are presented in comparison with those of 1912 for the purpose of showing such increases or decreases in the totals as may have occurred during the year.

The presentation is based on full and perfectly authenticated statements from all manufacturing establishments in the State in which records are kept in sufficient detail to afford the information required for use in these statistical tables. The law which established the annual Statistics of Manufactures as part of the Bureau's work did not contemplate a compilation similar to that of the United States Census Bureau, which includes in its sum total of manufacturing establishments every form of productive industry, provided only that the value of its annual products is not less than $\$ 500$, which is less than the per capita yearly earnings of persons employed in the real factory and workshop industries, the statistics of which are presented in these reports. There are many thousands of these small concerns, having an average of less than two persons engaged in each, that go to swell the number of so-called establishments reported in the census compilation, which are omitted from these statistics because most of them pass out of existence before the record of
which they form a part has had time to appear in print, to be, of course, succeeded by others of the same type in either larger or smaller numbers according to the conditions prevailing in the permanent factory industries, on the prosperity of which they are dependent. Another, and probably a better reason for their exclusion, is the fact that very few of them, such as bakeries, small producers of confectionery, custom shoe makers, milliners, etc., are really manufactories in any other than a technical sense.

The following table, compiled from the latest Federal census (1910) of manufacturing industry in New Jersey, shows the comparative importance of the 8,817 establishments, as indicated by the number of wage earners and value of products reported for each of the five classes into which they are divided.


The above table shows that of the 8,817 establishments reporting, 2,288 , or nearly 26 per cent. of the total number, accounts for less than I per cent. of the total number of wage earners, and only one-half of i per cent. of the value of all products. The 3,094 persons engaged in this group averages 1.3 to each establishment. Combining the first, second, and third groups into which the table is divided, it is shown that the 7,422 establishments included in them represent more than 84 per cent. of the total number credited to the State, 19.3 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, and only 11.2 per cent. of the total value of all products. The fourth and fifth groups combined consist of only 1,394 establishments, which furnish employment to 80.7 per cent, of the total number of wage earners employed in all industries, and these produced 88.7 per cent. of the total value of all products; but the entry on the table which demonstrates most clearly the correctness of what has been said as to the unwisdom of attaching any importance to the mere number
of cstablishments as an indication of the real volume of industry. is that relating to the fifth or last group, which, while consisting of only 194 establishments, or 2.2 per cent. of the total $(8,8 \mathrm{r} 7)$ reporting, yet accounts for nearly 39 per cent. of the total number of wage earners employed, and nearly 58 per cent. of the total value of all products.

This brief digression from the subject matter of the report seems necessary in order to explain the difference in the number of establishments which figure in the census reports as compared with those considered in this compilation, and also to meet possible criticism of these statistics arising therefrom. In establishing these statistics it was not the purpose to establish an actual annual census of every form of industry, great and small, found to be in existence at the time of making the canvass, nor was it intended that the work should ever come to be so regarded. It is, however, true that the data entering into this compilation is drawn from absolutely every manufacturing establishment in New Jersey, conducted on the factory system and having records from which the required statistical details could be obtained. The law aimed to show, annually, the indutrial status throughout the State by means of these statistics, and through comparisons of the current year data with those of preceding years, to show whether our industrial interests are increasing or diminishing in the value of products, numbers employed, and diversification of form. Limited as they are to the real factory occupations of the State, these comparisons and deductions can be, and are made with the utmost possible accuracy each year. A view is thus presented of the conditions surrounding our factory and workkshop wage earners, which is of the greatest value to stt1dents of general economic conditions existing among that part of our population engaged in manufacturing industry.

The number of establishments considered in this report is 2,638 ; the aggregate average number of persons employed in all these plants was 333,018 ; of these, 242,339 were males 16 years of age and over, 84.109 were females 56 years of age and over, and 6.570 were children of both sexes under the age of 16 years.

The establishments considered are grouped under eighty-nine industry headings, each covering not less than three individual plants, and one large group under the heading "unclassified,"
composed of establishments that could not, by reason of dissimilarity in the character of products, be placed under any one of the specified industry groups. Separate headings could not be used for tabulating the data reported by these establishments for the reason that not more than two of them were engaged in the same industry, and the rule never departed from, is not to allow less than three to appear at any time under any one distinctive heading. This rule was adopted by the Bureau for the protection of manufacturers who fill out these reports, with the assurance that they are to be regarded as confidential and any departure from it might involve a possible exposure of business conditions which might be detrimental to the interests of the firms concerned.

The presentation follows strictly the standard forms which are proven by experience to be the best for the purpose of showing clearly the most interesting features of the general industrial situation. The tables, ten in number, are in the form of abstracts which give only the totals for each industry group, thus rendering the separation therefrom of the data relating to any one establishment absolutely impossible.

These ten tables show for each industry group: First, the character of management, whether the same is by corporation, partnership, or individual owner, with the number of stockholders, partners, or individual owners as the case may be; second, the capital invested divided so as to show the amounts standing for land and buildings, machinery, tools and implements, and cash on hand or in bank; third, the cost value of all stock or material merged into the finished products or consumed in the process of manufacture, and also the selling value of all goods made or work done ; fourth, the greatest, least, and average number of persons employed during the year; fifth, the average number of persons employed by months for each industry and for all industries; sixth, the total amount paid in wages and the average yearly earnings of employes by industries; seventh, classified weekly earnings of employes by industries; eighth, the average number of days in operation throughout the year, and the average working hours 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 during the year approached full pro-
ductive capacity; and tenth, the character of power generating motors in use, and the aggregate horse power of the same.

Forming a part of the extended analysis of these statistics which follow are a number of smaller tables in which the data relating to twenty-five selected industries, the most important in the State, are compared with those for 1912, so as to show such increases or decreases as may have occurred in either or all of them. These comparisons are interesting and valuable for the light shed by them on the general trend of industry during the year.

Table No. I shows the character of the ownership of individual establishments included in each industry group, that is to say, the number: owned by corporations, by partnerships and by individuals. The number of stockholders classified as males, females, trustees holding stock for the estates of minors, is given for corporations, and the number of partners-male, female and special, is also given for the establishments not under corporate management.

Of the 2,638 establishments reporting, 1,879 , or 71.2 per cent. are owned by corporations, and 759, or 28.8 per cent., are under the control of partnerships or private owners. In 1912, the proportions of corporate and non-corporate establishments were 70.5 and 29.5 per cent. respectively; in 1911, the proportions were, corporate management, 69.1 per cent. and non-corporate, 30.9 per cent. The increase of corporate ownership of industry between 1911 and 1912 was 1.4 per cent.; and between 1912 and 1913, the increase was 0.7 per cent. As a matter of course, a corresponding reduction is shown in the proportion of establishments under non-corporate management for both these years. The corporate form of management with its many recognized advantages, such as abundant capital, limited liability, and division of risks and hazards among many interested persons, is steadily growing in favor, and the increase will average about one per cent. per year.

The number of partners and individual owners of the 759 noncorporate establishments is 1,303 , or 1.7 to each establishment, and the number of stockholders interested to a greater or less extent in the 1,879 plants under corporate management is $140,-$ 848 , or an average of almost exactly 75 for each establishment.

The total number of stockholders, partners and private owners interested in all the establishments reporting is 142.15 t .

The statistics of management of all industries are compared for the years 1913 and 1912 in the table below.


Of the eighty-nine general industries for which the statistics of management are given on Table No. I, there are twelve, with a total of 117 establishments that are under corporate management exclusively. All the others are under corporate and noncorporate managment, the larger number of establishments being corporate.

Of the 1.303 partners and individual owners of the 759 noncorporate establishments, $\mathrm{I}, 229$ are males, 5 r females, 8 special. and 15 trustees for estates. The 140,848 stockholders of corporations are divided into 82.420 males, 49.860 females, and 8,568 trustees of estates. The grand total of stockholders, partners, and individual owners in whose hands are all the manufacturing interests of the State, is $142,15 \mathrm{I}$. This number of proprictors and part proprietors is equal to almost 50 per cent. of the working force employed as wage earners in all our factories and workshops.

Table No. 2 shows the aggregate amount of capital invested in each of the eighty-nine industries, and the total for all industries combined. The capital is classified under three divisions. which show, respectively, the amount represented by land and buildings, by machinery, tools and implements, and the fluid capital in the form of eash on hand or in bank, bills receivable. and the cost value of wholly or partly finished products on hand at the time of making the establishment reports.

The total amount of capital invested in all the industries is, as shown by the table, $\$ 969.796 .504$; only three establishments of the entire number considered failed to report this item, and sixteen establishments reported the capital inseated in one sum without making a division of the same, as called for hy the statistical
blank. The substantial accuracy of the table is, however, in no way affected by these few omissions.

As shown by the table, the capital invested in "lands and buildings" amounts to $\$ 224,359,128$, or 23 .I per cent. of the total; the amount invested in "machinery, tools and implements" is $\$ 210,581,939$, or 21.7 per cent. of the total; and in all other forms, such as "stock in process of manufacture, bills receivable, cash on hand or in bank," $\$ 534.855,437$, or 55.2 per cent. of the full amount invested in all industries. The table below gives the totals of the three subdivisions of capital invested in $19 I_{3}$. in comparison with similar data for 1912. The changes that have taken place since 1912 are shown in absolute amounts and also by percentages.

|  | 1912. | 1913. | Increase in 1013. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Per cent. |
| Total capltal Invented................... | \$919,187, 610 | \$909.790.504 | + 850, 659,894 | + 5.5 |
| In lands and bulldinga................ | $217,153,323$ $198,048,476$ | 20, $22.350,128$ |  | +8.3 $+\quad 6.3$ |
| In machinery tools and implemonts.... | 193,048,476 | 210,681,939 | + 12,633,463 |  |
| cash on hand or in bank............ | 503.935.811 | 63, 855, 437 | + 30,919,026 | + 6.1 |

The above figures show an increase of $\$ 50,658,894$, or 5.5 per cent. in the total capital invested in 1913 as compared with the record for the previous year. The greatest increase- 6.3 per cent., is shown in the subdivision of capital invested in "machinery, tools and implements," and the least increase- 3.3 per cent., is shown in the amounts invested in lands and buildings. The increase in capital invested is due largely or almost entirely to the fact that eighty-two new establishments were added to the list of manufactories during the year covered by the report; these plants had completed their first full twelve months in operation in New Jersey during some part of 1913, and were therefore called upon to fill out the statistical schedules for the first time.

In previous reports, attention has been called to the fact that a very considerable amount of capital invested in land and buildings situated in the large cities and used for manufacturing purposes is not included in these statistics, for the reason that the lessees or tenants, of whom there are usually several in one building, are unable to place a valuation on property which they do
not own; it is hard to trace the actual owners of such property, and when found, they are not as a rule disposed to furnish much information of any value on the subject, being apparently suspicious of the purpose for which it is sought. This property is, as before stated, almost entirely in the large manufacturing cities in the middle counties of the State, and its value, according to a conservative estimate, is not less than $\$ 25,000,000$.

In the table which follows, comparisons are made of the total capital invested in 1913 and 1912 in twenty-five of the leading industries of the State; comparisons are also made of the aggregate amount of capital invested in "other industries," that is to say, all the establishments not included in the selected list, and in "all industries," which includes the entire 2,638 establishments considered in the presentation.

| Industries. |  | Caplal Invested. |  | Inerease ( + ) or Decrease ( $\rightarrow$ ) In 1918 as compared with 1012. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 192. | 1912. | Amount. |  | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{r a v -} \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Artsans' tools | 4 | 4.732.078 | 4.16e.sta | - 1545.102 |  | 2.8 |
| Bollers, tanks. | 17 | 13.764.516 | 17.002, ma | - 776.50 |  | \% |
| Browery producta |  | 40.776,288 | 41.85, 6 ce | + 1.006, 6011 |  | 1.5 |
| Brlck and terra cotta............... | 76 | 25,014.138 | 20.232.83 | + 268.116 | $\pm$ | 1.1 |
| Clararal and tobacoe | 4 | 34, mis, 21 | 29,03, ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | + 4.0060 .155 |  | 1.6 |
| Drawn wire and wire clot | 18 | 20.352,830 | 20.414.288 | - 438,062 |  | 2.1 |
| Electical applianoen. | 3 | 24.747.588 | 2e.190.10 | $+1.445,628$ | $\pm$ | 8.8 |
| Furnnces, rangea and heaters...... | 19 | 2.64.618 | 8, $\times 3.007$ | -798.518 |  | 8.2 |
| Glase (window and bott | 19 | 8, 583.680 | 5,722,097 | + 102,901 | $+$ | 1.8 |
| Hath (fur and telt) | ${ }^{37}$ | 4.74, 681 | 4.656,906 | - 57.775 |  | 1.2 |
| Jewelry ............ | 122 | 10.308,704 | 10.871.95 | + 162,662 | $+$ | 6 |
| Lenther (tanned and fintm | ${ }^{19}$ | 20, 256,788 | 22.150.530 | + 2.59,.017 |  | 14.8 |
| Lampa (electito and oth | 12 | 10,009.718 | 12.616.401 | + 2.517 .152 | + | 24.9 |
| Machinery | 190 | 63.267.218 | 64,290,997 | - 4.867.921 |  | 8.2 |
| Metal good | 5 | 19,14.198 | 17,209, 288 | - 1,940,980 |  | 101 |
| Ofls | 3 | 71.152.068 | 4.63, 740 | + 10,47,672 |  | 14.1 |
| Paper | 4 | 11, Ba , 411 | 18.35.738 | + 1,878, 217 | $\pm$ | 11.5 |
| Pottery | ${ }^{\text {te }}$ | 10.64.74 | 14.201.079 | + 606,25 | $\pm$ |  |
| Rubber products (hard and | ${ }^{66}$ | 20, 514.904 | 30,006,296 | - 800.ens |  | 2.6 |
| Shipbullding | 15 | 27.03s.43: | 29.635, $\mathbf{3 9 0}$ | + 1.703, 8 88 |  | 6.1 |
| stik (broad and ribben kon | 152 | 73.06.724 | 40.311 .74 | $+3.215 .94$ | $+$ | 8.7 |
| Breel and tron (etructurat) | 77 | 10.117.85 | 10.290 .45 | + 122.80 | $\pm$ | 1.2 |
| Steel and tron (forkingl. | 18 | 16.265.74 | 14.09. 517 | - 1.460.87\% |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted roadn | ${ }^{28}$ | 40,111,967 | 20,782.604 | 3.214.44 | - | 8 |
| Twenty-five | 1.38 | Peee.012.514 | 1es5.54.919 | +119.804.ms | $+$ | 8.8 |
| her industriea | 1.818 | 123.03.206 | 843.89, mb | + 30.854 .285 | $+$ | 9.5 |
| All induatrien | 2.65 | 1919,177.610 | 1590.54.504 |  | + | 8.8 |

As shown by the above table, ten of the twenty-five selected industries report decreases which amount to $\$ 15.047,246$, and increases amounting to $\$ 34,85 \mathrm{t}, 85 \mathrm{r}$. The excess of aggregate increase over decrease in these selected industries, is therefore
$\$ 19,804,605$, or 3.3 per cent. "Other industries," which include I,313 establishments, against 1,325 in the twenty-five selected industries, show a net increase of $\$ 30,854,289$, or 9.8 per cent., in capital invested in 1913, as compared with the previous year, and, as before stated, the net increase shown by "all industries" is $\$ 50,658,894$, or $5 \cdot 5$ per cent.

The greatest numerical reduction in capital invested in 1913 as compared with 1912, $\$ 3.314 .444$, is shown by the "woolen and worsted goods" industry, in which three of the largest plants reported a scaling down of investments averaging \$1,300,000 per establishment. The percentages of reduction are practically all small and range from 1.2 in "men's hats, fur and felt" to 12.3 in "artizans' tools." Of the fifteen industries showing decreases, the largest numerically, $\$ 10,447.672$, is credited to "oils," and the smallest, \$122,280, to "structural steel and iron." The percentages of increase range from I.I in "brick and terra cotta," to 24.9 in "lamps, electric and other."

The average annual ratio of increase of capital invested in manufacturing industry in New Jersey from 1905 to 1912 is 7.8 per cent., which is 2.3 per cent. greater than the increase shown in I9I3 as compared with 1912.

The following table shows the average amount of capital invested per establishment for the "twenty-five selected industries," and also for "other industries," and for "all industries." The increases and decreases are shown numerically and by percentages. These figures are given in comparison with the similar data for 1912.

| INDUSTRIES. |  | Averago Amount of Capital Invented per Establishment. |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) In 1913 as compared with 1912. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1912. | 1913. | Amount. |  | Per contage. |  |
| Artleans tools | 41 | \$118,801 | \$101,683 | - | \$17,108 | - | 14.4 |
| Bollers, tanks, etc........................ | 17 | 764,717 | 768,909 | - | + 718 | - |  |
| Erewery productif ....................... | 35 | 1,163,607 | 1,199,567 | $+$ | 45,960 | 4 | 4.0 |
| Brick and terra cotta.................... | 76 | -329,133 | 332, 601 | + | 3,528 | + | 1.1 |
| Chemical products ...................... | 87 | 542,807 | 548, 127 | + | 6,120 | $+$ | 1.1 |
| Cigars and tobacco.................... | 41 | 020,364 | 951,805 | $+$ | 31,441 | $+$ | 3.4 |
| Drawn wire and wire cloth.......... | 13 | 1,390,155 | 1,570,829 | $+$ | 180,174 | $+$ | 18.0 |
| Electrical appliances ................. | 34 | 707, 172 | 770,387 | $+$ | 68,815 | $+$ | 9.0 |
| Furnaces, ranges and heaters...... | 13 | 603,095 | 681,077 | + | 77, 982 | $+$ | 12.9 |
| Glass (window and bottlo).......... | 19 | 2es, 079 | 301.716 | + | 83, 687 | + | 12.6 |
| Hath (fur and felt)....................... | 37 | 120,889 | 125,862 | $+$ | 4,978 | $+$ | 1.1 |
| Jewelry . ................................. | 122 | 83,678 | 85,011 | $+$ | 1, 233 | $+$ | 1.6 |


| TNDUSTRIEN-Continued. |  | Average Amount of Capital Inveated per Eatablimhment. |  | Increasa $1+7$ or Decreawe ( - ) In 1913 an compared with 19!? |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1912. | 1911 | Amount. | Par. centage |
| Leather (tanned anil finished)... | 冬 | \$238,664 | 1*st.eat | $+\quad 34.085$ | 151 |
| Lamps telectrlc and other)......... | 12 | 913.156 | 1.061,408 | + 181.252 | + 145 |
| Minchlnery ............................. .. | 130 | - $48.6,254$ | 41\%, 䉼7 | 7.927 | I |
| Metal Eoodr | 19 | 212.711 | 198.072 | 13, 511 | 9.2 |
| Ofls - | 23 | 2. 832.866 | 8.572,944 | + 147.032 | 1.2 |
| Paper . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5 | 234,656 | 247.1418 | $+13.45 ?$ | $+5.3$ |
| Pottery ................................. | 18 | 194.057 | 201.445 | + 7.861 | +3 3 |
| Rubber products (hard and moft).. | 56 | 569.272 | 535, 509 | - 24.103 | 41 |
| 8hipbuilding .................. ........ | 15 | 1.545.261 | 1.546, 005 | + 3.244 | + 0.4 |
| Silk fbroad and ribhon goodel...... | 192 | 192, 215 | 500,907 | + 12.639 | + 5.4 |
| Bteel and Iron (itructural)............ | 37 | 297.34 | 276.761 | S9, sta | 78 |
| Stcel and fron (forging).............. | 18 | 1.161. 183 | 1.185, k36 | 23,003 | 20 |
| Woolen and worated goodin.......... | 25 | 1. 185.570 | 1.244.197 | 115.373 | 5 : |
| Twenty-fiva industriea | 1.235 | H53,062 | \$422.387 | + 414.255 | 3.1 |
| Other industrieg ........................ | 1.213 | 553,950 | 261.907 | + 5,087 | + 3.2 |
| All Induntries .................... | 2.633 | \$889,600 | \$167.683 | + \$3,024 | + 2.2 |

As shown by the above table, the average amount of capital invested per establishment in the twenty-five selected industries, was $\$ 458,082$ in 1912, and $\$ 472,337$ in 1913; the average increase was therefore, $\$ 14,255$, or 3 - I per cent. for each of the 1.325 establishments included. "Other industries" show an average gain of $\$ 8.027$, or 3.2 per cent. for each of the 1.313 establishments included under that designation. For "all industries" including the entire 2,638 establisments considered, the average capital invested per establishment, was $\$ 359,600$ in 1912, and $\$ 367.626$ in 1913. The average increase per establishment is therefore $\$ 8.026$, or 2.2 per cent., which is less than one-half the percentage of increase (4.9) shown in 1912 as compared with 191. Eight industries show average decreases per establish ment ranging numerically from $\$ 7$ I8 in "boilers, tanks, etc." to \$1t8,373 in "woolen and worsted goods." The percentages of decrease vary between a fraction of one per cent. too small to be recorded, and 9.2 per cent. in "metal goorls." Among the twenty-five selected industries, there are seven that show an average capitalization of more than $\$ 1,000,000$ per establishment. These are: "brewery products," 35 establishments, average capital invested per establishment, \$1,109,567: "drawn wire and wire cloth," I3 establishments, average capital per establishment, \$1.570.329: "lamps-electric and other," 12 establishments, average capital per establishment, \$r,05t.408: "oils-
refining," 23 establishments, average capital per establishment, $\$ 3,679,988$; "shipbuilding," is establishments, average capital per establishment, $\$ 1,646,605$; "steel and iron forgings," $I_{3}$ establishments, average capital per establishment, $\$ 1,138,836$; and "woolen and worsted goods," 28 establishments, capital invested per establishment, \$1,314,197.

The largest capitalization per establishment- $\$ 3,679,988$, is shown by the oil refining industry, and the smallest- $\$ 85$,orr , by the jewelry industry, in which there were 122 establishments engaged in 1913, about 90 per cent, of the number being located in or near the city of Newark. With very few exceptions these establishments occupy rented floors or lofts in large buildings, the value of which for reasons stated above, is not included in the total aggregate capital invested in that industry.

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

Table No. 3 shows the cost value of all material used in the manufacturing establishments considered and also the selling value of all goods made or work done. These totals are given for each of the eighty-nine industry groups separately, for the group designated "tunclassified," and for all these industries combined. The material used as shown on the table, includes that which has been worked into and become a part of the finished product, such as raw silk, cotton, wool, etc., in the textile industries, pig iron in foundries, castings, steel, and iron in machine shops, and tanned and finished leather in shoe factories, together with that which has been consumed in the processes of manufacture, such as oils, waste, packing material, fuel and lighting.

The table which follows shows expenditures for material used of all kinds by the "twenty-five selected industries" during the year 1913 and in comparison with those reported for 1912; the same details are given for "other industries" and for "all industries;" the increases or decreases as the case may be, are shown in amounts and also by percentages.

| INDUSTHIES． |  | Value of Stock Uned． |  | Increane $(+)$ or De＊ creana（ $\rightarrow$ ）In 1912 an comparad with 1912. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1912 | 1918. | Amomint． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { r- } \\ & \text { ige } \end{aligned}$ |
| Artinanis toola | 41 | \＄1．46，715 | \＄1，481，712 | $+\quad 16.997$ | $+$ | 0.5 |
| Eollern，tankm，ets | 17 | 2．737． 511 | 3，196， 774 | ＋ 293.525 | $+$ | 143 |
| Brewery produeth ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 25 | 6，776， 117 | 6， 439,330 | －1， 812.797 | － | 12.7 |
| Brick and terra cott | If | 2．297， 205 | 1，270，230 | －27，283 |  | 0.3 |
| Chemical productit | W7 | 54．518， 810 | 25，485， 258 | ＋109．445 | $+$ | 40 |
| Cigaril and tobacco． | 41 | 18， 5 年，069 | 17，258，094 | －1，566，063 | $\pm$ | 83 |
| Drawn wire and wire clo | 13 | 2z，480，008 | 解，081．782 | ＋2， 635,724 | $+$ | 5.1 |
| Electrical appliances | 84 | 12．37\％， 165 | 10，544，734 | －1．418．483 | － | 11.4 |
| Furnacen，ranges and heatera | 11 | \＄．910， 409 | 3，722，972 | －197，437 | － | 4.8 |
| Glasa（wlndow und bottle）．．．．．．．．．． | 11 | 2，083， 761 | 2，235，073 | －800．682 | － | 50.0 |
| Hatis（fur and folt）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 37 | 4． 200,271 | 4， 674.200 | ＋ 418.535 | $+$ | 7.2 |
| Jewelry ．．．．．．．．．． | 123 | 6．570， 518 | 6，719，511 | ＋148．914 | ＋ | 4.8 |
| Leather（tanned and fulahed）．．．．．．． | 里 | 21，556， 504 | 24，272， 68 | + E85， 864 | $\pm$ | 8． 9 |
| Lempis（electrical and other）．．．．．．．． | 12 | 3．827，260 | 5，560． 507 | ＋1． 283.857 | $+$ | \＄1．5 |
| Machinery | 130 | 17，920， 602 | 19，452．970 | ＋1．862．265 | $+$ | 8.7 |
| Metal goods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 89 | 11． 485.45 | 10，612，060 | －514．473 | － | 7.1 |
| OtIa | 23 | 85，k78，等 | 100， 548,14 | ＋14．66． 249 | $+$ | 17.0 |
| Paper | 84 | 5， 273.067 | 3，087，146 | ＋ 514.069 | ＋ | 9.1 |
| Pottery ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | B6 | 2，702．707 | 2，92t， 109 | ＋225，409 | ＋ | 1．8 |
| 1tubber products（hard and moft）．．．． | 56 | 8.89 .760 | 25，206， 183 | ＋44．079 | ＋ | 1.5 |
| Etipbulidifig ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 | 5，07\％， 176 | 4．04． 012 | －123，04 | $\underline{+}$ | \＃1 |
| Silk（broad and ribbon goods）．．．．．．．． | 193 | 29， 233.318 | \＄0，263， 950 | ＋50．671 | $+$ | 1．2 |
| Steel and Iron（ntructural）．．．．．．．．．．．． | 87 | 7．563， 546 | 7.496 .478 | ＋184．629 | ＋ | 1.3 |
| Bteel and fron（forging）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 | 3．918．790 | 3，158，643 | ＋242．853 | $+$ | 8.3 |
| Woolen and wornted goodm．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 25．431．604 | 22．835， 102 | 2，606．802 | － | 19.2 |
| Twenty－flve Induatries ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1.738 | \＄803．152．021 | tax，051，009 | $+115.939 .918$ | $+$ | 4.6 |
| Other Induntrles ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1．318 | \＄79． 263.062 | \＄05，010，k3t | $\text { + 23. } 751.525$ | $+$ | 5.5 |
| All Industries ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，035 | \＄485，411，003 | 1683，067．575 | ＋40，651，498 | $+$ | 6.3 |

The above table shows the total value of stock or material used by the＂twenty－five selected industries，＂comprehending 1，325 establishments to have been $\$ 386,051,939$ in 1913，and $\$ 369,152,021$ in 1912．The increase in 1913 is therefore $\$ 16$ ，－ 899,918 ，or 4.6 per cent ；for＂other industries，＂which include 1，312 establishments，the value of material used in 1913 was $\$ 303,010,637$ ，against $\$ 279.259 .062$ in 1912．The increase in this group of establishments，which includes practically one－hali of the total number considered，is $\$ 23.751,575$ ，or 8.5 per cent．
＂All industries，＂that is to say，the entire 2,638 establishments reporting，show for 1913，expenditures on account of material used amounting to $\$ 689.062 .576$ against a total for 1912 of $\$ 648,4 \mathrm{It}, 083$ ．The total increase for 1913 is therefore，$\$ 40,65 \mathrm{t}$ ．－ 493．or 6.3 per cent．This increase is less than one－half that shown in 1912，compared with 191 I ．

Of the twenty－five selected industries，nine show decreases in the cost value of material used ranging from 0.8 per cent．in ＂brick and terra cotta，＂to 20 per cent．in＂glass－window and
bottle," and sixteen show increases ranging from 0.5 per cent. in "artisans' tools" upward to 4 r. 6 per cent. in "lamps-electric and other."

The expenditures of each of the twenty-five selected industries are all large and some among them are particularly so. The principal industry in this respect is "oil refining." which reports $\$ 100,543,184$ as its bill for stock or material used during the year. Other industries showing large expenditures on account of stock or material used are: "Drawn wire and wire cloth," \$35,051,732: "Silk-broad and ribbon," \$30,252,990; "Chemical products," $\$ 25,488,258$; "Rubber products," $\$ 25,308,839$; "Leather-tanned and finished," $\$ 24,272,658$; and "Woolen and worsted goods," \$22,825,802.

The average value of stock or material used per establishment by the "twenty-five selected industries" is \$291,360; by "other industries," $\$ 230,778$; and by "all industries," \$261,206.

The selling value of all goods made or work done is shown on this table (No. 3) for each of the eighty-nine general industries separately and also for all industries combined. The following table gives the selling value of products for each of the "twentyfive selected industries," together with the totals for "other industries" and for "all industries." The totals for 1913 are placed in comparison with those of 1912, and such increases or decreases as have occurred during 1913 are presented numerically and by percentages.

| INDUSTRIES. |  | Vatue of Goods Made. |  | Increase ( + ) or Dacrease (-) In 1018 в. compared with 1912. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1912. | 1918. | Amount, |  | $\mathrm{age}_{\mathrm{g}}$ |
| Artsans' tools ..... | 41 | \$3,882,620 | \$4,115,003 | + \$282,883 | $+$ | 6.0 |
| Bollern, tanks, ete................... | 17 | 5,479,774 | 6,639,340 | + 1,159,566 | $+$ | 21.1 |
| Brewory products ................. | 35 | 22,001,871 | 22, 488,587 | + 486,716 | + | 2.2 |
| Brick and terra cotta............ | 76 | 10, 522,591 | 10,536,711 | + 14,120 | $+$ | 0.1 |
| Chemical producta ................ | 87 | 44,778,136 | 47,332, 568 | + 2,654,422 | $+$ | 5.7 |
| Clgara and tobacco.. | 41 | 33, 218, 696 | 35,173, 687 | + 1,060,031 | $\pm$ | 5.9 |
| Drawn wire and wire cloth.... | 13 | 40,998,859 | 46, 107, 376 | + 5,108,487 | + | 12.4 |
| Electrical appliances ............ | 34 | 21,616,490 | 24, 028,790 | + 2,412,800 | + | 11.1 |
| Furnaces, rangen and heaters... | 13 | 6,984, 516 | 6, 623,359 | - 361,157 | - | 5.2 |
| Glass (window and bottle)..... | 19 | 6,073,760 | 5,854,558 | - 210,207 | - | 3.6 |
| Hists (fur and felt)................. | 37 | 3,087,743 | 9,572,575 | + 484.826 | 4 | 5.8 |
| Jewelry ................................ | 122 | 11,832, 106 | 11,762,309 | - 69,707 | - | 0.6 |
| Leather (tanned and finished)... | 82 | 34,502,978 | 36,197, 176 | + 1,694,108 | + | 4.9 |
| Iampi (electrical and other).... | 12 | 8,520,324 | 11,031,296 | + 2,510,972 | + | 29.5 |
| Machinery . .......................... | 130 | 43,336,084 | 44,075, 610 | + 739,526 | + | 1.7 |
| Metal goods .......................... | 89 | 21,068,745 | 20.796, 435 | 272,310 | - | 1.8 |


| JNDUETHIES-Contmumd |  | Value of Gobds Made. |  | Increase $(+)$ or Deerease ( - ) In 1918 an cotripared with 1912. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1912. | 1012. | Amount. |  | rage. |
| Oll\| | st | \$39, 880.48 | 1115, 194. 212 | +115,518,785 | $+$ | 15.5 |
| Paper | 14 | 14.779,619 | 16, 635,138 | + 1.753.919 | $+$ | 11.9 |
| Pottery | 5 | 9,801,202 | 9, 574.150 | + 272.564 | $+$ | 8.0 |
| Rubber products (hard and noft | 5 | 35, 527,580 | 12.844.723 | $+4.017 .183$ | $+$ | 10.4 |
| Shfpbullding ..... | 18 | 10,260,26s | 11.158, 174 | $+\quad 927.904$ | + | 9.0 |
| Slic (brond and ribbon goodn) | 192 | $52,485.629$ | 49,085, 945 | - 8, 269, 52 | - | 6.4 |
| Steel and Iron (htructural)....... | 87 | 11.721, 125 | 12.155,995 | + 157, 857 | + | 8.9 |
| Steel und Iron (forsing).. | 18 | 5,665.234 | 7. 269.457 | $+1.601 .123$ | + | 28.2 |
| Soolen and worsted goods..... | 28 | 29,431,511 | 83.502. 8 \% | 929,256 | - | 2.4 |
| Twenty-five Induntrion | 3,885 | + $605,618.274$ | 184, 299, 165 | +735, 682.891 | $+$ | 5.4 |
| Other industries | 1.218 | 465.786,44 | 484.525.224 | + 部,735,783 | + | 8.7 |
| All Industrien .......... | 2.638 | 71.061, 402, 715 |  | $+872,422,674$ | $+$ | 7.8 |

The above table shows the total selling value of all goods made by the "twenty-five selected industries" during the year 1913 to have been $\$ 644,299.165$, as against a total for 1912 of $\$ 605,616,274$. The increase in 1913 as compared with the previous year is therefore, $\$ 38,682,891$, or 6.4 per cent. The products of "other industries," or those not included in the twentyfive selected ones, were valued at $\$ 484.525 .224$ in 1913, and $\$ 445,786,44 \mathrm{I}$ in 1912 ; the increase shown is therefore $\$ 38,738$,783 , or 8.7 per cent. The table shows that for all industries including the entire 2,638 establishments considered, the value of all products for 1913 was $\$ 1,128,824,389$, which is an increase during the year of $\$ 77,421,674$, or 7.3 per cent. over the value of all products reported in 1912. Six of the selected industries show decreases in the value of products ranging from $\$ 69.707$. or 0.6 per cent. in the jewelry industry to $\$ 3.369 .583$, or 6.4 per cent. in the silk goods industry. Nineteen of the twenty-five selected industries show increases in the value of products ranging from $\$ 14,120$, or 0.1 per cent., reported by "brick and terra cotta," to $\$ 15,513.758$, or 15.6 per cent. in the "oil refining" industry. Excepting only the falling off in the silk industry referred to above, the decreases are all relatively small, and the increases with the exception of "brick and terra cotta," relatively large.

The average value of products per establishment in the "twenty-five selected industries" is $\$ 886,264$ : for "other indus-
tries," the average value per establishment is $\$ 369,022$; and for "all industries" combined, the average per establishment is \$427,910. In 1912, the average value of products per establishment was $\$ 411,347$. The increase in 1913, is therefore, $\$ 16,563$, or 4 per cent.

Of the twenty-five selected industries only one-"artisans' tools," which includes forty-one establishments, shows a selling value of products amounting to less than $\$ 5,000,000$. Six show product values of over $\$ 5,000,000$ but less than $\$ 10,000,000$. Six show products valued at $\$ 10,000,000$ and over, but less than $\$ 20,000,000$. Three show products valued at $\$ 20,000,000$ and over, but under $\$ 30,000,000$. Three report products valued at $\$ 30,000,000$ and ever, but under $\$ 40,000,000$. Five report values ranging from $\$ 40,000,000$ and over to under $\$ 50,000,000$, and one supremely great industry in the matter of product-"oil refining" which reports the total value of its output for the year at \$115,194.212.

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 employed, classified as men 16 years of age and over, women 16 years of age over, and children of both sexes under the age of 16 years. As the minimum age at which children may be legally employed in New Jersey is fourteen years, none of the young persons included in the third classification of persons employed should be below that limit.

The table is so arranged as to show for each of the eighty-nine general industries included in the presentation, the excess of greatest over the least numbers employed as shown by the monthly record of employment; these differences are shown on the table in absolute numbers and also by percentages. The figures representing the excess of greatest over least number on the pay rolls at periods of highest and lowest activity in the industry, show clearly the exact measure of idleness or unemployment which was experienced by each of the industries during the year. That is to say, if hecause of dullness in trade or for any other cause a certain number of the maximum working force employed in an industry were to be discharged or laid off temporarily, the percentage of the total number represented by those displaced, would be the proportion of unemployment for that industry.

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The table shows the average number of persons employed in "all industries" to have been 333.018 , of whom 242.339 were males 16 years of age and over, 84.109 were females 16 years of age and over, and 6.570 were children whose ages were below 16 years. The greatest number of persons employed at any time during the year in "all industries" was 360,321 : the least number employed at any one time was 297,133, and the difference between the two extremes of greatest and least number employed was 63.188 , or 17.5 per cent. By far the largest part of the intermittent employment shown by these figures is due to the practice of closing down all operations at certain times during the year which prevails in the seasonal trades, such as glass making, in which practically all work ceases on or about June 3oth, and is not usually resumed until September ist, and the brick and terra cotta industry in which comparatively little work is done during the winter months. There are many other lines of manufacture in which "rush" times occur as a matter of long established custom necessitating the employment of large numbers whose services are necessarily dispensed with after the rush is over. Probably two-thirds of the unemployment shown by the operation of the industries of the State during the year is due to the fluctuations in activity of these seasonal trades. Assuming this view of the matter as approximately correct, it would seem that "unemployment" due to lack of stability in industrial conditions is less than 6 per cent., a showing which will compare favorably with that of any other industrial State.

The state of employment in 1913 as compared with 1912 is clearly and concisely illustrated by the figures below:

|  |  |  | Increane. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |

As shown by the above comparison, the increases in the average, greatest and least number of persons employed in 1913 over 1912. were 3.8 and 0.8 per cent. respectively, and in the general average number employed, 3 per cent., which falls 1.4 per cent. short of equalling the average annual increase ( 4.4 per cent.) for the past sixty years.

As explained above, this table (No. 4) classifies wage earners employed in the industries considered, as men, women, and children; the first and second classes including all who are 16 years of age and over, and the third, young persons of both sexes who are below the age of 16 years. The proportion of the total number employed included in each of these classes in 1913, compared with similar data for 1912, is shown on the following table:


As shown by the above figures, there is a most remarkable degree of stability in the army of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of New Jersey, and the very small fraction of differences shown by the comparison above in the proportion of the three classes of labor-men, women and children for both years, are at once the best of evidence of the care with which the establishment reports are prepared by manufacturers and the exactness of the subsequent compilation of the data by the $\mathrm{Bu}-$ reatu. In r912, as shown by the table above, the proportion of male employes was 73.1 per cent. of the total number; in 1913 . the proportion of males is 72.8 per cent., which is a decrease of three-tenths of one per cent. in this class of labor as compared with the previous year. The proportion of female employes was 24.9 per cent. of the total in 1912, and 25.2 per cent. in 1913, which is an increase in the proportion of female employes of three-tenths of one per cent. The proportion of children under 16 years of age- 2 per cent., remains the same for both years. Temporary idleness or unemployment, was 2.9 per cent. greater in r9r3 than in r9t2.

The table which follows shows all the industries, seventy-five in number, in which the labor of women and children are employed in the various processes of manufacture, with a classification of the working forces which gives the number and equivalent percentages of men, women, and young persons employed in these industries :

|  | INDUSTRIEg． |  | Average Namber of Persone Employed． |  |  |  | Percentage of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 音 E 2 8 8 8 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{5} \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 2 | Artisans＊tools | 41 | 2． 208 | 116 | 50 | 2，706 | 84.60 | 4.29 | 1，11 |
| 3 | Art tile ．． | 11 | 683 | 238 | 88 | 1，051 | 85．60 | 31.63 | 5.23 |
| 5 | Foxes（paper） | 44 | E22 | 1．501 | 150 | 2.068 | 50， 26 | 家． 40 | 6.84 |
| 5 | Boxes（wood） | 15 | 59 | 18 | 30 | 507 | 87.54 | 9.15 | 8． 31 |
| 8 | Brick and terra coltia． | 76 | 5.110 | 15 | 50 | 8，155 | 99.45 | ． 18 | ． 37 |
| 9 | Brusheat | 16 | 537 | 114 | 8 | 419 | \％9．83 | 27.21 | 1.91 |
| 10 | Buttons（ivory） | 10 | 421 | 257 | 12 | 690 | 61.01 | 37.25 | 1.74 |
| 11 | Buttonir（metal） | 10 | 414 | 348 | 42 | 009 | 41.44 | 84.35 | 4.21 |
| 12 | Buttons（pearl）． | \％ | 715 | 174 | 41 | 950 | 76.88 | 18．71 | 4.41 |
| 18 | Carpets mad ruga ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 639 | 857 | 11 | 1.007 | Es． 46 | 85．45 | 1.09 |
| 15 | Chemical products ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 57 | 7.502 | 2.839 | $1{ }^{\text {1 }}$ \％ | 9，5et | 74.94 | 23．71 | 1.85 |
| 16 | CIgara and tobacco． | 41 | 2． 50 | 10，512 | 68 | 12.985 | 17.57 | 77．68 | 4.90 |
| 17 | Clothing ．．．．．． | 30 | 771 | 咸 | 6 | 1，784 | 44.57 | \＄5．09 | ． 34 |
| 15 | Confoctionery | 15 | 243 | 510 | 3 | 921 | 41.59 | ［5，87 | 8.04 |
| 19 | Corkn and spectaitles． | 5 | 701 | 16 | $\stackrel{7}{1}$ | 734 | \＄6．53 | 2.21 | ， 9 |
| 24 | Cormeth and cornet watsts | 16 | 280 | 9.650 | 15 | 8.915 | 8． 15 | \％ 5.96 | 2.89 |
| 22 | Cotton goods ．．． | 41 | 2．176 | 1．429 | \＄4．65 | 6.912 | 31.45 | 64.08 | 4.44 |
| 2\％ | Cotton goode（finimblisg and dyeing） | 13 | \％．710 | 66s | 5 | 7，461 | 73.17 | 19 碞 | 1.50 |
| 34 | Cutlery | 11 | 1.184 | 1：1 | 12 | 1．217 | \＄6．10 | 12.95 | 笑 |
| 25 | Drawn wire jand wite rioth | 13 | 3,601 | 74 | c2 | 3．45 | 51.01 | 534 | 回 |
| 26 | Electrlcal upplianews ．．．． | 54 | 7．654 | 1．372 | 47 | 8．504 | Ma． 27 | 14.20 | 18 |
| 27 | Embralderlos ．．． | 5 | Tel | 2． 685 | 205 | 5．763 | 15．73 | 784 4 | 7.79 |
| 24 | Fertliners | 17 | 1，23 | 15 |  | 1．35 | 7004 | ． 904 |  |
| 23 | Food prodwets | 4 | 2，558 | 171 | 4 | 4．537 | so 48 | 15 15 | 1．42 |
| 30 | Frundry Storasm | 3. | 1．315 | 27 | 3 | 1．343 | 578 | 200 | ， 67 |
| 31 | Foundry firon！ | tis | 5.061 | 121 | 21 | 9．218 | 20 20 | 141 | ． 86 |
| $44^{4}$ | Furnaces，ranien and heateri | 12 | 2． 404 | 81 | 1 | 2.89 | 06 29 | 86 | 64 |
| ${ }^{18}$ | Gan and electric Hght Nxturem | 16 | 437 | 17 | 1 | 45 | 5684 | \％．71 | 22 |
| 3 | Glasy feut tableware）．．．．．．．． | 16 | 415 | 7 | 21 | 597 | \％3 2 | 1480 | 5． ks |
| 起 |  | 4 | 131 | 20 |  | 151 | 15．75 | 12． 25 |  |
| 20 | Clams（ifindow und bottle） | 15. | S．7te | 150 | 178 | 6．66 | 90． 25 | 3． $\mathrm{Bl}^{\text {a }}$ | 2.14 |
| 37 | Graphite productim | 5 | Ped | 1，05t | 181 | \％．175 | 4.35 | 49.70 | 6.02 |
| 5 | Hats（fur and telt） | 27 | 2.650 | 1．238 | 10 | 5．065 | 75．82 | \＃1 35 | 20 |
| 39 | Hate fatraw | 8 | 278 | 226 | $\frac{8}{8}$ | 60 ？ | 45． 50 | 29．31 | 43 |
| 49 | HIgen exploelven | 18 | 2．198 | 193 | $\stackrel{7}{7}$ | 2.634 | 12 42 | 78 | 26 |
| 42 | Jewelry ．．．．．．．．． | 1：2 | 2．esy | 相 | 4. | 5.810 |  | 21.46 | 1.89 |
| 4 | Knit groode | 33 | 1．517 | 2． 2 es | 154 | 3．000 | 25．60 | 87 析 | 8 92 |
| 44 | Lampe． | 12 | 玉．112 | 4.128 | 276 | 6．143 | 退碞 | 58， 50 | 4．51 |
| 45 | Leather | 寿 | 6． 130 | 110 | ${ }^{3}$ | 6． 854 | 57． 26 | 2.20 | ． 8 |
| 46 | Leather goods | 2 | E81 | 588 | 時 | ＊0 | 63103 | 81． 64 | 4 \％ |
| 45 | Machinery | 130 | 21，263 | 78 | 析 | 22．ess | 96．5 | 427 | ． 20 |
| 45 | Maftrenses and heidlins | 1 | 605 | 5 | 5 | Ees | 51.41 | 7 Em | ． 75 |
| 30 | Metal roofe ．．．．．． | 19 | 7．218 | 8． 817 | 187 | 9.554 | 75． 15 | 27 | 1． 83 |
| 51 | Metal novelties | \％ | 1．159 | 414 | 57 | 1，660 | 71． 6 | S4． 84 | 2． 43 |
| 鲑 | Motor vehtcles and parts | 17 | $2.05 \%$ | 76 | 7 | 7.674 | 52.18 | 264 | 58 |
| 4 | Masteal Instrumenta ．．．．． | \％ | 2.641 | 45 | 21 | 2.514 | 3119 | 17.58 | N14 |
| 8 | Olicloth and Itnoleum | 10 | 2.500 | \＃3 | 16 | 2.290 | 65： 7 | ， 81 | 67 |
| 8 | Olls | 23 | 7.606 | 25 | 68 | 7.000 | 包 50 | 35 | 晰 |
| 87 | Paints | 17 | 1． 101 | 9 | 19 | 1.619 | 62 24 | 65 | 1.25 |
| 8 | Paper | 6 | 2．719 | 突 7 | 6 | 4.14 | － 4 | 183 | 1．64 |
| 60 | Pottery ．．．．．．．． | 8 | 5．6ss | St | 50 | E，188 | 82 st | 25 est | 1．47 |
| 6 | Frinting and boombindins ．．．． | 30 | 1．501 | 158 | 15 | 1．848 | 70． 5 | 25 51 | ，\％ |
| 64 | Hubber goods Chard and noft | 38 | 8，195 | 1．36 | 16 | 9，286 | 814 | 14.11 | 1．73 |
| 66 | Eaddlery and harness hard－ ware | 10 | 61 | 307 | 4 | 59 | 76 4 | 5t 21 | 45 |
| 65 | Selentific Instrumentis ．．．．．．．．．． | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | F．54 | D04 | vt | 1．84 | 87 8 | 11.30 | 1.12 |
| 79 | Bhirtin ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 77 | 131 | \＄．006 | 196 | 4.098 | \＄0 | 74.60 | 4．71 |
| 71 | Mhirt Whistin（Women＇e）．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 5 | B00 | is | 588 | 1 is | 95 4 | 2.85 |
| 72 | Stioes ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 59 | 2.859 | 1．474 | 122 | 2．978 | 45 | 87 of | 5.07 |
| \％ | Silk（broad and ribiont． | 102 | 7．805 | 5． 292 |  | 16．721 | 458 | 50.16 | 8.50 |
| 71 | Silk dyelpg ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 冬 | 5，575 | 185 | 78 | 4． 48 | 訾．08 | 17． 81 | 68 |
| \％ 8 | EIth throwtre－： | 8 | 811 | 02？ | 78 | 1．836 | 8177 | 60． 21 | 5．el |


|  | INDUSTRIES-Contmued. |  | Average Number of Persons Employed. |  |  |  | Percentage of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 玉in - |  | Women 16 Years and Over. |  |
| 76 | Sllk mill muppller. | 17 | 606 | 164 | 48 | 818 | 74.08 | 20.05 | 5.87 |
| 77 | Sllver goods .................... | 28 | 1,139 | 296 | 20 | 1,455 | 78.20 | 20.34 | 1.37 |
| 79 | Soap and tallow................. | 17 | 2.005 | 593 | 47 | 2,645 | 75.80 | 23.42 | 1.78 |
| 80 | Steel and Iron (har)............ | 8 | 1,567 | 66 | 16 | 1,649 | 95.08 | 4.00 | . 97 |
| 83 | Textlle products ................ | 12 | 1,041 | 587 | 80 | 1,708 | 60.95 | 34.37 | 4.68 |
| 84 |  | , | 1,976 | 3,584 | 812 | 6,072 | 32.54 | 59.03 | 8.43 |
| 85 | Trunks and travellng bags.... | 13 | 499 | 42 | 4 | 545 | ${ }^{91.56}$ | 7.71 | . 73 |
| 86 | Trunk and bag hardware...... | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 1,126 | 355 | 51 | 1,532 | 73.50 | 23.17 | 3.33 |
| 87 | Typewriters and supplies...... | 7 | 219 | 46 | ...... | 265 | 82.64 | 17.36 | ...... |
| 88 | Underwear (women's and chil(aren'm $\qquad$ | 26 | 180 | 2,177 | 21 | 2,378 | 7.57 | 01.55 | . 88 |
| 90 | Watches, canes and materlal.. | 11 | 1,896 | 874 | 61 | 2,741 | 65.89 | 31.89 | 2.22 |
| 92 | Wooden goodn .................. | 40 | 1,833 | 47 | 36 | 1,916 | 95.67 | 2.45 | 1.88 |
| 93 | Woolen and worated goods..... | 28 | 6,630 | 7,583 | 738 | 14,901 | 44.49 | 50.56 | 4.95 |
| 94 | Unclasalfed | 107 | 7,694 | 1,424 | 67 | 9,185 | 83.77 | 15.50 | . 73 |
|  | Seventy-flive Industries ........ <br> Other Industries ................. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,326 \\ 312 \end{array}$ | 211,331 31,008 | 84,015 91 | 6,554 16 | 301,900 31,118 | 70.00 99.65 | 27.88 .30 | 2.17 .06 |
|  | All Induatries | 2,638 | 242,339 | 84,109 | 6,570 | 333,018 | 72.77 | 25.26 | 1.97 |

The above table presents the only factory and workshop industries carried on in New Jersey in which the labor of women and children is utilized in the processes of manufacture, or at any employment other than clerical work. The number of establishments included in these seventy-five industries is 2,326 out of the total of 2,638 considered, leaving 312 establishments in which the wage earning force is practically all men.

The total number of persons employed in these seventy-five industries is $21 \mathrm{I}, 33 \mathrm{I}$; of these, 84,015 are women, and 6,570 are children. As the total number of women and children employed in "all industries" is 84,109 , and 6,570 respectively, this table, it will be seen, falls only a comparatively small number short of including all of both these classes of labor employed in the factory industries of our State. Among the seventy-five industries there are many in which the labor of women or children is employed to only a very slight extent, but their inclusion in the table was nevertheless required in order to make a complete list of the occupations to which these two classes of labor have secured admission. Sixteen of the seventy-five industries report less than 5 per cent. of their working force are women, and in only seven of the seventy-five do the working forces consist of more than 5 per cent. children.

The following summary table shows the distribution of female labor among the seventy-five industries presented in this table:


The number of women and children employed per 1,000 wage earners in these seventy-five industries is given on the table below for 1913 in comparison with 1912.


The above table shows that of every 1,000 wage earners engaged in these seventy-five industries, there were in 1912, 731 men 16 yearo of age and over, 249 women 16 years of age and over, and 20 young persons under the age of 16 years. In 1913 there were for every 1.000 wage earners 728 men, 252 women, and 20 voung petwons of both sexes under the age of 16 years. If to thue shown that while the proportion of young persons is the same for both years, there has been a falling off of three in the number of men and a corresponding increase in the number of women per 1,000 employes; the proportion of men shows a decrease of 0.4 per cent., and of women, an increase of 1.2 per cent. is shown. The tendency for several years back has been fowarl a mall fractional increase in the proportion of male over female wage earners and the turn of the balance in the other direction shown by the statistics for 1913 should not be regarded as an indication that male labor is being displaced by female. which to certainly not the case. The slight change is due entirely to the fact that among the large number of new establishments included in this year's statistical presentation after having completed their first full year of operation, there were many in which the proportion of female labor was much greater than that which pereatied before their inclusion, as to incline the balance in the direction shown by the table. In other words, the slight increase in the proportion of female labor is due entirely to the fact that
in the composition of working forces of new establishments considered in these statistics for the first time, the female wage earners were relatively more numerous than the male.

Further discussion of the data relating to these seventy-five industries must necessarily take the form of a mere repetition of the figures appearing on the table. Investigators of female and child labor in New Jersey have here a complete list of the factory and workshop occupations in this State in which both these classes of labor are employed, together with all details relating to numbers and percentages that may be necessary to a full understanding of that interesting subject. Practically all the women and children engaged in manufacturing industry here are employed in the occupations analyzed on this table.

Resuming consideration of wage earners employed without distinction of sex or age, the numbers reported by the "twentyfive selected industries," are shown in the table which follows for in13, in comparison with the employment record of the same industries for 1912. "Other industries" and "all industries" are also compared and increases and decreases are shown in numbers and by percentages :

| INDUSTRIES, | 总 | Average Number of Persons Employed by Industries. |  | Incrense ( + ) or Decrense $(\rightarrow)$ In 1913 as compared with 1012. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1912. | 1013. | Number. |  | or- age. |
| Arijanns tools | 41 | 2.653 | 2,70\% | $+\quad 221$ | + | 0.8 |
| Hollers, tanks, | 17 | 1,786 | 1,880 | + 94 |  | 5.3 |
| Erewery siruluets. | 35 | 2,486 | 2,587 | + 71 | $\pm$ | 2.8 |
| Brick and Terra cot | 76 | 8,469 | 8,155 | - 314 | - | 3.7 |
| Chemleal prohucts | 87 | 9,632 | 3,864 | + 332 | + | 3.6 |
| Cigara and tobacco...... | 41 | 11,505 | 13,945 | + 2,440 | $+$ | 21.2 |
| Drawn wire and wire cloth | 33 | 9,094 | 9,154 | + 360 | $+$ | 4.0 |
| Electrieal applinnces ..... | 34 | 8,078 | 8,988 | + 310 | $+$ | 3.6 |
| Furnaces, ranges and heaters....... | 13 | 2, 373 | 2,559 | + 186 | + | 7.8 |
| Glasie (window und bottle)............ | 19 | 5.904 | 6,052 | + 118 | $+$ | 2.5 |
| Hats (fur and felt)... | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 192 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,342 | 5,098 | - 254 | - | 4.7 <br> 8 |
| Leather (tanned and finlshed) | 122 82 | 3,686 7.28 .4 | 3,610 6,354 | 76 930 | - | 2.0 12.8 |
| Lamps (olectric and other)..... | 12 | 5,592 | 6,462 | $-\quad 980$ <br> $+\quad 870$ |  | 12.8 15.6 |
| Machinery | 130 | 21,844 | 22,028 | - 184 | + | 0.8 |
| Metal goodr | 89 | 9.173 | 9,596 | + 123 | $+$ | 4.6 |
| Olls. | 23 | 7.366 | 7.000 | - 276 | - | 3.7 |
| Paper | 54 | 3.758 | 4.144 | + 391 | + | 10.1 |
| Pottery . ${ }^{\text {a }}$............................ | 56 | 6,061 | 6,186 | + 85 | + | 1.4 |
| Rubber producta (hard and soft).... | 56 | 8, 871 | 9,056 | + 785 | + | 8.8 |
| Shipbuilding ................. | 18 | 6.561 | 6, 63n | + 69 | $+$ | 1.1 |
| Slik (brad and ribbon goods) | $\begin{array}{r}192 \\ 37 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 21,180 | 16,738 3 | 4,397 | $\cdots$ | 20.8 |
| Steel and Iron (atructural). | 37 | 3,734 | 3,896 | + 262 | + | 7.0 |
| Steel and fron (forging)... | 13 | 2,567 | 2,497 | 70 | - | 2.7 |
| Woolen and worated gools | 28 | 14,727 | 14,9011 | 174 | + | 1.2 |
| Twenty-five industrles | 1.325 | 190,191 | 191, 090 | + 890 | + | 0.8 |
| Other industries | 1.313 | 183,199 | 141,928 | 8,729 | $+$ | 6.6 |
| All industriek | 2,638 | 325,330 | 333,018 | + 0,628 | $+$ | 3.0 |

As shown by the above table, the average number of wage earners employed in the "twenty-five selected industries" was, in 1913, 191,090. In 1912, the number employed was 190.191. The figures for both years are not far apart, but 1913 shows an increase in the number employed of 899 , or 0.5 per cent. "Other industries" show an increase of 8.729 . or 6.6 per cent. in employment in 1913 as compared with 1912, and in "all industries," which includes the entire number of establishments considered, an increase is shown of 9,628 , or 3 per cent., in the number of wage earners employed in 1913 as compared with 1912.

Seven of the industries appearing in the comparison show decreases in the number of wage earners ranging from 2 per cent. in jewelry, to 20.8 per cent. in the manufacture of "silk goodsbroad and ribbon." The remarkably large falling off in the silk goods industry was, doubtless, due to the great strike of silk mill operatives which practically closed ahout go per cent. of the mills in the State during six months of 1912 , causing a degree of disorganization from which the industry hal wot recovered in 1913.

Table No. 5 shows for each indwers the average number of persons employed by monthe, clawified as men ith years of age and over: women ith years and wer: and rhiliten mbler the age of 16 years. The fluctuations in employment are shown in this table for each imlustry, all of which are arranged in alphabetical order, the periods of greatest and least activity being those months during which the greatest and smallest number of persons respectively were employed.

The final division of this table is a summary of the average number of persons employed in all industries by months, which will enable the investigator to determine at a glance the fluctuations in employment, and the periods of greatest and least activity in our factory and workshop industries.

The period of greatest activity is shown by this summary of Table No. 5 to have been the month of November, during which the total number of persons employed was 342.6 on . and the period of least employment. May, when only 322.321 persons were employed.

Considering the three classe of wage carners separately, employment for men was most abundant in Octolier, when 246,085 were employed, and scarcest in June, when onls 238.250 was the average number reported on the pay roll. For women the most
prosperous month was November, when 89,903 were employed, and June the poorest, with 77,613 on the pay rolls. For the children below the age of 16 years, the periods of greatest and least employment were the months of November and April, with 6,987 and 6,098 respectively on the pay rolls of the establishments in which they were employed.

Table No. 6 shows the total amount paid in wages during the year by each of the eighty-nine general industries, and also the average per capita distribution of the amounts among wage earners which constitute their yearly earnings. Only actual wages paid to wage earners are included in this compilation; salaries of officers, managers, superintendents, foremen, and all others whose compensation is fixed upon a yearly basis and not subject to deduction for any cause, are excluded from these totals and averages.

In considering the averages presented on this table it should be remembered that they apply to the three classes of wage earners-men, women and children, and that they are arrived at by the simple process of dividing the total amount paid in wages by the number of persons employed. Averages obtained in this way are of little value as an aid to a study of the wage conditions of any industry; the units represented by the wide variations in the wage rates of practically every industry are so dissimilar that, like all composite pictures, it cannot be said to resemble any of them. There is, however, no other method of arriving at averages, but still, notwithstanding their unrepresentative character, they serve some statistical purposes that do not require the minute view of wages and earnings presented in the next table (No. 7).

As a matter of course, the highest average yearly earnings are shown in the industries employing few or no women or children. Chief among these are "brewery products," with a yearly average of $\$ 959.94$ per employee, an amount which far exceeds the earnings of any other class of workmen, not excepting those requiring the highest degree of technical skill, together with a broad, liberal education. The success of brewery workers in maintaining their present high standard of wages is doubtless due, in part at least, to their union.

Other industries showing yearly earnings far above the general average are: "Cornices and skylights," \$794.99; "furnaces, ranges and heaters," $\$ 776.88$; "mining (iron ore)." $\$ 769.74$;
"jewelry," \$732.42; and "machinery," \$710.53. There are seven other industries credited with average earnings in excess of $\$ 700$, but under $\$ 800$, and these are of the class that may be termed men's industries, as practically no women or children are employed in any of them.

Among the eighty-nine general industries, in which are included all the factory and workshop establishments of the State, there are twenty-seven in which the average earnings are less than $\$ 500$ per year; twenty-four with earnings between $\$ 500$ and $\$ 600$; twenty-six with earnings ranging between $\$ 600$ and $\$ 700$; and twelve in which the average earnings are in excess of $\$ 700$. The industries employing the largest number of women and children show, as a matter of course, the lowest average yearly earnings. These may be identified by referring to table on page 20.

Average yearly earnings for $\mathrm{I}^{19} 3$ in the "twenty-five selected industries," are compared with the earnings of 1912 in the table which follows. The earnings in "other industries" and "all industries" are also with increases and decreases noted numerically and by percentages :

| INDUSTRIES. |  | Average Yearly Earnings per Employee. |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) In 1918 as compared with 1012. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1912. | 1913. | Amount. | Percentage. |
| Artisans tools | 41 | \$629 52 | \$649 76 | + $\$ 2024$ | + 3.2 |
| Bollers, tanks, ete | 17 | 69237 | 71004 | + 1767 | 2.6 |
| Brewery products .................... | 35 | 93882 | 95794 | + 2412 | + 2.6 |
| Brick and terra cotta................. | 76 | 54256 | 57504 | + 3248 | + 6.0 |
| Chemical products | 87 | 56898 | 57018 | + 120 | + 0.2 |
| Clgars and tobacco.... | 41 | 34806 | 35048 | + 212 | + 0.7 |
| Drawn wire and wire cloth.......... | 13 | 52689 | 49977 | 2712 | 5.1 |
| Electrical appliances ................ | 34 | 63388 | 62291 | - 1097 | 1.7 |
| Furnaces, ranges and heaters....... | 13 | 78179 | 77688 | - 491 | 0.6 |
| Glass (window and bottle)........... | 19 | 70828 | 61126 | - 9202 | 13.1 |
| Hats (fur and felt)................... | 37 | 51798 | 58718 | + 6920 | + 13.4 |
| Jewelry .............................. | 122 | 71808 | 73243 | + 1940 | + 2.7 |
| Leather (tanned and finlshed)....... | 82 | 54499 | 66448 | + 11944 | + 21.9 |
| Lamps (electrical and other)........ | 12 | 46908 | 44049 | - 2859 | 6.1 |
| Machinery | 180 | 68487 | 71058 | + 2616 | + 3.8 $+\quad 3.8$ |
| Metal goods | 89 | 52612 | 51152 | - 1460 | - 2.8 |
| Olls .. | 23 | 68844 | 71154 | + 2310 | + 8.4 |
| Paper | 54 | 56011 | 56508 | $+\quad 497$ $+\quad 1$ | $+\quad 0.9$ $+\quad 0.8$ |
| Pottery | 56 | 72545 | 72984 | + 489 | + 0.6 |
| Rubber products (hard and soft).... | 56 | 54775 | 56987 | + 2212 | + 4.0 |
| Shipbullaing ......................... | 18 | 65420 | 75308 | + 9888 | + 15.1 |
| Silk (broad and ribbon goods)........ | 192 | 50862 | 57080 | + 6168 | 12.1 |
| Steel and Iron (structural) | 87 | 67518 | 62850 | - 4668 | 6.9 |
| Steel and Iron (forging)................ | 18 | 67784 | 78534 | $\begin{array}{r} 15750 \\ +\quad 0 \end{array}$ | + 8.5 |
| Woolen and worsted goods........... | 28 | 44042 | 44940 | + 898 | $+\quad 2.0$ $+\quad 1$ |
| Twenty-five Industrles .............. | 1,325 | \$575 96 | $\$ 59119$ | + \$15 23 | + 2.6 |
| Other industrles | 1,813 | 58019 | 54731 | 1712 | 3.2 |
| All industries | 2,688 | \$557 10 | \$572 49 | + \$1589 | $+\quad 2.8$ |

Eighteen of the twenty-five selected industries show increases in earnings, ranging from 2 per cent. in "woolen and worsted goods" to 2I. 9 per cent. in "leather-tanned and finished." Seven industries show decreases in average earnings in 1913 compared with I9I2, which range from 0.6 per cent. in "furnaces, ranges and heaters," to I3.I per cent. in "glass-window and bottle." The percentages of change, whether increase or decrease, are found between these minimum and maximum percentages.

The average yearly earnings in the "twenty-five selected industries" is, as shown by the table, \$591.19; in "other industries," the average is $\$ 547.31$, and for "all industries" the average is $\$ 572.49$. The increase of average yearly earnings of "all industries" in 1913, as compared with 1912, is \$15.39, or 2.8 per cent. The aggregate total amount paid in wages by all industries during the year 1913 was $\$ 190,649,091$. In 1912, the wages paid amounted to $\$ 180,163,737$. The increase in 1913 was therefore $\$ 10,163,737$, or 5.8 per cent.

Table No. 7 gives the actual weekly earnings of men, women and children for each of the eighty-nine general industries and for all industries. The classified weekly earnings are compiled from the reports of individual establishments included in each industry; the actual number of men, women and children employed as wage earners who earned one or another of the several amounts specified on the table, beginning with "under $\$ 3$ per week" and advancing through the several grades with an increase of one or more dollars per grade up to the highest in the classifi-cation- $\$ 25$ per week and over. In compiling this classification the earnings used were those reported by the establishments in each industry for the week during which the largest number of persons were employed. The industries follow each other in alphabetical order, and separate wage classifications are given for men, women and children.

The last division of this table consists of a summary which gives the weekly wage classification for all inclustries. This presentation shows in the most condensed form, and with the greatest possible accuracy, the wages or earnings paid in the factory and workshop industries of New Jersey. The number of operatives considered is 365,266 . Of these, 264,193 are men; 93,622 are women; and 7,451 are children below the age of 16 years. The wage rates or earnings of each class of labor are
presented separately, and are subdivided into thirteen groups, each including only those whose weekly earnings are practically the same. The prevalent wages in all industries may be seen through the medium of this table at a glance, and the method employed is the only one that fairly approximates correctness in the presentation of statistics of wages or earnings, in that it divides into separate groups all operatives earning or receiving: practically the same wages.

A calculation based on the wage rates given on this table for all industries, in making which the middle figure between the highest and lowest in each group is taken as the basis, shows the average weekly earnings of men to have been $\$ 13.55$; women, $\$ 7.92$, and children, $\$ 4.76$; these averages, compared with those of 1912; show an increase of $\$ 1.84,95$ cents and 21 cents per week in the average earnings of men, women and children respectively.

The table which follows gives the percentages of each of the three classes of wage earners employed in all industries, who, during the year 19 I 3 , received the specified wage rates:


The figures given on the above table show that 16.5 per cent. of the men, 73.6 per cent. of the women, and all the children employed in the factories and workshops of New Jersey are in the several groups receiving less than $\$ 9$ per week; 5 r. 3 per cent. of the men, and 23.5 per cent. of the women are in the three groups whose earnings are from $\$ 9$ to under \$15 per week; 27.9 per cent. of the men, and 2.9 per cent. of the women are in the two groups whose earnings are from $\$_{15}$ to under $\$ 25$ per week,
and only males- 4.5 per cent. of the total number employed, are shown to have received $\$ 25$ per week and over.

Table No. 8 shows the average number of days in operation for each of the eighty-nine general industries and the general average for all industries. The average number of hours worked per day and per week, and the number of establishments in each industry that found it necessary to resort to overtime in order to meet the demand for their products, are also shown on this table.

The aggregate average number of days in operation for all industries is, as shown by the table, 283.98 . In 1912 the average was 287.67 . The year 1913 has therefore witnessed a decrease in this respect of 3.69 days as compared with the previous year's record. Deducting Sundays and all the generally observed holidays, there remain 306 working days in the year; the average number of days in operation was therefore a small fraction more than 22 days less than that number. Eight of the general industries, in which are included 192 establishments, report an average year's work of more than 300 days, and eighty-one industries, including 2,446 establishments, report averages ranging from 300 days downward to 264 days, which was the average for the pearl button industry.

The average working time per day is shown by the table to have been 9.7 hours for all industries, and the average working time per week, 55 hours. One industry-"pig iron"-reports an average workday of 12 hours and 66 hours per week; another, "chemical products," reports II hours per day and 58 hours per week; "graphite products" report an average of 9.5 hours per day and a fraction over 59 hours per week; "lime and cement" report 10.6 hours per day and 66 hours per week. Other industries reporting average working days of to hours or over are: "mining-iron ore;" "metal buttons;" "oil refining;" "rubber goods;" "silk throwing;" "smelting, refining, etc;" "bar steel and iron;" "thread;" and "woolen goods."

The following industries report average working hours of less than 9 per day: "Brewery products," 8.4; "cornices and skylights," 8.4 ; "printing and bookbinding," 8.7; "silk dyeing," 8.4 ; "typewriters and supplies," 8.7..

Three hundred and ninety-nine establishments report having worked "overtime" during the year, the aggregate amount of
which was $1,326,239$ hours. Reduced to working days of average duration- 9.70 hours, the "overtime" amounted to 136,725 days, which on the basis of the average number of days in operation in $1913-283.98$, is equal to the labor of 48 I persons for one year, a number equal to a little more than one-tenth of one per cent. of the total average number of wage earners employed in all industries during the year.

Table No. 9 shows for each of the eighty-nine general industries, and for all industries combined, the average "proportion of business done." The purpose of the table is to show how nearly the operation of each industry for the year corresponded with its full productive capacity without in any way adding to the existing equipment. Full capacity is indicated by foo per cent., and the extent to which the work of each industry falls below that total shows the percentage of productive power not called into use by the business demands of the year. The "proportion of business done" as reported by the individual establishments considered, represents their actual output of goods for the year compared with what it would have been had all existing facilities of the plant been brought into use.

The aggregate average proportion of business done during the year I9I3 is shown by the table to have been 7r.24 per cent., that is to say, 28.76 per cent. below full capacity. In 1912 the average proportion of business done was 74.10 per cent., which shows an average falling off of 2.86 per, cent. in the factory operation of New Jersey in 1913 as compared with the next preceding year. Operated on the basis of 71.24 per cent. of full capacity, the factories and workshops of New Jersey produced, as shown by Table No. 3, products having a selling value of $\$ 1,128,824,389$. Operated to their full capacity, these establishments would have produced goods having a selling value of $\$ 1,445,75 \dot{2}, 719$.

Although none of the general industries report having been operated to full capacity, there were numbers of individual establishments included in each of them that reported having done so, but the larger number fell far enough below too per cent. to reduce the average to the percentage stated above. Comparisons of the "proportion of business done" in 1912 and 1913 are shown on the table below, for the "twenty-five selected industries," for "other industries," and for "all industries." The increases and decreases are shown by percentages.

| INDUSTRIES. |  | Average Proportion of Business Done. Per Cent. |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) In 1913 as compared with 1912. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1912. | 1913. |  | Cent. |
| Artisans' tools ........................ | 11 | 79.37 | 80.24 | $+$ | . 87 |
| Bollers, tanks, etc. | 17 | 68.94 | 67.94 |  | 1.00 |
| Brewery products | 35 | 70.69 | 69.83 |  | . 86 |
| Brick and terra cotta................ | 76 | 75.35 | 73.60 |  | 1.85 |
| Chemical products .................. | 87 | 77.81 | 72.58 | - | 5.23 |
| Cigars and tobacco.................. | 41 | 80.12 | 75.25 |  | 4.88 |
| Drawn wire and wire cloth.......... | 13 | 73.21 | 80.00 | $\pm$ | 6.79 |
| Dilectrical appllances $\ldots$.............. | 84 | 63.71 | 63.53 |  | 1.18 |
| Furuaces, ranges and heaters...... | 13 | 85.94 | 74.23 | - | 11.71 |
| Glass (window and bottle)........... | 19 | 75.95 | 74.44 |  | 1.51 |
| Hats (fur and felt) .................. | 37 | 62.31 | 67.43 | $+$ | б. 12 |
| Jewelry ............................. | 122 | 66,96 | 61.51 | - | 5.45 |
| Leather (tanned and finished)...... | 82 | 72.50 | 72.62 | $+$ | . 12 |
| Jamps (electrical and other)........ | 12 | 66.36 | 67.08 | + | . 72 |
| Machinery ............................. | 130 | 70.37 | 69.38 |  | . 99 |
| Metal goods Ofils | 89 | 73.85 | 72.27 | - | 1.68 |
| Oils. | 23 | 80.88 | 80.00 | - | . 88 |
| Paper | 54 | 83.94 | 83.62 |  | . 32 |
| Pottery .............................. | 56 | 79.26 | 73.04 | - | 6.22 |
| Rubber goods (hard and soft)....... | 56 | 77.91 | 76.34 | - | 1.57 |
| Shipbullaing ........................ | 18 | 67.06 | 66.94 | - | . 12 |
| Silk (broad and ribbon goods)...... | 192 | 70.87 | 61.75 |  | 9.12 |
| Steel and Iron (structural)......... Steel and fron (forging)........... | 37 <br> 13 | 65.74 71.15 | 65.27 73.75 |  | . 47 |
| Woolen and worsted goods.... | 28 | 85.89 | 83.75 | $\pm$ | 2.60 2.14 |
| Twenty-flve Industries .............. | 1,325 | 73.28 | 70.30 |  | 2.98 |
| Other Industrles ....................... | 1,313 | 74.97 | 72.16 | - | 2.81 |
| All Industrles . | 2,638 | 74,10 | 71,24 | - | 2.86 |

The above table shows an increase in the "proportion of business done" for only six of the twenty-five selected industries, while nineteen show decreases, some of them quite large. The industries reporting increases are "artisans' tools," 0.87 per cent.; "drawn wire and wire cloth," 6.79 per cent.; "hats-fur and and felt," 5.12 per cent. ; "leather-tanned and finished," o.12 per cent. ; "lamps-electric and other," 0.72 per cent.; and "steel and iron forgings," 2.60 per cent. Only three of these industries show real tangible gains in the proportion of business done; the others. being only small fractions of one per cent., are more nominal than real.

The average falling off in the proportion of business done in the twenty-five selected industries is 2.98 per cent.; in "other industries" and in "all industries" the decreases are 2.8 r , and 2.86 respectively. The industries showing the largest shrinkage in proportion of business done are: "Chemical products," 5.23 per cent. ; "cigars and tobacco." 4.88 per cent.; "drawn wire and wire cloth," 6.79 per cent.; "furnaces, ranges and heaters," in.7I per
cent.; "jewelry, 5.45 per cent.; "pottery," 6.22 per cent.; and "silk goods," 9.12 per cent.
Table No. Io, the last of the series forming the statistical presentation of manufacturing industry in New Jersey for the year 1913, shows both the measure and the character of the power used in our factories and workshops, as reported by the individual establishments.

Such changes as have been reported in the quantity and kind of power used in 1913 as compared with 1912 are shown on the following table:

| CHARACTER OF POWER. | Number of Motors. |  | Horse Power. |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease $(\rightarrow)$ in 1013. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1912. | 1913. | 1912. | 1913. | Motors. | Horse Power. |
| Steam engines ....... | 4,568 | 4,639 | 481,579 | 508,819 | + 71 | + 27,240 |
| Gas and gasoline engines.. | 371 | 379 | 17,576 | 18,558 | + 8 | + 982 |
| Water wheels (turbine)...... | 143 | 133 | 9,701 | 8,393 | - 10 | - 1,308 |
| Water motors . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . | 26 | 12 | 591 | ${ }^{141}$ | $\square 14$ | - ${ }^{450}$ |
| Electric motors | 17,938 | 10,902 | 198,440 | 226,369 | $+1,964$ | + 27,929 |
| Compressed air motors. | 54 | 79 | 5,068 | 6,098 |  | + 1,035 |
| Totals. | 23,100 | 25,144 | 712,950 | 768,378 | $+2,04$ | + 55,428 |

The above table shows the aggregate number of the several varieties of generators for the creation and application of power during the year 1912 to have been 23,100 ; in 1913 the number reported is 25,144 , an increase of 2,044 motors, and 55,428 horse power is shown for 1913 as compared with 1912. Steam engines and electric motors show about 95 per cent. of the increased horse power. Water wheels and water motors show a falling off of 1,308, and 450 horse power respectively. The total horse power in use in 1912 was 712,950 and 768,378 in 1913; the increase during the latter year is, as stated above, 55,428 , or 7.8 per cent. in horse power. This increase of power in use accords with the general advance of the industrial interests of the State as pointed out in the course of this review.

The following table gives a summary of the Statistics of Manu1factures of New Jersey for 1913 in comparison with similar data for 1912, and shows, both numerically and by percentages, the increases and decreases of the totals as presented by the ten general tables :

| PARTICULARS. | 1012. | 1918. | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Number of establishments operated under the factory system. | 2,556 | 2,638 | + 82 | + 8.2 |
| Number of these owned by individuals and by partnerships. | 754 | 759 | + | $+0.7$ |
| Number of indivldual owners and partners | 1,328 | 1,303 | 25 |  |
| Number owned by corporations. | 1,802 | 1,879 | $+\quad 77$ | + 4.3 |
| Number of stockholders in these corporations | 127,288 | 140,848 | + 13,465 | + 10.5 |
| Total number of stockholders and partners $\qquad$ | 128,711 | 142,151. | + 13,440 | + 10.4 |
| Total amount of capital Invested......... | \$919,137,610 | 8969, 796, 504 | + $\$ 50,658,894$ | + 5.5 |
| Amount invested in land and buildings.. | \$217,153,323 | \$224, 359,128 | + \$7,205,805 | + 3.3 |
| Amount invested in machinery, tools and implements | \$198, 048,476 | \$210,581, 939 | $+\$ 12,583,463$ | + 6.3 |
| Amount investod in other forms; cash on hand, etc. | \$508, 985, 811 | \$534, 855, 437 | + \$30,919,626 |  |
| Cost value of all stock or material used. | \$648, 411,083 | \$689,062, 576 | + \$40,651,493 | + 6.3 |
| Selling value of all goods made or work done | \$1,051, 402, 715 | \$1,128, 824, 389 | + \$77,421,674 |  |
| Average number of persons employed... | 328,390 | 838,018 | + 9,028 | - 3.0 |
| Number of these who are males 16 years old and over. | 236,460 | 242,339 | + 5,879 | + 2.5 |
| Number of these who are females 16 years old and over.. | 80,542 | 84,109 | + 3,567 |  |
| Number of these who are chlldren below the age of 16 years. | 6,888 | 6,570 | 182 $+\quad 180$ |  |
| Total amount pald in wages................ | \$180, 168, 737 | \$190, 049, 091 | $+\$ 10,485,354$ | P <br> $+\quad 5.8$ |
| Average yearly earnings................... | \$557.10 | \$ $\$ 572.49$ | + $\$ 15.39$ | + 2.8 |
| Average number of days in operation..... | 287.67 | 283.98 | 8.69 | 1.8 |
| Average number of hours worked per day | 9.64 | 9.70 | + $\quad .06$ | ........ |
| Average number of hours worked per week | 55.26 | 55.04 | . 22 | 0.4 |
| Average proportion of business done..... | 74,10 | 71.24 | 2.86 | - 3.9 |
| Total horse'power of all kinds used...... | 712,950 | 768, 878 | + 55,428 | + 7.8 $+\quad 1$ |

TABLE No. 1.-Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders.-By Industries, 1913.


| 33 | Gas and electric light fixtures.............. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 34 | Glass (cut tableware)........................... |
| 35 | Glass mirrors ... |
| 36 | Glass (window and bottle).................... |
| 37 |  |
| 38 | Hats (fur and felt) |
| 39 | Hats (straw) |
| 40 | High explosives |
| 41 | Inks and mucilage............................... |
| 42 | Jewelry |
| 43 | Knit goods |
| 44 | Lamps |
| 45 | Leather |
| 46 | Leather goods |
| 47 | Lime and cernent |
| 48 | Machinery ....... |
| 49 | Mattresses and bedding |
| 50 | Metal goods |
| 51 | Metal novelties |
| 52 | Mining (iron ore) |
| 53 | Motor vehicles and parts. |
| 54 | Musical instruments |
| 55 | Oilcloth and linoleum. |
| 56 | Ofls |
| 57 | Paints |
| 58 | Paper |
| 59 | Plg iron |
| 60 | Pottery |
| 61 | Printing and bookbindin |
| 62 | Quarrying stone |
| 63 | Roofing (metal and tar). |
| 64 | Rubber goods (hard and soft) |
| 65 | Saddles and harness.. |
| 66 | Saddlery and harness hardware |
| 67 | Sash, blinds and doors. |
| 68 | Scientific instruments |
| 69 | Shipbuilding ... |
| 70 | Shirts ......... |
| 71 | Shirt waists (women's) |
| 72 | Shoes |
| 73 | Silk (broad and ribbon) |
| 74 | Silk dyeing |
| 75 | Silk throwing |
| 76 | Silk mill supplies. |
| $77$ | Silver goods |
| 78 | Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.) |




 $\qquad$




TABLE No．1．－Private Firms and Corporations，Partners and Stockholders．－By Industries，1913．－（Continued）．

| ＇saəquinn eowo | INDUSTRIES． |  | Proprietors and Firm Members． |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stockholders． |  |  |  | Aggre－ gates． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 弟 } \\ & \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 逌 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت゙ } \\ & \text { o } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { og } \\ & \text { 感 } \\ & \text { 虎 } \end{aligned}$ |  | E．¢－ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 号 | 苞 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 79 | Soap and tallow．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17 | 3 | 5 |  |  |  | 5 | 14 | 3，467 | 32 | 4 | 3，503 | 3，508 |
| 80 | Steel and iron（bar）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8 | ．．．．．． |  |  | ．．．．． | ．．．．．．．． |  | 8 | 53 | 5 | 1 | 58 | 59 |
| 81 | Steel and iron（forging）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13 | 1 | 1 |  | ．．．．．． | $\cdots \cdots$ | ． 2 | 12 | 382 | 221 | 39 | 642 | 644 |
| 82 | Steel and iron（structural）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 37 | 7 | 10 |  | ．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 10 | 30 | 175 | 27 | 3 | 205 | 215 |
| 83 | Textile products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 12 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．．． | ．．．．． | $\ldots . .$. | $\cdots$ | 12 | 104 | ＋44 | 1 | －1491 | 149 |
| 84 | Thread ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8 | 1 | 1 | ．．．． | ．．．．． | ．．．．．．． | － 1 | 7 | ＊974 | ＊906 | ＊1 | ＊1，881 | 1，882 |
| 85 | Trunks and traveling bags．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13 | 4 | 8 |  | ．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 8 | 9 | 47 | 16 | ．．．．．．．． | 68 | 71 |
| S6 | Trunk and bag hardware．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | ．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 8 | 3 | 19 | 1 | ． | 20 | 28 |
| 87 | Typewriters and supplies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | $\cdots$ | 18 | … | ．．． | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．． | 7 | 41 | 3 | ， | 44 | 44 |
| 88 | Underwear（women＇s and children＇s）．．．．．． | 26 | 12 | 18 | ．．．． | ．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 18 | 14 | 46 | 10 | $\cdots$ | 56 | 74 |
| 89 | Varnishes | 20 | 4 | 6 | $\ldots$ | ．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 6 | 16 | 135 | 56 | 15 | 206 | 212 |
| 90 | Watches，cases and material．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 11 | 4 | 6 | ．．．． | ．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 6 | 7 | 174 | 129 | 46 | 349 | 355 |
| 91 | Window shades ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 3 | 4 |  |  | ．．． | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | ， | 10 | 14 |
| 92 | Wooden goods | 40 | 19 | 27 | 2 | ． | ．．． | 29 | 21 | 112 | 33 | 3 | 148 | 177 |
| 93 | Woolen and worsted goods．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 28 | 7 | 22 | 1 | 1 |  | 24 | 21 | 402 | 262 | 96 | 760 | 784 |
| 94 | Unclassified | 107 | 19 | 27 | 2 |  |  | 29 | 88 | ＋9，002 | $\dagger 10,601$ | $\dagger 1,622$ | $\dagger$ †21，225 | 21，254 |
|  | All industries | 2，688 | 759 | 1，229 | 51 | 8 | 15 | 1，303 | 1.879 | 82，420 | 49，860 | 8，568 | 140，848 | 142，151 |

$\dagger$ One establishment not reporting these items．
＊Two establishments not reporting these Items．

TABLE No. 2.-Capital Invested.-By Industries, 1913.


TABLE No. 2.-Capital Invested.-By Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

|  | INDUSTRIES-Con. |  | Capital Invested in |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 | Ollcloth and linoleum. | 10 | \$3,383,737 | \$2,103, 614 | \$4,282,476 | \$9,769,827 |
| 6 | Oils | 23 | 7,730,985 | 25,866,690 | 51,042,065 | 84,689,740 |
| b7 | Paints | 17 | 2,768,397 | 1,237,141 | 3,497,092 | 7,502,630 |
| 58 | Paper | 54 | 8,758,225 | - 5,025,347 | 4,562,186 | 13,345,758 |
| 59 | Pig iron | 3 | 3,230,000 | -996,459 | 1,291,128 | 5,517,582 |
| 60 | Pottery ..... | 56 | 3,638,440 | 1,309,942 | 6,382, 697 | f11, 281,079 |
| 6. | Printing and bookbinding..... | 20 | 1,226,556 | 2,049,989 | 8,379,149 | 6,655,644 |
| 2 | Quarrylng stone ........... | 22 | 706,044 | 495,721 | 1,363,497 | 2,565,262 |
| 63 | Roofing (metal and tar).... | 8 | 737,509 | 1,051,787 | 591,418 | 2,380,714 |
| 64 | Rubber goods (hard and soft) | 56 | 6,081,635 | 6,176, 2926 | $17,747,865$ 25,000 | $80,005,296$ 87,250 |
| 65 66 | Saddles and harness.......... Saddlery and harness hard- | 4 | 5,000 | 7,250 | 25,000 | 87,250 |
|  | ware ......... | 10 | 304,057 | 327,773 | 1,398,330 | 2,080,190 |
| 67 | Sash, blinds and doors........ | 83 | 435, 909 | 867,142 | 2,019,022 | 2,822, 073 |
| 8 | Scientific Instruments ......... | 26 | 3,357,371 | 3,215.413 | 11,238,505 | 17,811,289 |
| 69 | Shipbuilding | 18 | 5,388,768 | 3,540,058 | 20,710,064 | 29,638,890 |
| 70 | Shirts ............... | 27 | 414,642 | 302,580 | 3,464,470 | 4,181,692 |
| 1 | Shirt walsts (women's). | 5 |  | 11,000 | 21,900 | 32,900 |
| 72 | Shoes | 28 | 430,991 | 671,215 | 2,026,142 | 3,128,348 |
| 73 | Sllk (broad and ribbon | 192 | 6,054,444 | 11,812,310 | 22,444,990 | 40, 811,744 |
| 74 | Silk dyelng ..................... | 25 | 4,166, 249 | 5,561,733 | 12,307,966 | 22,035,948 |
| 75 | Silk throwing | 83 | 297, 230 | 777,840 | 189,017 | 1,264,087 |
| 76 | Sllk mill supplies | 17 | 233,438 | 230,710 | 350,124 | 814,272 |
| 77 | Sllver goods ..... | 28 | 232, 256 | 600,028 | 1,888,049 | 2,712,383 |
| 78 | Smelting and refining (gold, sllver, copper, etc.) ........... | 13 | 3,783,351 | 4,568,266 | 11,087,081 | d19, 388,698 |
| 79 | Soap and tallow................. | 17 | 3,769,870 | 2,245,398 | 6,006,822 | 12,021,599 |
| 80 | Steel and fron (bar)........... | 8 | 1,124,209 | 1,397,009 | 1,451,277 | 3,972,495 |
| 81 | Steel and fron (forging) | 13 | 6,222,061 | 5, 530,084 | 8,052,772 | 14,804, 867 |
| 82 | Steel and fron (structural) | 37 | 2,505, 015 | 4,792,160 | 2,942,970 | 10,240,145 |
| 83 | Textlle products ............ | 12 | 800,519 | 736,674 | 2,679,947 | 4, 217,140 |
| 84 | Thread ... | 8 | 747,882 | 1,507,104 | 2,990,803 | ฉ5, 245,739 |
| 8 | Trunks and traveling bags.... | 13 | 175,538 | 62,104 | 705,027 | 942,664 |
| 86 | Trunk and bag hardware..... | 8 | 305, 347 | 500,788 | 622,570 | 1, 428,655 |
| 87 | Typewriters and supplies...... | 7. | 164,264 | 260,671 | 1,048,801 | 1,473,736 |
| 88 | Underwear (women's and chlldren's) (...................... | 26 | 149,056 | 384,152 | 1,144,089 | 1,677,297 |
| 89 | Varnishes .. | 20 | 1,491,017 | 398,535 | 2,264, 283 | 4,153,835 |
| 90 | Watches, cases and material. | 11 | 1,112,865 | 1,731,580 | 2,000, 241 | 4,844,686 |
| 91 | Window shades | 5 | 54,000 | 22,364 | 52,487 | 128,851 |
| 92 | Wooden goods | 40 | 889,450 | 433,800 | 1,591,852 | 2,865,102 |
| 98 | Woolen and worsted goods... | 28 | 8,262,736 | 8,620,754 | 19,914,013 | $\begin{array}{r}36,797,503 \\ \hline \text { 6 }\end{array}$ |
| 94 | Unclassifled ................. | 107 | 12,551,684 | 4,672,685 | 14,365, 111 | b d31,589,480 |
|  | All industries | 2,638 | \$224,359,128 | \$210,581,939 | \$534,855,437 | \$969, 796,504 |

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 estabilshments. Capital not sub-divided.

TABLE No．3．－Stock or Material Used，Goods Made or Work Done．－ By Industries， 1913.

|  | INDUSTRIDS． |  |  | あ 뭉 <br> シ 릉 <br> 今 <br> 部当㗊 <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Agricultural machinery and implements．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | \＄762，842 | \＄1，745，754 |
| 2 | Artisans＇tools ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 41 | 1，458，712 | 4，115，008 |
| 3 | Art tile | 11 | 315，687 | 1，192，607 |
| 4 | Bollors，tanks， | 17 | 3，196，774 | 6，639，340 |
| 5 | Boxes（paper） | 44 | 1，025，027 | 2，424，847 |
| 6 | Boxes（wood）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15 | 1，362， 861 | 2，039，613 |
| 7 | Brewing（lager beer，ala and porter）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 35 | $5,433,320$ | 22，488，587 |
| 8 | Brick and terra cotta．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 76 | 3，270， 320 | 10，586， 711 |
| 9 | Brushes ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 16 | 309，272 | 643，055 |
| 10 | Buttons（Ivory）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10 | 570，611 | 1，141， 818 |
| 11 | Buttons（metal）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10 | 540，296 | 1，640，847 |
| 12 | Buttons（pearl）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 25 | 608， 161 | 1，588，158 |
| 13 | Carpets and rugs | 5 | 1，267，002 | 2，145，834 |
| 14 | Carriages and wagons | 28 | 618，084 | 1，313，654 |
| 15 | Chemical products | 87 | 25，488，258 | 47，332，558 |
| 16 | Clgars and tobacco | 41 | 17，258，994 | 35，173，637 |
| 17 | Clothing | 20 | 2，306，073 | 3，387， 694 |
| 18 | Confectionery | 15 | 2，142，210 | 3，276， 016 |
| 19 | Corks and cork speclalti |  | 1，170，390 | 1，698，683 |
| 20 | Cornices and skyllghts． | 25 | 782，299 | 1，826，980 |
| 21 | Corsets and corset waists， | 10 | 2，545，812 | 5，265，119 |
| 22 | Cotion goods | 42 | 10，491，958 | 15，331，749 |
| 23 | Cotton goods（finishing and dyclng） | 17 | 4，793，089 | 7，015， 211 |
| 24 | Cutlery ．．．．．． | 14 | 445，076 | 1，669，840 |
| 25 | Drawn wire and wlre cl | 13 | 35，051，732 | 46，107，376 |
| $2{ }^{26}$ | Electrical appliances | 34 | ＊10，964，726 | ＊24，028，790 |
| 27 | Embrolderies | 56 | 2，888，840 | 6，613，658 |
| 28 | Fertilizers | 12 | 6，769，111 | 8，890，881 |
| 29 | Food products | 34 | 32，361，470 | 40，892，479 |
| 30 | Foundry（brass） | 20 | 3，266，427 | 4，743， 438 |
| 31 | Foundry（Iron）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 58 | 9，974，066 | 18，338， 471 |
| 32 | Furnaces，ranges and heaters．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 | 3，722，972 | 6，623，859 |
| 33 | Gas and electric 1ight fixtures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 16 | 454，382 | 878， 578 |
| 84 | Glass（cut and tableware）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10 | 352,231 | 806， 200 |
| 35 | Glass mirrors | 4 | 222，586 | 371，935 |
| 86 | Glass（window and bottle） | 19 | 2，333，079 | ＋5，854，553 |
| 37 | Graphite products |  | 2，096，846 | 4，531，533 |
| 38 | Hats（fur and felt） | 37 | 4，674，206 | 9，572，575 |
| 39 | Hats（straw） | 3 | $\begin{array}{r}741,212 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1，458，619 |
| 10 | High explosives | 10 | 9，480，379 | 16，474，327 |
| 41 | Inks and mucllag | 6 | 254，480 | 640，353 |
| 42 | Jewelry | 122 | 6，719，511 | ＋11，762， 399 |
| 43 | Knit goods | 33 | 10，238，221 | 13，811，308 |
| 14 | Lamps ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 12 | 5，560，867 | 11，031， 296 |
| 45 | Leather | 82 | 24，272，658 | 36，197，176 |
| 46 | Leather goods | 22 | 1，048， 157 | 1，916，842 |
| 47 | Lime and cemen | 11 | 2，400，658 | 4，687， 626 |
| 48 | MachInery | 130 | 19，482，970 | 41，075，610 |
| 49 | Mattresses and bedding | 88 | 1，350，127 | － $20,400,88 \mathrm{~L}$ |
| 50 | Metal goods | 89 | 10，612，010 | $20,796,435$ $2,810,267$ |
| 51. | Metal noveltles | 27 | 1，132，601 | 2，810，267 |
| 52 | Mining（fron ore）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | 333，027 | 1，101， 275 |
| 53 | Motor vehicles and parts．， | 17 | 3，146，541 | 7，486，788 |
| 54 | Musleal instruments | 23 | 2，271，71．4 | 6，157，827 |
| 55 | Olloloth and linoleum． | 10 | 9，195，${ }^{\text {c555 }}$ | 13，468，926 |
| 56 | Olls | 23 | 100，543，184 | 115，194，212 |
| 57 | Paints | 17 54 | 8，138，687 | 11，637，478 |
| 58 59 | Paper Plg fron | 54 | 1， $1,697,514$ | $16,635,688$ $2,154,733$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE No．3．－Stock or Material Used，Goods Made or Work Done．－ By Industries，1913．－（Continued）．

|  | INDUSTRIES－Continued． |  |  | ले <br> 命会苞 <br> $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ <br> ． 5 a <br> 解 O |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 | Pottery | 56 | \＄2，928，109 | \＄9，474，160 |
| 61 | Printing and bookbind | 20 | 2，002，858 | 4，784，866 |
| 62 | Quarrylng stone | 22 | 776，389 | 2，401，140 |
| 63 | Roofing（metal and tar） | 8 | 2，387，732 | 3，624，722 |
| 64 | Rubber goods（hard and soft） | 56 | 25，808，889 | 42，544，723 |
| 65 | Saddles and harness．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 | 22， 22,69 | 48，103 |
| 66 | Saddlery and harness hardware．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10 | 715，487 | 1，708，000 |
| 67 | Sash，blinds and doors． | 33 | 1，692，491 | 3，112，139 |
| 68 | Sclentific instruments | 26 | 6，690，132 | 18，514，161 |
| $\stackrel{69}{70}$ | Shipbuilding | 18 | 4，954， 642 | 11，188，174 |
| 70 | Shirts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 27 | 2，496，796 | 4，850，509 |
| 71 | Shirt waists（women＇s） | 5 | 124，570 | 326，938 |
| 72 | Shoes | 28 | 4，518，992 | 7，991，882 |
| 78 | Silk（broad and ribbon） | 192 | $30,252,990$ | 49，065，946 |
| 74 | Slik dyeing | 25 | 3，401，745 | 8，935，583 |
| 75 | Silk throwing | 88 | 2S4，877 | 912，761 |
| 76 | Slik mill supplies | 17 | 416，113 | 1，067，945 |
| 77 | Sllver goods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 28 | 1，301，098 | 3，500，499 |
| 78 | Smelting and refining（gold，sllver，copper，etc．）． | 18 | ${ }^{35}, 919,776$ | 54，282，054 |
| 79 | Soap and tallow．．． | 17 | 21，508，541 | $30,728,742$ |
| 80 | Steel and iron（bar）． |  | 1，766，682 | 3，647，789 |
| 81 | Steel and iron（forging）．．．． | 13 | 3，156， 643 | 7，269，457 |
| 82 | Steel and fron（structural） | 37 | 7，498，475 | 12，188，995 |
| 88 | Textlle products | 12 | 4，308，185 | 5，094， 253 |
| 84 | Thread ．．．． | 8 | ＋3，592， 295 | †4，909，100 |
| 85 | Trunks and traveling bag | 13 | 752,864 | 1，894，152 |
| 86 | Trunk and bag hardware | 8 | 742，021 | 1，911，953 |
| 87 | Typewriters and supplies． | 7 | 416，088 | 1， 005,328 |
| 88 | Underwear（women＇s and chlldren＇s） | 26 | 1，979，171 | 3，684，887 |
| 89 | Varnishes | 20 | 2，750，562 | 5，569，316 |
| 90 | Watches，cases and ma | 11 | 2，359，804 | 5，242，896 |
| 91 | Window shades | 5 | 221，677 | 388，928 |
| 92 | Wooden goods | 40 | 2，232，342 | 4，497，448 |
| ${ }_{94}^{93}$ | Woolen and worsted goods | 28 | 22，825， 802 | 38，502，565 |
| ． 94 | Unclassified | 107 | ＊55，458，137 | ＊71，3054，690 |
|  | All industrles | 2，638 | \＄689，062，576 | \＄1，128，824，389 |

[^0]TABLE No. 4.-Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.-By Industries, 1913.
Aggregates.


TABLE No. 4.-Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.-By Industries, 1913.-Aggregates.-(Continued).



[^1]
## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLDMENTS-SDVDN ESTABLISFMTENTS.


## ARTISANS TOOLS-FORTY-OND ESTABLISHMTENTS.



## ART TILE-ELEVIEN ESTABLISEMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | -631 | . 331. | 50 | $1,015$ |
| February | 641 | 331 | 52 | 1,024 |
| March | 649 | 331 | 52 | 1,032 |
| April | 666 | 318 | 58 | 1,042 |
| May . | 684 | 849 | 50 | 1,083 |
| June | 654 | 344 | 54 | 1,052 |
| July ... | 666 | 342 | 59 | 1,067 |
| August . | 679 | 335 | . 58 | 1,072 |
| September | 685 | 335 | 53 | 1,073 |
| November | 680 | 334 |  | 1,074 |
| December | 673 | 830 | 56 | 1,059 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Plece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

BOILERS, TANKS, EMC.-SEVENTEDN ESTABLISHMENTS.


BOXES (PAPER)-FORTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMIENTS.

| Monthe, | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 620 | 1,297 | 117 | 2,094 |
| February | 611 | 1,296 | 123 | 2,030 |
| March | 619 | 1,292 | 117 | 2,028 |
| Aprll | 608 | 1,263 | 118 | 1,984 |
| May | 575 | 1,209 | 118 | 1,902 |
| June | 603 | 1,240 | 127 | 1,970 |
| July ... | 599 | 1,257 | 128 | 1,984 |
| A.ugust | 615 | 1,291 | 128 | 2,034 |
| September | 685 | 1,380 | 132 | 2,097 |
| October | 658 | 1,346 | 141 | 2.145 |
| November | 659 | 1,395 | 154 | 2,208 |
| December ..... | 653 | 1,397 | 152 | 2,202 |

BOXDS (WOOD)-FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Monthe.January . |  |  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Ermployed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 650 | 11 | 21 | 712 |
|  | February | ......... | 705 | 55 | 21. | 781 |
|  | March | .............. | 739 | 59 | 26 | 824 |
|  | April .. | ..................... | 747 | 78 | 25 | 850 |
|  | May . |  | 787 | 83 | 26 | 896 |
|  | June | $\cdots$ | 800 | 82 | 28 | 810 |
|  | July ... | ....................... | 784 | 86 | 39 | 909 |
|  | August |  | 851 | 88 | 34 | 973 |
|  | September | ...................... | 848 | 100 | 36 | 884 |
|  | October | ........................ | 864 | 105 | 86 | 1,005 |
|  | November |  | 879 | 110 | 35 | 1,024 |
|  | December | .... | 877 | 112 | 36 | 1,025 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

BRTWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)-THIETY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ....................................... | 2,497 | ...... | ..... | 2,497 |
| February | 2,496 | ..... | $\ldots$ | 2,496 |
| March .......................................... | 2,512 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots .$. | 2,512 |
| April | 2,511 | $\ldots$ | ..... | 2,511 |
| May | 2,561 | $\ldots$ | ..... | 2,561 |
| June | 2,596 | ..... | $\ldots .$. | 2,596 |
| July ... | 2,642 | ..... | ..... | 2,642 |
| August ........................................ | 2,640 | . | ...... | 2,640 |
| September | 2,597 | ..... | ..... | 2,597 |
| October | 2,558 | . | ... | 2,658 |
| November | 2,550 | ..... | $\ldots$ | 2,650 |
| December .. | 2,524 | ..... | $\ldots$ | 2,524 |

## BRICK AND TERRA COTTA-SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Childaren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ......................................... | 6,678 | 9 | 16 | 6,703 |
| February | 6,633 | 8 | 16 | 6,558 |
| March .......................................... | 6,920 | 11 | 16 | 6,947 |
| April ............................................ | 8,540 | 19 | 32 | 8,591 |
| May . ............................................ | 8,849 | 19 | 43 | 8,911 |
| June | 8,032 | 19 | 45 | 9,096 |
| July ............................................. | 0,590 | 19 | 49 | 9,658 |
| August | 9,491 | 19 | 51 | 9,561 |
|  | 8,773 | 19 | 87 | 8,829 |
| October . ........................................ | 3,404 | 19 | 23 | 8,446 |
| November .................................... | 7,773 | 10 | 20 | 7,763 |
| December . | 6,778 | 10 | 16 | 6,804 |

## BRUSHES-SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men <br> 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Childaren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ........................................ | 291 | 106 | 4 | 401 |
| February ........................................ | 310 | 112 | 4 | 426 |
| March ......................................... | 315 | 121 | 5 | 441 |
| April ........................................... | 310 | 117 | 5 | 422 |
| May . ............................................ | 392 | 113 | 9 | 414 |
| June ............................................ | 288 | 112 | 11 | 408 |
| July ............................................... | 269 | 112 | 10 | 391 |
| August | 288 | 119 | 10 | 412 |
| September ...................................... | 290 | 119 | 8 | 417 |
| October .......................................... | 298 | 117 | 8 | 423 |
| November | 319 | 112 | 9 | 440 |
| December | 302 | 116 | 9 | 427 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

BUTTONS (IVORY)-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ........................................ | 424 | 243 | 15 | 682 |
| February ....................................... | 429 | 242 | 13 | 684 |
| March | 430 | 241 | 12 | 683 |
| April ............................................ | 411 | 256 | 12 | 679 |
| May . ........................................... | 417 | 268 | 11 | 696 |
| June ............................................. | 425 | 260 | 10 | 695 |
| July ............................................... | 417 | 279 | 13 | 709 |
| August | 414 | 271 | 13 | 698 |
| September ...................................... | 426 | 262 | 12 | 700 |
| October | 416 | 259 | 11 | 686 |
| November . ..................................... | 417 | 255 | 11 | 683 |
| December ... | 424 | 245 | 11 | 680 |

BUTTONS (MDTAL)-TEN DSTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ........................................ | 456 | 605 | 41 | 1,102 |
| February ........................................ | 412 | 548 | 45 | 1,005 |
| March ......................................... | 418 | 538 | 42 | 993 |
| Aprl1 ........................................... | 424 | 518 | 42 | 984 |
| May . .............................................. | 406 | 528 | 44 | 978 |
| June ............................................ | 401 | 498 | 42 | 941 |
| July | 414 | 519 | 47 | 980 |
| August | 413 | 531 | 45 | 989 |
| September | 404 | 554 | 40 | 998 |
| October .......................................... | 426 | 557 | 40 | 1,023 |
| November | 407 | 564 | 41 | 1,012 |
| December . | 388 | 554 | 86 | 978 |

BUTTONS (PEARL)-TWENTY-FIVE ESTARLISHMENTS.


TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

CARPETS AND RUGS-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.


## CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-TWDNTY-ETGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Émployed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ........................................ | 585 | $\ldots$. | ...... | 585 |
| February ....................................... | 606 | ..... | $\ldots$ | 606 |
| March ........................................ | 642 | ..... | $\ldots$ | 642 |
| Aprll ............................................ | 660 | ..... | $\ldots .$. | 660 |
| May .............................................. | 665 | . | ..... | 665 |
| June ............................................. | 665 | ..... | ..... | 665 |
| July ............................................. | 685 | ..... | ..... | 685 |
| August ...................................... | 697 | $\ldots .$. | $\ldots$. | 697 |
| September ..................................... | 690 | ..... | $\ldots$. | 690 |
| October ........................................., | 655 | ..... | ..... | 655 |
| November ...................................... | 659 | ..... | ..... | 659 |
|  | 595 | ..... | ..... | 595 |

## CHEMICAL PRODUCTS-RIGHTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | - 7,482 | 2,276 | 188 | 9,896 |
| February ....................................... | 7,478 | 2,274 | 121 | 9,878 |
| March | 7,408 | 2,323 | 120 | 9,851 |
| April ........................................... | 7,476 | 2,322 | 120 | 9,918 |
| May | 7,846 | 2,815 | 111 | 0,772 |
| June | 7,360 | 2,263 | 121 | 9,744 |
| July | 7,301 | 2,834 | 117 | 9,752 |
| August | 7,291 | 2,317 | 127 | 9,735 |
| September | 7,807 | 2,404 | 142 | 9,853 |
| October | 7,393 | 2,413 | 153 | 9,965 |
| November | 7,482 | 2,461 | 168 | 10,111 |
| December | 7,371 | 2,364 | 158 | 9,893 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

CIGARS AND TOBACCO-FORTY-OND ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | - | Men 16 years and over. | Women 10 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number <br> Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | ...... | 2,301 | 10,065 | 575 | 13,001 |
| February | .... | 2,366 | 10,336 | 587 | 13;289 |
| March |  | 2,878 | 10,269 | 584 | 13,231 |
| April |  | 2,408 | 10, 004 | 631 | 13,643 |
| May |  | 2,415 | 10,683 | 645 | 13,643 |
| June |  | 2,361 | 10,714 | 660 | 13,785 |
| July |  | 2,408 | 10,813 | 702 | 13,923 |
| August |  | 2,446 | 10,709 | 715 | 13,870 |
| Soptember |  | 2,525 | 11,114 | 767 | 14,396 |
| October |  | 2,642 | 11,513 | 779 | 14,934 |
| November |  | 2,613 | 11,500 | 773 | 14,886 |
| December ... | ...... | 2,481 | 11,525 | 785 | 14,791 |

## CLOTHING-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.

| Men 16 years | Women <br> 16 years | Children under | Total <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| and over. | and over. | 16 years. | Employed. |
| 585 | 846 |  | 1,481 |
| 601 | 858 | ..... | 1,459 |
| 754 | 050 | 1 | 1,705 |
| 751 | 955 | 1 | 1,707 |
| 798 | 983 | 1 | 1,782 |
| 819 | 988 | 20 | 1,827 |
| 823 | 1,058 | 22 | 1,903 |
| 818 | 958 | 22 | 1,793 |
| 826 | 972 | 3 | 1,801 |
| \$32 | 967 | 3 | 1,802 |
| 830 | 979 | 2 | 1,811 |
| 813 | 930 | 1 | 1,744 |

## CONFECTIONERX-FIFTOEN ESTABLISHMENTS,

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jenuary ........................................ | 362 | 477 | 29 | 868 |
| February ........................................ | 376 | 451 | 25 | 852 |
|  | 359 | 487 | 28 | 819 |
| Aprll ............................................ | 320 | 400 | 21 | 747 |
| May . ............................................ | 331 | 404 | 23 | 768 |
| June .............................................. | 339 | 420 | 22 | 781 |
| July .............................................. | 821 | 411 | 19 | 761 |
| August ....................................... | 362 | 443 | 23 | 828 |
| September ...................................... | 414 | 659 | 33 | 1,006 |
| October .......................................... | 478 | 681 | 46 | 1,205 |
| November | 493 | 736 | 44 | 1,273 |
| December .. | 440 | 698 | 33 | 1,171 |

4 stat.

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

CORKS AND CORK SPECIALTIES-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years | Women 16 years | Children under | Total Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | and over. | and over. | 16 years. |  |
| January .......................................... | 644 | 15 | 6 | 665 |
| February ............................................ | 650 | 14 | 7 | 671 |
| March . ............................................. | 671 | 16 | 6 | 693 |
| Aprll ................................................... | 676 | 17 | 5 | 698 |
| May . ................................................. | 680 | 15 | 4 | 699 |
| June .................................................. | 657 | 16 | 7 | 680 |
| July .................................................... | 728 | 16 | 8 | 752 |
| August .............................................. | 740 | 16 | 9 | 765 |
| September ............................................ | 767 | 13 | 8 | 788 |
| October ................................................ | 779 | 16 | 6 | 801 |
| November .......................................... | 743 | 17 | 8 | 768 |
| December . ............................................ | 685 | 17 | 9 | 711 |

## CORNICDS AND SKYLIGHTS-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 701 | .... | ... | 701 |
| February | 618 | ..... | ..... | 618 |
| March ......................................... | 588 | ..... | ..... | 588 |
| Aprll | 586 | $\ldots .$. | ..... | 588 |
| May .............................................. | 618 | ..... | ..... | 618 |
| June ........................................... | 596 | ..... | $\ldots$. | 596 |
| July ... | 603 | ..... | ..... | 603 |
| August ......................................... | 622 | ... | ..... | 622 |
| September | 656 | ..... | ..... | 656 |
| October ......................................... | 654 | ..... | ... | 654 |
| November ...................................... | 709 | ... | $\ldots$ | 709 |
| December .. | 760 | ..... | ..... | 760 |

CORSETS AND CORSET-WAISTS-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ........................................ | 235 | 2,491 | 76 | 2,802 |
| February ........................................ | 247 | 2,671 | 89 | 8,007 |
| March .......................................... | 251 | 2,751 | 81 | 3,083 |
| Aprll | 250 | 2,809 | 83 | 3,142 |
| May | 253 | 2,778 | 86 | 3,117 |
| June | 238 | 2,756 | 89 | 3,083 |
| July ... | 237 | 2,603 | 90 | 2,980 |
| August ........................................ | 231 | 2,544 | 89 | 2,864 |
| September | 237 | 2,594 | 85 | 2,916 |
| October ......................................... | 232 | 2,593 | 86 | 2,911 |
| November . ..................................... | 230 | 2,428 | 84 | 2,742 |
| December . ....................................... | 259 | 2,426 | 83 | 2,748 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued). COTTON GOODS-FORTY-TWO ESTABIISHMENTS.


COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


CUTLIERY-FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Em-
ployed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).
DRAWN WIRE AND WIRD CLOTH-THIRTEDN ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

## IDLECTRICAL APPIIANCES-THTRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS,

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ..................................... | 7,608 | 1,326 | 44 | 8,978 |
| February ....................................... | 7,529 | 1,289 | 39 | 8,857 |
| March ........................................ | 7,784 | 1,255 | 42 | 9,081 |
| April ........................................... | 8,071 | 1,261 | 51 | 9,883 |
| May ..............................,............. | 8,077 | 1,307 | 48 | 9,482 |
| June | 8,161 | 1,316 | 48 | 9,525 |
| July ............................................. | 8,108 | 1,348 | 45 | 9,501 |
| August | 7,776 | 1,315 | 49 | 9,140 |
| September . .................................... | 7,524 | 1,257 | 49 | 8,880 |
| October | 7,357 | 1,207 | 47 | 8,611 |
| November | 7,204 | 1,253 | 53 | 8,510 |
| December | 6,773 | 1,190 | 48 | 8,011 |

EMBROIDERTES-FIFTY-SIX DSTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Contirfued).

EERTILIZERS-TWDLVE ESTABLISHMENTS.


FOOD PRODUCTS-THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

## FOUNDRY (BRASS)-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.



TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

FOUNDRY (IRON)-TIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Childaren under 16 years. | Total Number Eimployed, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ......................................... | 9,177 | 121 | 24 | 9,322 |
| February ....................................... | 9,172 | 122 | 27 | 9,321 |
| March ........................................... | 9,288 | 131 | 26 | 9,445 |
| April ........................................... | 9,109 | 125 | 23 | 9,257 |
| May ........................................... | 8,938 | 122 | 22 | 9,082 |
| June | 8,899 | 129 | 26 | 9,154 |
| July ............................................ | 9,002 | 131 | 25 | 9,158 |
| August ........................................ | 9,054 | 134 | 25 | 9,213 |
| September ....................................... | 8,963 | 139 | 25 | 9,127 |
| October ......................................... | 9,109 | 142 | 23 | 9,274 |
| November ..................................... | 9,111 | 141 | 22 | 9,274 |
| Decomber ....................................... | 8,817 | 155 | 18 | 8,900 |

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| - | Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January |  | 2,380 | 92 | . 1 | 2,473 |
| February | . | 2,469 | 100 | 1 | 2,570 |
| March | ...... | 2,505 | 101 | 1 | 2,607 |
| April | .. | 2,516 | 101 | 1 | 2,618 |
| May |  | 2,497 | 97 | 2 | 2,596 |
| June |  | 2,480 | 90 | 2 | 2,572 |
| July | . | 2,346 | 89 | 2 | 2,437 |
| August |  | 2,474 | 90 | 3 | 2,567 |
| September |  | 2,544 | 91 | 1 | 2,636 |
| October |  | 2,597 | 83 | 2 | 2,682 |
| November |  | 2,455 | 90 | ..... | 2,545 |
| December | ..................... | 2,308 | 99 |  | 2,407 |

## GAS AND HILECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES-SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jenuary ......................................... | 458 | 20 | 1 | 479 |
| February ....................................... | 459 | 20 | 1 | 480 |
| March ......................................... | 474 | 19 | 1 | 494 |
|  | 462 | 17 | 1 | 480 |
| May | 487 | 14 | 1 | 452 |
| June .......................................... | 435 | 13 | 1 | 449 |
| July | 419 | 14 | $\ldots$ | 433 |
| August | 411 | 17 | 1 | 429 |
| September ..................................... | 423 | 20 | 1 | 444 |
| October | 429 | 20 | 1 | 450 |
| November | 419 | 18 | 1 | 488 |
| December . ...................................... | 420 | 17 | 2 | 489 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

GLASS (CUT TABLFWWARE)-TEN DSTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employea. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | ............................. | 460 | 78 | 88 | 571 |
| February |  | 465 | 79 | 35 | 579 |
| March . |  | 456 | 78 | 37 | 571 |
| Aprll |  | 432 | 77 | 34 | 543 |
| May .. | ................. | 417 | 75 | 35 | 527 |
| June .. |  | 382 | 76 | 28 | 486 |
| July ..... | ...... | 869 | 74 | 28 | 471 |
| August . | .............................. | 384 | 74 | 29 | 487 |
| September | ........................ | 391 | 79 | 29 | 499 |
| October |  | 415 | 81 | 30 | 526 |
| November |  | 423 | 80 | 29 | 532 |
| December | ................................. | 424 | 82 | 26 | 533 |

## GLASS MIRRORS-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

| - Months. | Men 16 years and over, | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 125 | 22 | .... | 147 |
| February ....................................... | 130 | 21 | ..... | 151 |
| March | 134 | 23 | ...... | 157 |
| Aprll | 182 | 22 | ..... | 154 |
| May .............................................. | 127 | 21. | ..... | 148 |
| June | 131 | 21 | ..... | 152 |
| July ... | 131 | 17 | ..... | 148 |
| August | 135 | 18 | ..... | 153 |
| September | 137 | 19 | $\ldots$ | 156 |
| October | 136 | 17 | 1 | 154 |
| November | 127 | 17 | 1 | 145 |
| December .. | 133 | 17 | 1 | 151 |

gLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLIE)-NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Childaren under 16 years. | Total Number Eimployed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 6,032 | 167 | 147 | 6,346 |
| February ....................................... | 5,598 | 130 | 104 | 5,832 |
|  | 6,176 | 139 | 155 | 6,470 |
| Aprll ............................................. | 6,299 | 176 | 197 | 6,672 |
| May ............................................. | 6,214. | 192 | 203 | 6,609 |
| June ............................................ | 5,918 | 187 | 204 | .6,309 |
| July | 4,242 | 145 | 155 | 4,542 |
| August ........................................ | 3,673 | 170 | 127 | 3,970 |
| September | 4,674 | 167 | 173 | 5,014 |
| October ........ | 6,284 | 173 | 202 | 6,659 |
| November .................................... | 6,651 | 190. | 205 | 7,046 |
| December . | 6,756 | 206 | .. 197 | 7,159 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Em-- ployed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.


## HATS (FUR AND FELT)-THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



HATS (STRAW)-THRDE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ..................................... | 388 | . 476 | 6 | 870 |
| February ...................................... | 398 | 514 | 7 | 919 |
| March . ........................................ | 399 | 511 | 7 | 917 |
| Aprll .......................................... | 386 | 496 | 7 | 889 |
|  | 219 | 280 | 4 | 503 |
| June ........................................ | 138 | 160 | $\ldots$ | 298 |
| July . .......................................... | 130 | 80 | $\ldots .$. | 210 |
| August | 208 | 202 | . | 410 |
| September . ................................... | 220 | 236 | ... | 456 |
| October ....................................... | 259 | 318 |  | 577 |
| November ...................................... | 289 | 307 | ..... | 596 |
| December | 300 | 332 | $\ldots$ | 632 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

HIGF EXPLOSIVES-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number <br> Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 2,510 | 167 | 7 | 2,684 |
| February | 2,386 | 163 | 7 | 2,556 |
| March | 2,328 | 175 | 6 | 2,509 |
| Aprll | 2,288 | 185 | 5 | 2,478 |
| May | 2,284 | 201 | 6 | 2,491 |
| June | 2,391 | 205 | 8 | 2,604 |
| July | 2,394 | 230 | 8 | 2,682 |
| August | 2,481 | 209 | 7 | 2,697 |
| September | 2,526 | 220 | 7 | 2,753 |
| October | 2,510 | 201 | 7 | 2,718 |
| November | 2,501 | 186 | 7 | 2,694 |
| December . | 2;497 | 168 | 7 | 2,672 |

## INKS AND MUCILAGD-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men | Women | Children | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Months. | 16 years | 16 years | under | Number |



JEWELRY-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No, 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Plece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

KNIT QOODS-THIRTY-THREE EBTABLISHMENTS,


## LAMPB-TWELVE ESTABLIGHMENTB.

| Months. | Men 14 yeara and over. | Women 16 yeara and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Eimployed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 2.150 | 4,250 | 24 | 6,761 |
| February | 2.190 | 4.231 | 240 | 6.770 |
| March | 2.050 | 4.159 | 218 | 6,801 |
| Aprll | 2,087 | 4.065 | 230 | 6,892 |
| May | 2.054 | 2, $\mathrm{ES5}$ | 24 | 6,158 |
| June | 2, 108 | 2.710 | 285 | 6,142 |
| July | 1,978 | 3,483 | 811 | 5,612 |
| August | 2,008 | 4.044 | 288 | 6, 863 |
| September | 2.181 | 4, 150 | 230 | 6.641 |
| Oetober | 2.106 | 4.407 | 304 | 6.717 |
| November | 2,173 | 4.497 | 181 | 6.791 |
| December | 2,197 | 4,460 | 186 | 6,843 |

LEATHEH-EIGHTY-TWO ESTABYIBHMENTg.

| Months. | Men 16 yeara ind over. | Women 16 yearn and over. | Chlldren under 15 yearn. | Total Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jnnuary .............................................. | 6, 125 | 128 | \% | 6.286 |
| Thebruary (..... | 6. 217 | 122 | 2\% | 6. 3 91 |
| March | 6.218 | 115 | 38 | 6,268 |
| Aprit ............................................... | 8.289 | 125 | 8 | 6,2ks |
| May ........................................... | 6,303 | 121 | 86 | 6,439 |
| June | C. 280 | 143 | 36 | 6,505 |
| Jaty ...................................................... | 6. 178 | 134 | 27 | 6, 246 |
| Augrast | 6.072 | 145 | \% | 6,252 |
| September ............................................. | 6. 182 | 162 |  | 6,277 |
| Oetober . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,271 | 18 | 28 | 6,417 |
| November | 6. 138 | 158 | 95 | 6, 319 |
| December | 5, nes | 156 | \% | 6.156 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

LEATHER GOODS-TWENTX-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Monthe, | Men 16 years | Women <br> 16 yearn | Chlldren under | Total <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | and over. <br> 633 | and over. 332 | 16 years. 31 | Employed 996 |
| February .......................................... | 637 | 334 | 32 | 1,003 |
| March ........................................... | 620 | 329 | 31 | 080 |
| April . ........................................... | 617 | 335 | 23 | 980 |
| May .... | 627 | 327 | 3 | 988 |
| Juns ............................................ | 632 | 331 | 33 | 999 |
| July ................................................ | 632 | 339 | 33 | 1,004 |
| Augunt | 615 | 336 | 36 | 987 |
| Beptember . ........................................ | 607 | 329 | 38 | 974 |
| October | 611 | 331 | 32 | 974 |
| November . ........................................ | 621 | 836 | 35 | 992 |
| Deenmber . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 634 | 338 | 32 | 1,004 |

LIME AND CEMENT-ELEEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 10 yeara and over. | Children under 16 yeara. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January .......................................... | 1,574 | 20 | ...... | 1,594 |
| February ........................................ | 1,546 | 22 | ..... | 1,568 |
| March | 1,730 | 25 | ..... | 1,755 |
| April | 1,809 | 28 | ..... | 1,837 |
| May | 1,815 | 29 | 1 | 1,845 |
| Juno | 1,769 | 28 | 1. | 1,798 |
| July . ................................................ | 1,738 | 26 | 2 | 1,761 |
| August ............................................. | 1,707 | 26 | 4 | 1,787 |
| Sleptember | 1,744 | 26 | 1 | 1,774 |
| October | 1.739 | 28 | 3 | 1,770 |
| November | 1,642 | 28 | 3 | 1,673 |
| December .......................................... | 1,570 | 28 | 8 | 1,601 |

## MACHINERY-ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 yearn and over. | Women 16 yearn and over. | Children under 16 yearn. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 21.270 | 702 | 82 | 22,013 |
| February ........................................... | 21,428 | 705 | 34 | 22,167 |
| March .............................................. | 21,748 | 719 | 37 | 22,604 |
| April ................................................. | 21,724 | 731 | 45 | 22,500 |
| May | 21,743 | 713 | 43 | 22,498 |
| June .,............................................... | 21,021 | 719 | 51 | 22,301 |
| July .................................................. | 21,808 | 727 | 64 | 22,689 |
| Aurust . ............................................. | 21,820 | 728 | 54 | 22,602 |
| September | 21,403 | 728 | 47 | 22,268 |
| Ootober ............................................... | 10,141 | 733 | 43 | 19,017 |
| November ........................................... | 20,820 | 730 | 11 | 21,591 |
| December | 20,587 | 723 | 40 | 21,300 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Plece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

MATTREBEEB AND BEDDING-EIGHT ESTABLIRHMENTB,


## METAL GOODS-2SIGHTY-NINE ESTABLIHHMENTB.



HETAL NOVEL.TIEB-TWENTY-BEVEN ESTABLTBHMENTE,

| Monthe. | Mon 15 yeara and over. | Women 15 yeara and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,009 | 268 | 68 | 1.527 |
| February .............................................. | 1.131 | 275 | 61 | 1.587 |
| March ................................................ | 1.158 | 297 | 69 | 1,611 |
| April | 1.089 | 980 | 52 | 1.507 |
| May. | 1.185 | 850 | $\mathrm{HA}_{4}$ | 1.571 |
| June ........... | 1.156 | 464 | 56 | 1,628 |
| July .r.e............................................... | 1.148 | 414 | ${ }^{8}$ | 1,585 |
| August ............................................... | 1.15 | 407 | 5 | 1,631 |
| September | 1.55t | 4 M | 51 | 1,738 |
| Oetober ............................................... | 1, 新 | 471 | 57 | 1,910 |
| November ......................................... | 1,21 | 480 | 85 | 1,856 |
| Deoember | 1,273 | 476 | 85 | 1,501 |

TABLE No, 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Plece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

MINING (IFON ORE)-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months, | Men 16 yarara and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 yeara. | Total <br> Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ........................................ | 850 | ..... | ... | 850 |
| February . ....................................... | 781 | ..... | $\ldots$ | 781 |
| March .......................................... | 881 | ..... | ..... | 831 |
| Aprll ........................................... | 705 | ..... | . $\cdot$. | 705 |
| May ............................................. | 695 | ..... | ..... | 695 |
| June . ........................................... | 809 | ..... | . | 809 |
| July ... | 84 | ..... | .... | 54 |
| Augunt . .......................................... | 80, | ...... | ..... | 804 |
| Beptember ........................................ | 800 | $\ldots .$. | ..... | 800 |
| October .......................................... | 836 | ..... | ..... | 836 |
| November | 853 | ... | . | 853 |
| Deoember . ........................................ | 855 | ..... | . $\cdot$. | 855 |

3 OTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


## MUSICAI, INBTRUMENTS-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLTSHMENTS.

| Months, | Mon 16 years and over. | Women 16 yeara and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Eimployed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 2,071 | 414 | 23 | 2,508 |
| February | 2,119 | 45 | 23 | 2,587 |
| March | 2.118 | 476 | 26 | 2,620 |
| April | 2,154 | 465 | 24 | 2,643 |
| May .. | 2,047 | 459 | 22 | 2,528 |
| June | 2,073 | 443 | 21 | 2,587 |
| July | 1,952 | 411 | 18 | 2,411 |
| Augunt | 2,020 | 43 | 18 | 2,181 |
| September | 1,944 | 160 | 22 | 2,426 |
| October | 2,033 | 467 | 18 | 2,518 |
| November | 1,972 | 474 | 21 | 2,467 |
| December | 1,963 | 470 | 21 | 2,443 |

TABLE No. 5,-Number of Wage Earners, Including Plece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

OHLCLOTH AND LINOLEUM-TEN ESTABLISHMENTE.

| Monthi. | Men 16 yeara and over. | Women 16 yeara and over. | Chlldren under 16 yeara. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ............................................. | 2,255 | 23 | 17 | 2,424 |
| February ............................................ | 2.450 | 21 | 15 | 2,516 |
| March | 2,431 | 22 | 17 | 2,470 |
| April ................................................. | 2,385 | 22 | 15 | 2,122 |
| May . .............................................. | 2.230 | 28 | 17 | 2,369 |
| Juns .................................................. | 2,208 | 21 | 17 | 2,346 |
| July ................................................ | 2,375 | 21 | 19 | 2,415 |
| August | 2.250 | 22 | 17 | 2,888 |
| September ........................................... | 2,329 | 23 | 17 | 2,279 |
| Oetober . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,46 | 23 | 19 | 2,288 |
| November . ....................................... | 2,207 | 28 | 14 | 2,547 |
| December , ........................................... | 2,283 | 25 | 14 | 2,229 |

OILg-TWENTY-THREEE ESTABLIEHMENTg.


PAINTg-SIGVIENTEEEN EBTABLISHMEENTG.

| Months. | Men 16 yeara and over. | Women 15 yeara and over. | Children under 10 yearn. | Total Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,45 | 102 | 14 | 1,681 |
| Pebruary | 1,461 | 104 | 18 | 1, 882 |
| Mansh | 1,470 | 104 | 19 | 1,593 |
| Aprit ................................................. | 1. 664 | 100 | 19 | 1,683 |
| May ..................................................... | 1,437 | 98 | 19 | 1,854 |
| June | 1.407 | 100 | 21 | 1,528 |
| Juty ... | 1.292 | 94 | 22 | 1,510 |
| August .............................................. | 1.363 | 81 | \% 0 | 1,474 |
| Sleptember ............................................ | 1.28s | 94 | 21 | 1,440 |
| Oetober ............................................... | 1,208 | 101 | 21 | 1,480 |
| November ......................................... | 1. 500 | 97 | 20 | 1,426 |
| Deoermber | 1.430 | 9 | 19 | 1,548 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Plece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

IAIER-FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLIRHMENTS.

| Monthe. | Mon 10 yeara and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ....................................... | 3,695 | 370 | 69 | 4,134 |
|  | 3,745 | 372 | 64 | 4,181 |
| March . ........................................ | 3,662 | 363 | 65 | 4,090 |
| April .............................................. | 3,730 | 361 | 53 | 4,144 |
| May ........................................... | 3,688 | 340 | 00 | 4,088 |
| June ........................................... | 3,669 | 333 | ${ }^{5} 8$ | 4,060 |
| July .............................................. | 3,745 | 340 | 76 | 4,161 |
| Auguat ........................................ | 3,664 | 339 | 80 | 4,083 |
| Beptember ....................................... | 3,698 | 365 | 72 | 4,135 |
| October | 3,695 | 379 | 67 | 4,141 |
| November . .................................... | 3,819 | 365 | 75 | 4,259 |
| December | 3,811 | 360 | 77 | 4,248 |

PIG IRON-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 yeara and over. | Women 16 yearn and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January .......................................... | 463 | .... | .... | 468 |
| Fbbruary ......................................... | 502 | ....'. | .... | 502 |
| March ............................................. | 535 | .....' | ..... | 535 |
| April ............................................. | 837 | ....' | . $\cdot$. | 537 |
| May ............................................... | 656 | ..... | ..... | 566 |
| Juв | 548 | ...... | ...... | 548 |
| July .................................................. | 564 | ..... | ..... | 564 |
| August ........................................... | 573 | ..... | ..... | 573 |
| September . ......................................... | 564 | ..... | ..... | 564 |
| October ............................................ | 568 | ..... | ..... | 568 |
| November . ...................................... | ${ }^{655}$ | ...... | ..... | 555 |
| Deoernber .......................................... | 650 | ..... | *..." | 550 |

## POTTERY-FIFTY-EIX ESTABLISHMENTG.

| Months. | Mon 16 yeara and over. | Women 16 yeara and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ذ^вияrу ............................................ | 5,076 | 951 | 89 | 6,116 |
| February ......................................... | 8,043 | 909 | 83 | 6,034 |
| March ............................................ | 5.045 | 983 | 92 | 6,120 |
| April .................... ........................... | 5,114 | 969 | 94 | 6,177 |
| May ............................................. | 5,195 | 975 | 96 | 6,266 |
| June ................................................ | 5,158 | 996 | 97 | 6,251 |
| July ... | 5,085 | 968 | 101 | 6,154 |
| August . ........................................ | 5,064 | 974 | 05 | 6,133 |
| September ..................... .................. | 5,101 | 084 | 94 | 6,269 |
| October . .......................................... | 5, 102 | 962 | 81 | 6,145 |
| November . ....................................... | 5,034 | 91 | 77 | 6,042 |
| Deoember .............................................. | 4,029 | 924 | 77 | 5,930 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earnera, Including Piece-Workers Em-

 ployed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).FHINTING AND BOOKBINDING-TWENTY EBTABLISHMENTB,

| Months. | Men. 10 yeara and over. | Women 15 yeara and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ....................................... | 1,200 | 005 | 19 | 1,914 |
| Tebrusry . .......................................... | 1.356 | 347 | 17 | 1,280 |
| Mareh .............................................. | 1,361 | 5 LT | 19 | 1,907 |
| April ............................................... | 1.304 | 524 | 15 | 1,546 |
| 3ay .................................................. | 1,315 | \$57 | 15 | 1,890 |
| June ................................................. | 1.379 | 830 | 15 | 1,027 |
| July ................................................... | 1.201 | 517 | 21 | 1.709 |
| Aurust | 1.142 | 438 | 等 | 1,507 |
| September .......................................... | 1.155 | 40 | 20 | 1,645 |
| Oetober . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.283 | 417 | 15 | 1,831 |
| November . .......................................... | 1, 8 \% | 850 | 15 | 1,919 |
| December ........................................... | 1,375 | 890 | 15 | 1,94 |

## QUAIEEING BTONE-TWENTY-TWO ESTABLIBHMENTB,



HOOFING (METAL. AND TAH)-EIGHT EMTABLISHMENTB,


## TABLE No. 5,-Number of Wage Earners, Including Plece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

RUEBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)-FIFTX-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.


## BADDLES AND HARNEgS-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 yeara and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January . .......................................... | 23 | 5 | ..... | 27 |
| February .......................................... | 23 | 5 | .... | 28 |
| March ............................................. | 25 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 30 |
| April .............................................. | 25 | 5 | ....., | 30 |
| May ................................................ | 26 | 5 | ... | 31 |
| June .............................................. | 26 | 5 | ..... | 31 |
| July ............................................... | 24 | 5 | ..... | 29 |
| August ........................................... | 23 | 5 | ..... | 28 |
| September . .......................................... | 23 | 5 | ..... | 28 |
| Oetober ......................................... | 22 | 5 | ..... | 27 |
| November . ..................................... | 23 | 5 | $\ldots .$. | 28 |
| December . ........................................... | 23 | 5 | ..... | 28 |

## gADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months, | Men 16 yeara and over. | Women 16 yeara and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 674 | 201 | 4 | 879 |
| February ...... | 688 | 200 | 4 | 898 |
| Mfareh .. | 681 | 220 | 4 | 905 |
| April | 688 | 223 | 4 | 915 |
| May ............... | 686 | 221 | 4 | 011 |
| June | 671 | 227 | 4 | 902 |
| July | 675 | 215 | 4 | 894 |
| August . | 683 | 204 | 4 | 891 |
| September | 650 | 203 | 4 | 887 |
| October ... | 672 | 192 | 4 | 868 |
| November | 685 | 189 | 4 | 878 |
| December ... | 688 | 179 | 4 | 871 |

5 stat.

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Plece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

SABH, BLINDH AND DOORS-THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Monthe. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 yeara and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 922 | 9 | ... | 1.001 |
| February .... | 269 | 9 | ..... | 978 |
| Mareh | 960 | 9 | ..... | 969 |
| April | 290 | 9 | . | 969 |
| May | 957 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 996 |
| June | Des | 9 | . | 977 |
| July | 318 | 9 | ..... | 967 |
| August | 954 | 9 | ..... | 963 |
| September | 93 | 9 | ...... | 93 |
| Oetober | 998 | 9 | ..... | 1.007 |
| November | 992 | 9 | ..... | 1,001 |
| December ........ | 972 | 3 | ..... | 981 |

SCIENTIFIC INETRUMENTS-TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.


SHIPDULLDINQ-EIGHTEEN ERTABLIBHMENTS,

| Months. | Men 16 yearm and over. | Women 16 yeara and over. | Chlldren under 14 yeara. | Total <br> Number Emplnyed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 7.096 | ..... | ..... | 7.006 |
| February | 7.013 | ..... | ..... | 7.043 |
| March | 7.208 | ..... | ..... | 7,204 |
| Aprit | 7.190 | ...... | ..... | 7.190 |
| May | 7.003 | ...... | ..... | 7,068 |
| June | e.96\% | * - | ...... | 6.907 |
| Juty | e. 590 | - + | + | 6.980 |
| Avgrest | 8,005 | ... . | ..... | 6,085 |
| September | 8.0.93 | ...... | ..... | 6.098 |
| Oetober | 6.144 | ...* | ..... | 6,114 |
| November | 5.561 | \%. . | *, $\cdot$. | 5,251 |
| December | 5,768 | . | .... | 8,762 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

SHLRTS-TWENTY-SLEVEN IETTABLISHMIENTS.

| Months. | Mon 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ........................................ | 841 | 2,984 | 170 | 3,995 |
| Februnry ..................................... | 848 | 3,009 | 180 | 4,037 |
| March | 853 | 3,008 | 186 | 4,047 |
| Aprll | 820 | 2,980 | 190 | 3,990 |
| May . ........................................... | 816 | 2,946 | 187 | 3,9/9 |
| June ........................................ | 812 | 2,935 | 183 | 3,930 |
| July | 802 | 2,896 | 194 | 3,802 |
| August | 806 | 2,942 | 196 | 3,944 |
| September ...................................... | 820 | 3,008 | 194 | 4,031 |
| October ...................................... | 851 | 3,118 | 107 | 4,166 |
| November | 858 | 3,118 | 198 | 4,174 |
| December | 876 | 3,123 | 200 | 4,208 |

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldron under 16 years. | Total Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Janunry ........................................ | 9 | 497 | 12 | 518 |
| February ........................................ | 9 | ${ }^{6} 01$ | 14 | 524 |
| March . ......................................... | 9 | 503 | 18 | 550 |
| Aprll .... | 9 | 512 | 18 | 639 |
| May ............................................. | 9 | 519 | 13 | 541 |
| June .............................................. | 9 | 443 | 9 | 461 |
| July .. | 9 | 494 | 14 | 517 |
| Augunt | 9 | 536 | 15 | 560 |
| September . ...................................... | 9 | 514 | 19 | 542 |
| October .......................................... | 9 | 528 | 18 | 555 |
| November ................................. | 9 | 502 | 19 | 530 |
| December | 9 | 476 | 10 | 501 |

## SHODS-TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number <br> Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 2,383 | 1,470 | 120 | 3,979 |
| February ........................................ | 2,377 | 1,488 | 115 | 3,980 |
| March | 2,338 | 1,481 | 119 | 3,888 |
| Aprll .............................................. | 2,300 | 1,425 | 122 | 3,907 |
| May | 2,383 | 1,469 | 127 | 3,979 |
| Juno | 2,353 | 1,474 | 127 | 3,054 |
| July ............................................... | 2,388 | 1,480 | 128 | 3,996 |
| August | 2,381 | 1,530 | 121 | 4,082 |
| Soptember . ....................................... | 2,371 | 1,482 | 118 | 3,871 |
| October . .......................................... | 2,369 | 1,465 | 116 | 3,950 |
| November | 2,422 | 1,482 | 117 | 4,021 |
| December ........................................ | 2,433 | 1,405 | 125 | 4,053 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Em-
ployed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).
BILK (HILOAD AND RIERON)-ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO EBTABLIBHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 yeara | Women <br> 16 yeara | Children under | Total <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Employed. |
| January ............................................. | 10,143 | 10,541 | 674 | 21,958 |
| February ................................................ | 10,012 | 10,107 | 675 | 20,794 |
| Mmrch .................................................. | 6.270 | 7,210 | 460 | 13,940 |
| April .x................................................ | 4.049 | 4.658 | 310 | 9,017 |
| May | 2.955 | 3,299 | 277 | 6,504 |
| June me................................................ | 8,074 | 3,718 | 293 | 7,079 |
| July swn*.............................................. | 5.746 | 6,287 | 407 | 12,440 |
| Aggant ................................................. | 1,291 | 9,802 | 630 | 19,713 |
| Beptember ................................................ | 10.070 | 10,963 | 677 | 21,706 |
| Oetober ............................................................. | 10,558 | 11, es2 | 690 | 22,500 |
| November ............................................ | 10,659 | 11,515 | 694 | 22,898 |
| December | 10,705 | 11, 363 | 688 | 22,846 |

SILK DYEING-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 yeara and over. | Women 16 yearn And over. | Chllaren under 16 yearn. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January .......................................... | 4.870 | 898 | 23 | 5,891 |
| February .......................................... | 5.006 | 905 | 30 | 8,971 |
| March ........................................... | 2,478 | 770 | 23 | 3,271 |
| April ............................................... | 2,317 | 728 | 19 | 3,184 |
| May ................................................. | 2,854 | 500 | 17 | 3,401 |
| Juns ............................................... | 2.84 | 72 | 29 | 3,504 |
| July .................................................. | 2, M3 | 724 | 30 | 4,706 |
| August ............................................. | 4,578 | 858 | 32 | 5,459 |
| Beptetnber ........................................... | 4,643 | 85 | 85 | 5,635 |
| Oetober | 4.672 | 855 | 25 | 6.592 |
| November | 4,510 | 908 | 36 | 5,754 |
| December | 4,830 | 84 | 55 | 8,889 |

SHLK THROWINQ-THIRTY-THREE EBTABLISHMENTA.

| Months. | Men 15 yearm and over. | Women 16 yeara and over. | Childaren under 16 yeara. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ............................................. | 513 | 570 | 63 | 1,451 |
| February ............................................ | 830 | 910 | 63 | 1, 502 |
| March ................................................. | 43 | 127 | 7 | 1,541 |
| April ................................................. | $4{ }_{4}$ | 778 | 82 | 1,812 |
| May .................................................... | 47 | 780 | 50 | 1,266 |
| June ................................................. | 472 | 102 | 72 | 1,44 |
| July .................................................... | 892 | 940 | 8 | 1,455 |
| August .............................................. | 54 | 56 | 93 | 1, 509 |
| Soptember .......................................... | S09 | 566 | 96 | 1,054 |
| Oetober ............................................ | 808 | 1.06s | 98 | 1,769 |
| November .......................................... | 623 | 1,121 | 28 | 1,839 |
| December ............................................ | 615 | 1,061 | ${ }^{3}$ | 1,764 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Plece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

SILK MILL SUPPLIES-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years nnd over. | Women 16 years and̃ over. | Chlldren under 18 years. | Total Number Empioyed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January . ........................................ | 589 | 176 | 63 | 828 |
| February ........................................ | 611 | 180 | 61 | 852 |
| March . ........................................ | 604 | 164 | 57 | 825 |
| Aprll ............................................. | 682 | 170 | 41 | 793 |
| May .... | 580 | 160 | 44 | 784 |
| June ........................................... | 560 | 145 | 41 | 746 |
| July ... | 573 | 168 | 39 | 780 |
| Augunt | 607 | 164 | 43 | 814 |
| September . ....................................... | 620 | 163 | 50 | 833 |
| October | 645 | 156 | 18 | 849 |
| November | 641 | 163 | 47 | 851 |
| December | 659 | 164 | 39 | 862 |

SILVER GOODS-TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren <br> under <br> 16 yearn. | Total Number Eimployed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ......................................... | 1,050 | 306 | 16 | 1,381 |
| February ........................................ | 1,080 | 325 | 18 | 1,423 |
| March | 1,100 | 318 | 16 | 1,434 |
| Aprll ............................................. | 1,114 | 291 | 16 | 1,421 |
| May . ............................................. | 1,144 | 206 | 19 | 1,459 |
| June | 1,117 | 203 | 17 | 1,427 |
| July ............................................. | 1,122 | 276 | 18 | 1,416 |
| August | 1,147 | 280 | 19 | 1,440 |
| September ...................................... | 1,181 | 277 | 26 | 1,484 |
| October | 1,206 | 295 | 23 | 1,624 |
| November | 1,287 | 288 | 26 | 1,551 |
| Decomber . | 1,150 | 309 | 26 | 1,494 |

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, DTC.)-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMOENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 10 years and over. | Chlldren under 18 years. | Total Number Employed, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January .......................................... | 4,790 | 10 | ..... | 4,800 |
| February ....................................... | 4,840 | 10 | ..... | 4,850 |
| March ......................................... | 4,620 | 10 | ..... | 1,630 |
| Aprll ............................................ | 4,701 | 10 | ..... | 4,711 |
| May | 4,808 | 9 | ..... | 4,817 |
| June .............................................. | 4,867 | 6 | ..... | 4,873 |
| July ............................................. | 4.809 | 6 | .... | 4,915 |
| August ........................................... | 5,119 | 6 | ..... | 5,125 |
| September . ..................................... | 5,273 | 5 | ..... | 5,278 |
| October | 5,253 | 6 | ..... | 5,259 |
| November . $.1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 5,118 | 6 | .... | 5,124 |
| December | 5,169 | 6 |  | 5,175 |

## TABLE No. B.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Plece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

SOAP AND TALLOW-SEVENTEEN FBTABL,IBHMENTB.


BTEEL AND IRON (BAR)-EIGHT ERTABLISHMENTG.

| Months. | Mon 16 yeara and over. | Women 16 yeara and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,632 | 73 | 17 | 1,621 |
| Pobruary ... .. ... | 1,509 | 75 | 16 | 1,690 |
| Maroh ........ ... | 1.591 | 64 | 14 | 1,669 |
| Aprit | 1,205 | 61 | 14 | 1,670 |
| May | 1.610 | 61 | 17 | 1,688 |
| Juna | 1.605 | 63 | 18 | 1,684 |
| Juty | 1,654 | 70 | 15 | 1,639 |
| Auguat | 1,692 | 68 | 15 | 1,673 |
| 隹ptember , ...... ... | 1, Des | ${ }^{65}$ | 15 | 1,648 |
| October | 1,575 | 66 | 18 | 1,659 |
| November | 1.590 | 66 | 16 | 1,672 |
| December | 1.845 | 65 | 16 | 1,469 |

## BTERL. AND JHON (FOIGGING)-THIRTEEN EBTABLISHMENTE,



TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

S'IDEL AND IFTON (SLRUCTURAL)-THLRTX-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over, | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Junuary ......................................... | 2,883 | 8 | 1 | 3,002 |
| February ... | 3,863 | 8 | 1 | 3,872 |
| Murch | 3,862 | 8 | 1 | 3,871 |
| April ....................f....................... | 4,197 | 7 | 1 | 4,205 |
| May | 4,340 | 7 | 1. | 4,348 |
| June | 4,105 | 7 | 1 | 4,113 |
| July ... | 4,402 | 7 | 3 | 4,412 |
| August | 4,225 | 7 | 3 | 4,235 |
|  | 3,994 | 7 | 2 | 4,003 |
| October | 3,857 | 7 | 2 | 3,806 |
| November | 3,616 | 7 | 2 | 3,625 |
| Decomber | 3,403 | 7 | 2 | 3,412 |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Month. | Men 16 yeara and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January .................................... | 1,058 | 577 | 63 | 1,698 |
| February | 1,037 | 685 | 77 | 1,690 |
| March | 1,062 | 600 | 78 | 1,780 |
| Aprll | 1,069 | 582 | 80 | 1,731 |
| May | 1,067 | 021 | 82 | 1,770 |
| June | 1,082 | 623 | 87 | 1,792 |
| July ... | 1,044 | 587 | 86 | 1,717 |
| Augunt | 1,029 | 563 | 92 | 1,684 |
| September . ..................................... | 1,024 | 572 | 79 | 1,675 |
| October . ......................................... | 976 | 561 | 78 | 1,615 |
| November ....................................... | 1,014 | 587 | 85 | 1,676 |
| December ....................................... | 1,094 | 591 | 72 | 1,697 |

## THREAD-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Mon 16 yeara and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 yearn. | Total <br> Number <br> Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 2,016 | 3,052 | 497 | 6,165 |
| February ...................................... | 2,081 | 3,683 | 505 | 6,219 |
| March | 2,052 | 3,684 | 517 | 6,253 |
| Aprll ............................................ | 2,014 | 3,054 | 526 | 6,194 |
| May . .............................................. | 1,053 | 3,531 | 521 | 6,005 |
| Juno | 1,948 | 3,494 | 535 | 5,977 |
| July ............................................... | 1,949 | 3,590 | 541 | 6,080 |
| August .......................................... | 1,956 | 3,547 | 513 | 6,016 |
| September ..................................... | 1,923 | 3,505 | 495 | 5,923 |
| October . ........................................ | 1,041 | 3,620 | 495 | 5,905 |
| November . ...................................... | 1,967 | 3,681 | 503 | 6,051 |
| December ... | 1,961 | 3,563 | 407 | 6,021 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

THUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS-THIRTERN ESTABLJBHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 yeara and over. | Women 16 yeara and over. | Children under 15 yearn. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January .... ......................... . . . . . . . . | 457 | 34 | 4 | 495 |
| Vebruary . ............... ....... ............... | 475 | 85 | 3 | 616 |
| Mareh | 497 | 35 | 5 | 538 |
| April | b01 | 3 | 4 | 54 |
| May ................................................ | 521 | 35 | 4 | 863 |
| June | 477 | 40 | a | 550 |
| July ..... | 478 | 45 | 3 | 530 |
| August ............................................ | 498 | 47 | 2 | 547 |
| September . ...................................... | 508 | 48 | 1 | 600 |
| Oetober ............................................ | 517 | 45 | 5 | 570 |
| November ......................................... | 834 | 47 | 4 | 585 |
| Deeember | 685 | 47 | 4 | 876 |

THUNK AND BAG HARDWARE-RIGHT IESTAHLIBHMENTR.


## TYPEWRITEHS AND SUPPLIES-SEVEN ERTABLISHMENTS

| Montha | Mon <br> 15 yeara | Women <br> 16 youra | Chlldren under | Total <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | and over. | and over. | 16 yearn. | Employed. |
| January ........................................... | 223 | 4 | .... | 267 |
| Yebruary ...................... . ..... ........... | 222 | 45 | $\ldots$ | 267 |
| Maroh | 221 | (3) | .... | 272 |
| Aprif . ................................................. | 214 | 50 | .... | 24 |
| May . ................................... . . . . . . . . . . . . | 211 | 49 | .... | 260 |
| June .................................. . . . . | 201 | 45 | $\ldots$ | 251 |
| Juty ... | 211 | 411 | *... | 257 |
| August ............................................. | 2510 | 45 | .... | 233 |
| September . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 228 | 47 | .... | 275 |
| Oetober . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 284 | 17 | .... | 271 |
| November . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 217 | 43 | $\ldots$ | 200 |
| Deeember . ......................................... . . | 211 | 4 | *.. | 257 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Plece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

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

| Months. | Men 16 years and aver. | Women 10 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ......................................... | 192 | 2,269 | 24 | 2,485 |
| February ........................................ | 192 | 2,287 | 24 | 2,503 |
| March . ......................................... | 189 | 2,313 | 24 | 2,526 |
| Aprll .......................................... | 152 | 2,293 | 22 | 2,497 |
| May . ............................................ | 180 | 2,212 | 21. | 2,413 |
| June ........................................... | 174 | 2,133 | 21 | 2,328 |
| July ................................................ | 162 | 1,984 | 21 | 2,107 |
| August ...................................... | 170 | 1,961 | 21 | 2,152 |
| September ....................................... | 171 | 2,076 | 18 | 2,265 |
| October | 180 | 2,150 | 18 | 2,348 |
| November | 184 | 2,185 | 19 | 2,388 |
| December | 185 | 2,257 | 20 | 2,462 |

## VARNISHES-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 15 yeara and over. | Chilldren under 16 years. | Total Number Eimployed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January . ......................................... | 360 | 12 | 2 | 374 |
| February ......................................... | 362 | 18 | 1 | 375 |
| March . ....................................... | 364 | 12 | 1. | 377 |
| Aprll ............................................. | 373 | 12 | 1 | 386 |
| May . ............................................. | 386 | 12 | .... | 398 |
| June | 359 | 12 | 1 | 102 |
| July | 387 | 12 | 1 | 400 |
| August ......................................... | 389 | 12 | 1 | 402 |
| September ........................................ | 383 | 12 | 1 | 396 |
| Oetober .......................................... | 377 | 13 | 1 | 301 |
| November | 376 | 13 | 1 | 390 |
| December .......................................... | 369 | 13 | 1 | 383 |

## WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL-ELEVEN DSTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Women <br> 16 years <br> and over, | Chlldren <br> under <br> 18 | years. <br> Number |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employed. |  |  |  |  |,

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Plece-Workers Employed by Induatries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months,-(Continued).

WINDOW SHADEB-FIVE EFTAHLISHMENTS.


WOODEN GOODS-FORTY ESTABLISHMENTB.

| Monthe. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 14 yeara nnil over | Chtlaren under 16 yeare. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,5i: | a\% | 4 | 1,758 |
| February ........... | 1.717 | 41 | 40 | 1,798 |
| March ........... | 1,750 | to | ${ }^{46}$ | 1,876 |
| April .... | 1,50\% | $t 0$ | 28 | 1,888 |
| May | 1,130 | 49 | 29 | 1,908 |
| Juno | 1,541 | 45 | 29 | 1,916 |
| July | 1,329 | 46 | 28 | 1,918 |
| August | 1,001 | 45 | 43 | 3,209 |
| Beptember | 1,860 | 85 | 3 | 1,058 |
| October | 1.915 | 48 | 87 | 2,000 |
| November | 1.922 | 51 | 40 | 2,013 |
| December | 1.913 | 43 | 45 | 2,007 |

WOOLEN AND WOHETED GOODK-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS,


## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1913.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

UNCLASSIFIED-ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jnnuary | 7,037 | 1,419 | 67 | 8,523 |
| February | 7,426 | 1,439 | 70 | 8,935 |
| March . ......................................... | 7,487 | 1,461. | 69 | 9,017 |
| Aprll | 7,634 | 1,453 | 61 | 9,147 |
| May | 8,089 | 1,420 | 59 | 9,568 |
| June | 8,189 | 1,430 | 62 | 9,681 |
| July | 8,246 | 1,455 | 66 | 9,767 |
| Auguat | 8,186 | 1,440 | 81 | 9,707 |
| September . ...................................... | 7,911 | 1,393 | 73 | 0,377 |
| Oetober | 7,610 | 1,424 | 70 | 9,104 |
| November . ${ }^{\text {a }}$.................................. | 7,386 | 1,406 | 66 | 8,858 |
| December . ...................................... | 7,123 | 1,346 | 64 | 8,533 |

## AIL INDUSTRIES-TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Monthi. | Men <br> 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Dmployed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 243,040 | 85,010 | 6,529 | 384,570 |
| February ....................................... | 244,207 | 85, 107 | 6,360 | 335,974 |
| March | 241,082 | 82,678 | 6,219 | 329,079 |
| Aprll | 240,742 | 80,044 | 6,098 | 326,884 |
| Mny ............................................... | 239,468 | 78,007 | 0,143 | 323,618 |
| June | 238,250 | 77,613 | 6,258 | 322,121 |
| July | 241,103 | 79,928 | 6,578 | 327,609 |
| August .......................................... | 244,278 | 84, 007 | 6,882 | 335,767 |
| September | 245,785 | 87,314 | 6,944 | 340,043 |
| October ..................................... | 246,085 | 80,234 | 6,975 | 342,294 |
| November | 345,718 | 89,903 | 6,087 | 342,608 |
| December .. | 240,505 | 89,585 | 6,930 | 397, 020 |

# TABLE No．6．－Amount Pald In Wages，by Industries．－Average Yeariy Earnings，per Employee， 1913. 

|  | INDUSTRIEs． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Agricultaral machinery and implements．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | \＄796，216 | \＄66146 |
| 2 | Artinans＇tooln ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 41 | 1．757． 516 | 64976 |
| 3 | Art tile | 11 | 4 42.615 | 45020 |
| 1 | Bollera，tankt，ve | 17 | 1．336， 760 | 71004 |
| 5 | Hoxea（paper）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 | 757．006 | 3 ss 的 |
| 5 | Hoxes（wood），．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{25}$ | 443． 650 | 48914 |
| $\stackrel{7}{7}$ | Hrawlyg（lager beer，ate and porter）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 2，49．482 | 98794 |
| 5 | Mrick and terra cotta．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 76 | 4，689．470 | 57504 |
| 5 | Hrumhes ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 16 | 307，206 | 49476 |
| 16 | Muttons（1vory） | 10 | 285， 466 | 66299 |
| 11 | Huttons（metal） | 10 | 488.767 | 4878 |
| 12 | Huttons（pearli | s | 438，962 | 46987 |
| 13 | Carpeta and rugs． | 5 | 477．804 | 17458 |
| 14 | Carriages and wagans | 28 | 424.944 | 66580 |
| 15 | Chemical producta | 57 | 5．625． 563 | 57018 |
| 16 | Clata and tobacco．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 41 | 4．587，499 | 35048 |
| 17 | Clothing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 | 521.567 | 47663 |
| 15 | Confeettonery | 15 | 30．183 | 37983 |
| 13 | Corkn und cork epectaltien | 5 | 879.608 | 5844 |
| 20 | Corniceas and mkylishta | s | 511.151 | 79.93 |
| 21 | Cornetic and cornet walnth | 10 | 1．165， 479 | 39575 |
| 22 | Cotton mobdy | 42 | 2，6e5， 77 | 8868 |
| 23 | Cotton soodn（nimbitue and dyelns）． | 17 | 1，731，69 | 50085 |
| 34 | Cutlery | 14 | 770,602 | 554 |
| 5 | Drawn wire and wire cloth | 18 | 4．734．782 | 4997 |
| 8 | Eleetrical appllancen | 3 | $5.695,745$ | 62981 |
| 27 | Embroldarlea ．．．．．．．． | 66 | 1．616． 218 | 42980 |
| 5 | Vertilizera | 12 | 87 L .180 | 644 |
| 2 | Food producta | 34 | 2．200，076 | 49069 |
| 80 | Foundry（brans） | 20 |  | 61862 |
| 31 | Foundry（tron）．．． | 68 | 5，856，764 | 6358 |
| 8 | Furnaces，ramyes and heatera． | 18 | 1，258，034 | 77688 |
| ${ }^{21}$ | Qas nhd electrle light fxturea | 16 | 299， 759 | 65660 |
| 31 | Gluss feut tableware）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10 | 225， 2 矿 | 42881 |
| 5 | Gtann mirrorn ．．．．．．． | 4 | 56， 682 | 57385 |
| 36 | Clans（winhow and botte） | 19 | 3，690， 356 | 61126 |
| 27 | Graphilio produetry ．．．． | 6 | 1，041．524 | 47886 |
| 8 | Hats（fur and telf）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 37 | 2．903， 200 | 68718 |
| 3 | Hata fitraw）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{3}$ | 806，709 | 5054 |
| 41 |  | 10 6 | 1.780 .200 78,505 | 6585 68146 |
| 41 | Inks and muclinge ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 128 | 73,508 $2,64,070$ | 681 732 48 |
| 4 | Jowelry Knt goods ． | 38 | 1，976， 585 | 5029 |
| 4 | t．amps ．．．． | 12 | 2， 96.134 | 4049 |
| 4 | Leather ．．． | 52 | 4． 221.770 | $6 \mathrm{6H} 48$ |
| 46 | T，nather grods | 8 | 196．367 | 6013 |
| 47 | Ltme nind cement | 11 | 1，200， 515 | 6957 |
| 4 | Machinery | 190 | 15，651．509 | 710 6s |
| 63 | Mattresses and beddins．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8 | 251.758 | 63948 |
| 50 | Meta！groods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 53 | 4． 8081.579 | 51152 |
| 61 | Metal novnities | 97 | 814．208 | 49051 |
| ${ }^{68}$ | Mining（tron ore）． | 7 | 619.648 | 769 |
| 榇 | Motor vehicles and parts． | 17 | 1，818， 150 | 68018 |
| 8 | Munteal Inatrumenta | 23 | 1，446，44 | 578 |
| 8 | Otteloth and Hnoteum． | 10 | 1，517，689 | 63261 |
| 87 | $\mathrm{OHP}_{\text {Peinta }}$ | ${ }_{17}^{23}$ | 8，04．787 | 71151 <br> 5810 |
| 5 | Paper | 64 | 2．341，677 | ${ }^{6} 650$ |
| B | Mg Iron | 3 | \＄02． 104 | 674 |

TABLE No. 6.-Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.-Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1913.-(Continued).

| Office Number. | INDUSTRIES-Continued. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00 | Pottery | 56 | \$4,478,315 | \$720.84 |
| 61 | Printing nad bookbinding | 20 | 1,224,944 | 66398 |
| 68 | Quarrylng stone | 22 | 1,118,338 | 78260 |
| 68 | Rooling (metal and tar) | 8 | 428,341 | 68595 |
| 6 | Rubber goods (hard and soft)....................... | 56 | 5,503,620 | 56987 |
|  | Saddes and harness.................................. | 4 | 14,568 | 50231 |
| 66 | Sadtlery and harness hardware..................... | 10 | 488,724 | 51790 |
| 67 | Sash, blinds nnd doors................................ | 33 | 719,983 | 73538 |
| 68 | Sclentific Instruments | 26 | 5, 161,093 | 63251 |
| 69 | Shipbuldaing | 18 | 4,902,923 | 76308 |
| 70 | Shirta | 27 | 1,611,212 | 89980 |
| 71 | Shirt walnts (wom | 5 | 157,066 | 29800 |
| 72 | Shoen ........ | 28 | 2,025,071 | 50032 |
| 73 | Slik (broad and rlbbon) | 192 | 9,542,765 | 57030 |
| 74 | Silk dyeing . ............................................ | 25 | 2,931,127 | 60542 |
| 75 | Stik throwing | 33 | 692,816 | 38099 |
| 76 | Silk mill supplies. | 17 | 403,680 | 49387 |
| 77 | Sllver goods ............................ | 28 | 1,060,777 | 72905 |
| 78 | Smolting and refining (sold, sllver, copper, etc.). | 18 | 3,659,778 | 73741 |
| 70 | Soap and tallow...................................... | 17 | 1,628,381 | 67784 |
| 80 | Steel and Iron (bar) ................................ | 8 | 1,042,576 | 63225 |
| 81 | Steel and iron (forging).............................. Steel and fron (structurai)..................... | 18 87 | $1,836,146$ $2,511,501$ | 735 628 60 |
| 82 83 |  | 37 12 | $2,511,601$ 774,742 | 62850 45859 |
| 8 | Textlid products | 8 | 2,629,079 | 41066 |
| 85 | Trunks and traveling bags........................... | 13 | 360,185 | 66114 |
| 86 | Trunk and bag hardware............................. | 8 | 791,228 | 51646 |
| 87 | Typewriters and nupplies........................... |  | 170,001 | 64151 |
| 88 | Underwear (women's and chlldren's)............... | 26 | 837,312 285,781 | 85211 73466 |
| 89 |  | 20 | 285,781 | 73466 |
| 90 | Watches, cases and material........................ | 11 | 1,679,274 | 61205 |
| 01 | Window mhader | 5 | 52,720 | 60597 |
| 92 | Wooden goods ... | 40 | $1,164,317$ $6,696,581$ | 60768 44940 |
| ${ }_{91}^{98}$ | Woolon and worsted goods Unclusalfied | r 28 | 6,696, 681 $5,078,840$ <br> 5,078,840 |  |
|  | All Industrles .................................... | 2,638 | \$190, 649, 091 | \$672 19 |



## ARTISANB TOOLS-FORTY-ONE ESTABLIBHMENTB.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classlfied Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

AR'T THLE-ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


BOILERS, TANKS, ETC,-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

BOXES (PAPER)-FOR'TY-FOUR ESTABLTSHMENTG.


BOXES (WOOD)-FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



## brick and terra cotta-seventy-six establishments.



# TABLE No. 7.-Glassified Weakly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

BRUSHES-SIXTEEN ESTAELISHMENTA.


BUTTONS (IVORY)-TEN ESTABLISHMENTA.



## BUTTONS (PEARL)-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

 CARPETS AND RUGB-FIVE ESTAELIBMMENTS.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONB-TWENTY-EIGHT EETABLIEBMENTB.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

CHEMICAL PRODUCYS-FIGHTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


CIGARS AND TOBACCO-FORTY-ONE ESTABLTSHMENTS.


TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). CLOTHING-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.


CONFWCTIONERY-FIFTEEN ERTABLIRHMENTR,

|  | Clas | asiffcation of Weekly |  | Earning ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Number of Pernonn Recelving lipecifled$\qquad$ Amounth who are $\qquad$ |  |  | Total Number Recelving Specified Amounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Mon | Women | Chlldren |  |
|  |  |  |  | 16 yeara | 16 yeara | under |  |
|  |  |  |  | and over. | and over. | 18 yeara. |  |
| Unde |  | \$3.. | ........ |  | ............... | 1 | 2 | * | 1 |
|  | but | under | \$1........ |  | ............... | 3 | 22 | 12 | 47 |
| 4 | " | " | 5............. |  | .................. | 14 | 214 | 30 | 258 |
| 5 | " | " | 6............. | ................... | 41 | 228 | 7 | 276 |
| 6 | " | " | 7............... | ................... | 60 | 180 | .... | 250 |
| 7 | " | " | 8............. | .................. | 53 | 28 | *** | 84 |
| 8 |  | " | 9............ | ................. | 89 | 16 | (0) | 76 |
| 9 | " | " | 10............. | .................. | 33 | 22 | .... | 61 |
|  | " | " | 12.............. | .................. | 63 | 15 | . $\cdot$. | 78 |
|  |  |  | 15............. | .................. | 73 | 11 | ... | 8 |
|  |  |  | 20................ | ................... | 4 | 12 | .... | 66 |
|  |  |  | 25 | ................... | 17 | $\ldots$. | .... | 17 |
|  | and | over |  | .............. | 20 | 1 | . | 21 |
|  |  | tal |  | ...... | 493 | $\pi 7$ | 43 | 1,319 |

# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

COFKS AND CORK SPECIALTIES-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.


## CORNICFA AND SKYLIGHTS-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS,



## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

## CORAETS AND CORSET-WAISTY-TEN ESTAELISHMENTS,



## COTTON GOODS-FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHAENTS.

|  | Clas | salfica$\$ 3 . .$. | tion of Weekly | Earnings. | Number of Persons Recelving Speelfed Total$\qquad$ Amounts who are $\qquad$ Number |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 yeara and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Recelving Specifled Amounta, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ............... | 1 | 40 | 98 | 139 |
| Under $\$ 3$ but |  | unde | \$1. | . | 5 | 121 | 51 | 177 |
| 4 | " | " | 6............ | ................ | 6 | 431 | 82 | 578 |
| 5 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 6.............. | ................... | 57 | 729 | 56 | 842 |
| 6 | " | " | $7 .$. | ....... | 231 | 1,290 | 32 | 1,533 |
| 7 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | " | $8 .$. | ...... | 243 | 1.180 | t\% | 1,435 |
| 8 | " | " | 9............. | ................. | 315 | 631 | 3 | 009 |
| 9 | " | " | 10........ | .............. | 315 | 261 | .... | 576 |
| 10 | " | " | 12. |  | 423 | 290 | .... | 643 |
| 12 | " | " | 15.............. | .................. | 358 | 73 | .... | 431 |
| 15 | " | " | 20............ | .................. | 278 | 11 | .... | 249 |
| 20 | " |  | 25............. | .................. | 63 | 5 | .... | 74 |
|  | and | over | ............. | ............... | 33 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 11 |
|  |  | otal |  | , | 2,359 | 4.054 | 331 | 7.647 |



## CUTLFRY-FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS,


## ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES-THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.




FERTILIZERS-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

## FOOD PRODUCTS-THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.



FOUNDRY (BRASS)-TWENTY ESTABLTSHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

FOUNDRY (IRON)-FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.


FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES-SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTg.


GLASS (CUT TABLDWARE)-TEN EBTABLIEHMEENTB.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

## GLASS MIRRORS-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.



GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)-NINETEEN ESTABLTSHMENTE.

|  | Clas | asiffen | n of | Weekly | Earning月. | Number of Persons Recelving Specifed Total$\qquad$ Amounts who are $\qquad$ Number |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Childaren under 16 years. | Recelving Specifled Amounts. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Un | der | 83. | . | , | ........ | .... | .... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| \$3 | but | under | \$1. |  |  | *... | .... | 31 | 31. |
| 4 | " | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 5... | ....... | . | 69 | 31 | 26 | 110 |
| 5 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | " | 6. | ..... | .................. | 290 | 125 | 132 | 477 |
| 6 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 7. |  |  | 1,171 | 64 | 4 | 1,239 |
| 7 | " | " | 8. | ..... | .................. | 891 | 7 | 4 | 902 |
| 8 | " | " | 9. |  | .................. | 341 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 348 |
| 9 | " | " | 10. |  | . | 943 | . $\cdot$. | ...." | 943 |
| 10 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 12. |  |  | 721 | .... | . $\cdot$. | 721 |
| 12 | " | " | 15. |  |  | - 558 | *... | .... | 558 |
| 15 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 20.. |  |  | 506 | 1 | .... | 597 |
| 20 | " | " | 25. |  |  | 418 | ...' | .... | 418 |
| 25 | and | over. |  |  | , | 1,188 | .... | $\ldots$ | 1,138 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - |  |  |
|  |  | otal |  |  |  | 7,056 | 235 | 197 | 7,488 |

## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

GRAPHITE PRODUCTG-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.
Classification of Weekly Earnings.

## HATS (FUR AND FELT)-THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS,



TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by
Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

HATS (STRAW)--THREE DSTABLISHMENTS.


HIGH EXPLOSIVES-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

INKS AND MUCILAGE-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.


JEWELRY-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

## KNIT GOODS-THIRTY-THREI ESTABLTSHMENTS.

|  | Cla | asslfication of |  | Weekly | Earnings. |  | Persons Rec mounts wh | ving Spec are | 1 Total Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Women |  |  | Chlldren | Recelving |
|  |  |  |  | 16 years and over. |  |  | under 10 years. | Specifled Amounts. |
| Under |  | \$3. |  |  |  | .... | 21 | 1 | 22 |
|  | but | unde | \$4. |  | ..... | ................ | 7 | 33 | 3 | 75 |
| 4 | " | " | Б. |  | .... | ................ | 29 | 89 | 48 | 166 |
| 5 | " | " | 6. |  | ... | 57 | 281 | 56 | 394 |
| 6 | " | " | 7. | ...... | ..... | 68 | 421 | 4 | 433 |
| 7 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 8. |  | ........ | 104 | 369 | 12 | 485 |
| 8 | " | " | 9. |  | ... | 57 | 338 | 5 | 100 |
| 9 | " | " | 10. |  | ... | 105 | 258 | .... | 363 |
| 10 | " | " | 12. |  |  | 218 | 379 | . | 597 |
| 12 | " | " |  | ...... | ........ | 253 | 193 | .... | 446 |
| 15 | " | " | 20. |  |  | 302 | 66 | . | 368 |
| 20 |  |  |  |  | ... | 146 | 7 | .... | 153 |
|  | and | over | ..... | . | ............... | 303 | ... | .... | 203 |
|  |  | tal |  |  | ......... | 1,649 | 2,465 | 161 | 4.265 |

LAMPS-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS,


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

LEATHER-EIGHTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS


LEATHER GOODS-TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMDNTS,
Classification of Weekly Earnings.

## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

## IIME AND CEMENT-DLEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



MACHINERY-ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.


|  |  | MATTRESSES | AND BEDDIN | NG-DIGH' | - ESTABLIS | HMENTS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Persons Recelving Specifled Total$\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | asslfica | tion of Weekly | Earnings. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Recelving Specifled Amounts. |
| nder | \$3.. |  |  | .... | 2 | . | 2 |
| but | under | \$4............. | ......... | . | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| " | " | ธ............ | ................. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| " | " | 6........... | ................ | 8 | 7 | 1 | 15 |
| " | " | 7............ | .................. | 16 | 7 | .... | 23 |
| " | " | 8................ | .................. | 37 | 11 | 1 | 40 |
| " | " | 9................ | .................. | 61 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 68 |
| " | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 10................. | .................. | 123 | 8 | .... | 131 |
| " | " | 12.............. | .................. | 112 | 5 | .... | 117 |
| " | " | 15....... | ................ | 105 | 1 | .... | 106 |
| ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 20. | ........ | 138 | 2 | .... | 140 |
| " | " | 25... | ............ | 64 | .... | .... | 54 |
| and | d over. | ....................... | .................. | 47 | .... | .... | 47 |
|  | Total |  | ...... | 702 | 53 | 6 | 761 |

METAL GOODS-EIGHTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

METAL NOVLELTHES-TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLTSHMENTS.

|  | Classlfication of |  |  | - |  |  | rsons Rec ountis wh | ving Spec aro | Total Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Weekly | Earnings. | Men | Women | Children | Recelvins |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | and over, | and over. | 16 years. |  |
| Under |  | \$3. |  |  |  | . . | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| \$3 | but | under | \$4. |  | . | 7 | 6 | 2 | 15 |
| 4 | " | " | 5. |  | ................. | 40 | 44 | 31 | 115 |
|  | " | " | 6.. | . | ............. | 68 | 81 | 21 | 160 |
| 6 | " | " | $7 .$. | . | ............... | 96 | 130 | 4 | 230 |
| 7 | " | " | 8... |  | ....... | 117 | 97 | 5 | 210 |
| 8 | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 9. | ..... | .... | 191 | 61 | .... | 192 |
| 9 | " | " | $10 .$. |  | ..... | 103 | 83 | ... | 136 |
| 10 | 4 | " | 12.. |  | ................. | 192 | 27 | .... | 219 |
| 12 | " | " | 15... | ....... | ...... | 214 | 11 | .... | 225 |
| 15 | " | " | 20. |  |  | 314 | 2 | .... | 346 |
| 20 | " | " | 25... | . . . . . | .................... | 110 | .... | .... | 110 |
| 25 | ana | over. | .... | ...... | .................... | 34 | $\ldots$ | .... | 34 |
|  |  | otal . |  |  | ....... | 1,446 | 195 | 66 | 2,007 |



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

## MOTOR VDHICLES AND PARTS-SEVDNTEEN DSTABLISHMENTS.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS,


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM-TEN ESTABLISEMENTS.
Classification of Weekly Earnings.

OLLS-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.
Classiffeation of Weekly Earnings.

# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

PATNTG-SEVENTEEN ESTABLTSHMENTS.


PAPER-FIFIY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

PIG IRON-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.



POTTERY-FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Clas | ssifica |  | Weekly | Earnings, | Number of Persons Recolving Specified |  |  | Total Number Recelving Specifled Amounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ton of |  |  |  | Women | Chlldren |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 years | 16 years | under |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | and over. | and over. | 16 years. |  |
| Under |  | \$3... | . | ..... | ............... | .... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | *... |
|  | but | under | \$4. |  |  | 8 | 7 | 4 | 19 |
| 4 | " | " | 5. | . | ...... | 43 | 140 | 14 | 203 |
| 5 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 11 | $6 .$. | , | .................. | 96 | 130 | 6 | 292 |
| 6 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 4 | $7 .$. | ....... | .,............... | 70 | 89 | . | 159 |
| 7 | " | " | 8. |  | ................ | 75 | 69 | *... | 144 |
| 8 | " | 4 | $9 .$. | ....... | .................. | 75 | 66 | $\cdots$ | 131 |
| 9 | " | 4 | 10. | . | .................... | 69 | 45 | *** | 114 |
| 10 | " | 4 | $12 .$. | , | ................. | 178 | 64 | -.. | 236 |
| 13 | 1 | 4 | $15 .$. | , | ............... | 191 | 15 | *** | 206 |
| 15 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | " | 20... |  | ................. | 258 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 261 |
| 20 | 4 | ' | $25 .$. | ..... | ................... | 189 | 4 | . | 193 |
| 25 | and | over | (1) |  | ......... | 226 | 1 | *** | 927 |
|  |  | otal |  |  | .... | 1.478 | 623 | 24 | 2,126 |

## QUARRYING BTONE-TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). <br> ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS. 

|  | Clas | assification of |  | Weekly | Earnings. | Number of Persons Receiving Specifled$\qquad$ Amounts who are $\qquad$ |  |  | Total Number RecelvIng Speelfied Amounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Men 16 years and over. |  | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under |  | \$3... |  | ..... | ................. | $\cdot$ | .... | … | .... |
|  | but | unde | \$4. |  | ........... | $\cdots$ | .... | -... | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | " | " | 5... | ...... | ................ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$. | 1 |
| 5 | " | " | 6. |  | ..... | ... | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| 6 | " | " | 7. | ...... | ............... | 10 | .... | .... | 10 |
| 7 | " | " | 8. | .... | ................ | a | .... | .... | 8 |
| 8 | " | " | 9. |  | . | 8 | . | .... | 8 |
| 9 | " | . | $10 .$. |  | ... | 76 | . | .... | 76 |
| 10 | " | " | 12. |  |  | 238 | 1 | .... | 239 |
| 12 | . | " | 15. | ...... | .. | 130 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 138 |
|  | " | " | 20. |  |  | 123 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 124 |
| 20 |  | " |  |  | ... | 17 | ... | .... | 17 |
|  | and | over | , |  | .......... | 58 | .... | .... | 58 |
|  |  | tal |  |  |  | 676 | 13 | 4 | 693 |

FUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)-FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Classlfication of |  |  | Weekty | Earnings. | Number of Persons Recelving Specifled$\qquad$ Amounts who are- $\qquad$ |  |  | Total Number Recelving Spectfed Amounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Men |  | Women | Chlldren |  |
|  | - |  |  |  |  | 16 years and over. | 16 years and over. | under 16 years. |  |
|  | der |  |  |  |  | 23 | 6 | 5 | 34 |
| Unde | but | under | \$4. |  | .... | ................. | 17 | 22 | 16 | 55 |
| 4 | " | " | 5.. | ........ | ... | 26 | 43 | 35 | 104 |
| 5 | . | " | $6 .$. | ... | ................ | 101 | 185 | 98 | 384 |
| 6 | " | " | 7. |  | ......... | 264 | 385 | 46 | 695 |
| 7 | " | " | 8. |  | .............. | 362 | 390 | 1 | 756 |
| 8 | " | " | 9. |  | ... | 670 | 186 | 3 | 859 |
| 9 | . | " | $10 .$. |  |  | 1,227 | 136 | $\ldots$ | 1,363 |
| 10 | " | " | 12. |  |  | 2,084 | 116 | ... | 2,200 |
| 12 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 15. |  |  | 2,100 | 33 | ..... | 2,133 |
| 15 | " | " | 20. |  |  | 1,440 | 0 | $\ldots$ | 1,440 |
| 20 | . | " | 25. |  |  | 487 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 487 |
| 25 a | and | over. |  |  | ........ | 188 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 188 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
|  |  | otal |  |  | ................ | 8,989 | 1,511 | 207 | 10,707 |

TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

SADDLES AND HARNESS-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.


SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



## SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS-TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

shipbuilding-Eightian establishments.


## SHIRTS-TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

## SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)-FIVE IESTABLISHMENTS.



SHOES-TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.


8 stat.


SILK DYEING-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

SILK THROWING-THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.


SILK MILL SUPPLIES-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISFMENTE.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

## SILVER GOODS-TWENTY-DIGH'T ESTABLISHMENTS.



SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SLLVER, COPPER, ETC.)-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

SOAP AND TALLOW-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

 STEEL AND•IRON (FORGING)-THIRTEEN DSTABLIBHMENTS.

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)-THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.


THREAD-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued). 

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS-THIRTEEN ESTABIISHMENTS.


TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


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


TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by
Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

VARNISHES-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.


WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL-ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.
Classification of Weekly Enrnings.


WOODEN GOODS-FORTY ESTABLIBHMENTG,



## UNCLASSIFIED~ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.

ALI INDUSTRIES-TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRFD AND THIRTX-EIGHT establishments.


TABLE No. 8.-Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Overtime, 1913-Averages by Industries.

|  | INDUSTRIES. |  |  |  |  | Establ that OvertIn the | shments <br> Forked <br> During ear. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Agricultural machinery and Implementa | 7 | 290.14 | 9.86 | 57.43 |  |  |
| 2 | Artisans' tools .................... | 41 | 290.12 | 9.70 | 54.95 | 8 | 770 |
| 3 | Art tlle ............................ | 11 | 287.68 | 9.91 | 54.74 |  | ..... |
| 4 | Bollers, tanks, etc................ | 17 | 298.65 | 9.47 | 54.71 | 1 | 160,855 |
| 5 | Boxes (paper) .................... | 44 | 291.35 | 9.73 | 153.84 | 5 | 733 |
| 6 | Boxes (wood) ...................... | 15 | 293.87 | 9.78 | 55.47 | 1 | 913 |
| 7 | Browing (lager beer, ole ind porter) | 35 | -598,10 | 8.13 | 50.40 | 14 | 40,475 |
| 8 | Brick and terra cotta........... | 76 | 227.68 | 9.54 | 56.46 | 12 | 21,462 |
| 5 | Brushes | 1 fi | 301.18 | 9.75 | 54.44 | 2 | 219 |
| 10 | Buttons (lvory) .................... | 10 | 296, 80 | 10,00 | 65. 90 |  | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 11 | Butions (metal) ................... | 10 | 203.00 | 9.60 | 55.40 | 3 | 177 |
| 12 | Buttons (pearl) .................... | 25 | 263, 95 | 8.76 | 64.60 | 2 | 288 |
| 13 | Carpets and rugs.................. | 5 | 288, 80 | 9.80 | 54.80 |  |  |
| 14 | Carrlages and wagon | 98 | 2993.25 | 9.14 | 56.18 | 3 | 1.451 |
| 15 | Chemical products. | 57 | 301.88 | 11.10 | 58.08 | 29 | 105, 248 |
| 16 | Clgars and tobacco............... | 41 | 29s. 75 | 9.18 | 51.58 | 9 | 2,275 |
| 17 | Clothing . ........................... | 30 | 984.80 | 9,5) | 52.75 | 1 | 120 |
| 18 | Confectionery ..................... | 15 | 293,00 | 9.67 | 54.86 | 5 | 2,185 |
| 19 | Corks and cork speetaltles ...... | 5 | 290.49 | 9, 19 | 56.00 |  | ..... |
| 20 | Cornices and skylights......... | 25 | 294.08 | 8.36 | 46.84 | $\stackrel{3}{1}$ | 1,018 |
| 21 | Corsets and corset-waists........ | 10 | 295.00 | 9.30 | 52,00 | 1 | 100 |
| 22 | Cotton goods ..................... | 42 | 290, 90 | 9.67 | 54.21 | 5 | 1,855 |
| 28 | Cotton goods (finlshing and dyelng) | 17 | 289.89 | 9.94 | 57.35 | 5 | 3.243 |
| 24 | Cutlery . ........................... | 14 | 928.36 | 9.64 | 55.00 | 1 | 50 |
| 25 | Drawn wire and wiro eloth.... | 13 | 278, 08 | 9.88 | 58.97 | 8 | 381 |
| 26 | Electrical appliances ............ | 34 | 29750 | 9, 82 | 55.38 | 12 | 78.469 |
| 27 | Embrolderles ...................... | 56 | 287.07 | 3.87 | 57.71 | 6 | 2,108 |
| 28 | Fertilzers .......................... | 12 | 275.55 | 9.92 | 68.34 | 3 | 946 |
| 29 | Food products .................... | 31 | 258. 59 | 0.88 | 57.73 | 8 | 37,184 |
| 30 | Foundry (brass) . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | 297,40 | 5. 50 | 64.45 | 1 | 160 |
| 81 | Foundry (Iron) ................... | 5 | 281.91 | 9.38 | 55.60 | 10 | 138,747 |
| 32 | Furnnces, ranges and heaters... | 13 | 920.69 | 9,46 | 58.84 | 1 | 4.316 |
| 38 | Gas and oloctric Hght fixtures., | 16 | 291.75 | 9.31 | 52.44 | 3 | 1,717 |
| 34 | Glass (cut tableware)............. | 10 | 257,80 | 3.90 | 55.60 | 1 | 179 |
| 35 | Glass mirrors . .................... | 14 | 297.05 | 9.50 | 54.50 | 1 | 99 |
| 30 | Glass (window nnd bottle)...... | 19 | 267.67 | 5.98 | 54.94 | 1 | 350 |
| 37 | Graphito products ................ | 6 | 305.33 | 10.50 | 89.17 | 2 | 2.609 |
| 38 | Frats (fur and folt)............... | 87 | 242,49 | 0.17 | 51.17 | 1 | 72 |
| 39 | Hats (straw) ...................... | 3 | 290.38 | 9.67 | 57.23 |  |  |
| 40 | High explosives ................... | 10 | 284,00 | 9.60 | 54.20 | 9 | 16.272 |
| 41 | Inks and mucllage................. | 6 | 294.33 | 9.60 | 54.67 | 2 | 212 |
| 42 | Jewelry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 122 | 251.34 | 3.29 | 53.15 | 5 | 181 |
| 43 | Knit goods ......................... | 38 | 282.45 | 0.55 | 83.51 | 9 | 793 |
| 44 | Lamps . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 272.50 | 9.83 | 63.00 | 2 | 110, 264 |
| 15 | Leather $\qquad$ | 82 | 295.81 | 9.75 | 56. 71 | 6 | 5. 172 |
| 16 | Leather Eoods ................... | 29 | 294.95 | 9.62 | 54.48 | 4 | 1,935 |
| 47 | Lime and cement.................. | 11 | 267.60 | 10.60 | 66.00 | 4 | 78,026 |
| 48 | Machlnery ...................... | 139 | 295.95 | 9.60 | 54.62 | 31 | 199.060 |
| 49 | Mattresses and bedding......... | 8 | 286.25 | 9.62 | 55.50 | 2 | 650 |
| 50 | Metal goods . ...................... | 89 | 291.07 | 9.78 | 55.25 | 12 | 6,654 |

TABLE No．8．－Number of Days in Operation，Number of Hours Worked per Day，Number of Hours Worked per Week and Overtime， 1913－Averages by Industries．－（Continued）．

|  | INDUSTRIES－Continued． |  | 농․․․ <br> A <br> 능 $\frac{\pi}{L}$ <br> 出 <br> 貝会 <br> ※ <br> 能 <br> $\sum$ E |  |  | Establl that Overtim the | hments orked During Tear． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | Metal noveltles | 27 | 288.37 | 9，89 | 57.15 | 10 | 1，303 |
| 52 | Mining（ron ore） | $?$ | 291，60 | 10，06 | 59.80 |  |  |
| 53 | Motor vohfcles and par | 17 | 294．82 | 9.71 | 51.35 | 9 | 42，511 |
| 54 | Musical Instruments | $: 3$ | 297.58 | 9.51 | 54.78 | 5 | 469 |
| 55 | Oilcloth and linoleum | 13 | 288， 10 | 9.60 | 66.70 | 2 | 1，345 |
| 56 | Olls | 23 | 310.78 | 10.00 | 57.58 | 8 | 18，238 |
| 57 | Prints | 17 | 994．94 | 3.76 | 54.82 | 4 | 9.069 |
| 58 | Paper． | 54 | 230.04 | 10.81 | 62.76 | 6 | 3.394 |
| 59 | Plg Iron ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 328.00 | 12.00 | 66.00 | 1 | 2，240 |
| 60 | Pottory ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 56 | 279.20 | 9.23 | 52.76 | 2 | 1.134 |
| 61 | Printing and bookbinding．．．．．． | 20 | 302.00 | 8.75 | 50.70 | 6 | 31.339 |
| 62 | Quarrylng stone ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 22 | 228.05 | 9.45 | 53.86 | 1 | 775 |
| 68 | Roofing（metal and tar）．．．．．．．．． | 8 | 289.15 | 9.75 | 57.00 | 1 | 187 |
| 64 | Rubber goods（hard and sott）．．． | 56 | 293.62 | 10.00 | 56,25 | 16 | 20，095 |
| 65 | Saddles and harness．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 | 390.25 | 9.25 | 64.25 | \＃ | ． 6 ¢ |
| 60 | Saddlery and harness hardware． | 10 | 287.00 | 9.70 | 56.20 | 2 | 3，668 |
| 67 | Sash，blinds and doors．．．．．．．．．．． | 38 | 298.15 | 9.06 | 51.61 | 4 | 4，149 |
| 68 | Scientific Instruments ．．．．．．．．．．． | 26 | 290.96 | 9.69 | 54.28 | 6 | 5，511 |
| 69 | Shipbullaing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 | 299.06 | 9.17 | 53.39 | 3 | 43．159 |
| 70 | Shirts ．. ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 27 | 298．10 | 9.67 | 53.55 | 1 | 80 |
| 71. | Shirt walsts（women＇s）．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 261，80 | 9.20 | 51.20 | ． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 72 | Shoes ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 28 | 284.32 | 9.93 | 54.98 | 3 | 157 |
| 78 | Sllk（broad and ribbon）．．．．．．．．．． | 192 | 295.84 | 0.98 | 54.86 | 8 | 6， 298 |
| 74 | Sllk dyeing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 25 | 040.80 | 8.36 | 46.40 | 6 | 13.509 |
| 75 | Sllk throwing | 33 | 276.33 | 10.00 | 55.15 |  |  |
| 76 | Sllk mill supplies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17 | 291.58 | 9.88 | 54.59 | 1 | 7，080 |
| 77 | Sllver goods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 98 | 277.18 | 9.71 | 55.39 | 8 | 4．656 |
| 78 | Smelting and refining（gold，sll－ ver，copper，ete．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13 | 286.07 | 10.23 | 61.69 | 2 | 24， 868 |
|  | Soap and tallow．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17 | 312.88 | 9.71 | 55.88 | 3 | 5，370 |
| 80 | Steel and fron（bar）．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8 | 259.75 | 10.50 | 59.12 |  |  |
| 81 | Steel and Iron（forging），．．．．．．．．． | 13 | 285.00 | 9.75 | 55.34 | 2 | 606 |
| 82 | Steel and fron（structural）．．．．．． | 87 | 298.38 | 9.46 | 54.06 | 18 | 27.250 |
| 83 | Textlle products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 12 | 294.75 | 9.75 | 54.50 | ， | 3．270 |
| 81 | ＇Thrend ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8 | 294.57 | 10.00 | 55.71 | ． | ．．．． |
| 85 | Trunks and traveling bags．．．．．． | 13 | 201.84 | 9.61 | 56，84 | 2 | 2．600 |
| 86 | Trunk and bag hardware．．．．．．． | 8 | 298.00 | 9.87 | 56.12 |  |  |
| 87 | Typewriters nnd supplles．．．．．．．． | 7 | 298.50 | 8.67 | 48.67 | 2 | $2 \boldsymbol{1}$ |
| 88 | Underwear（women＇s and chll－ aren＇s） | 26 | 290.61 | 9.48 | 52.56 | 3 | 365 |
| 89 | Varnlshes ．．．．．．．．． | 20 | 304.45 | 9.30 | 52．70 | 1 | 65 |
| 90 | Watches，cases and materia | 11 | 283.45 | 9.73 | 55.82 |  |  |
| 91 | WIndow shades | 5 | 294.00 | 9.60 | 56.00 | 1 | 549 |
| 92 | Wooden goods | 40 | 288.30 | 9.45 | 53.57 | 6 | 1.344 |
| 98 | Woolen and worsted goods | 28 | 289.50 | 10.00 | 55.75 | 8 | 1，941 |
| 94 | Unclasslfied ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 107 | 282.40 | 8.78 | 55.70 | 17 | 12，234 |
|  | All industrles | 2，638 | 288.98 | 9.70 | 55.0 H | 393 | 1，326，239 |

TABLE No．9．－Average Proportion of Business Done，by Industries， 1913.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 呙 } \\ & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { z } \\ & \text { 总 } \end{aligned}$ | 1NDUS＇tries． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Agricultural machinery and Implements． | 7 | 65.00 |
| 2 | Artisans＇tools ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 41 | 80.24 |
|  | Art tle ．．．．．．．．．． | 11 | 79.09 |
| 4 | Bollers，tanks，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17 | 67.94 |
| 5 |  | 44 | 76.25 |
|  | Boxes（wood）．．．． | 15 | 68.83 |
| 7 | Brewing（lager beer，ale and portor）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 35 | 60.83 |
| 8 | Brick and terra cotta．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 76 | 73.50 |
| ， | Brushes | 16 | 73.75 |
| 10 | Buttons（Ivory） | 10 | 74.00 |
| 11 | Buttons（metal） | 10 | ${ }^{68.00}$ |
| 12 | Buttons（pearl） | 25 | 59.20 |
| 18 | Carpets and rugs．， | 5 | 75.00 |
| 14 | Carrlages and wagons． | 28 | 71.96 |
| 15 | Chemical products | 87 | 72.58 |
| 10 | Cligars and tobacco．．． | 41 | 75.25 |
| 17 | Clothing ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 | 73，50 |
| 18 | Confectionery | 15 | 68.83 |
| 19 | Corks and cork speclalties， | 5 | 90.00 |
| 20 | Cornices and skylights．．．．．． | ${ }^{25}$ | 65.40 |
| 21 | Corsets and corset walsts． | 10 | 82，50 |
| 22 | Cotton goods ．．．．．．．．．． | 12 | 77.26 |
| 23 | Cotton goods（finlshing and dyeing） | 17 | 79，70 |
| 24 | Cutlery ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14 | 78.21 |
| 25 | Drawn wire and wire cloth | 13 | 80.00 |
| 26 | Electrical applfances | 34 | 68.58 |
| 27 | Embrolderles ．．．．．．．．． | 66 | 78.48 |
| 28 | Fertilzers | 12 | 67.27 |
| 29 | Food producta ．．．．． | 34 | 73.97 |
| 30 | Foundry（brass）．．．．．．．．． | 20 | 74.25 |
| 31 | Foundry（Iron）．．．． | 58 | 70.69 |
| 32 | Furnaces，ranges and heaters．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13 | 74.28 |
| 38 | Gas and electric Hght fixtures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 16 | 61.25 |
| 34 | Glass（eut tableware）． | 10 | 61.00 |
| 35 | Glass mirrors | 4 | 68.75 |
| 36 | Glass（window and bottle）． | 19 | 74.44 |
| 37 |  | 6 | 88.33 |
| 38 | Hats（fur and felt）．．．．．．．．．．．． | 37 | 67.43 |
| 39 | Hats（straw） | ${ }^{3}$ | 78.88 |
| 10 | High exploslves ．．．．．．． | 10 | 72.00 |
| 41 | Inks and mucllage．． | 6 | 74.13 |
| 13 | Jewelry | 122 | 61.51 |
| 48 | Knit goods | 33 | 70.60 |
| 41 | Lamps ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 12 | 67.08 |
| 45 | Leather ．．．．． | 82 | 72.62 |
| 16 | Leather goods | 22 | 77.38 |
| 47 | Lime and cement． | 11 | 67.50 |
| 18 | Machinery ．．．．．．．． | 130 | 69.38 |
| 49 | Mattresses and bedding | 8 | 68，75 |
| 50 | Mletal goods | 89 | 72.27 |
| 51 | Metal noveltles | 27 | 67.41 |
| 52 | Mining（Iron ore）．．．．．．． | 7 | 62，00 |
| 53 | Motor vehicles and parts． | 17 | 65.29 |
| 5 | Musical Instruments | 23 | 80.87 |
| 55 | Ollcoth and Inoleum． | 10 | 88.00 |
| 56 | Ofls | 23 | 80.00 |
| 57 | Paints | 17 | 88.58 |
| ${ }^{68}$ | Paper | 51 | 88.62 |
| 69 | Plg fron ．．．．．．．．．． | ， | 97.50 |

## TABLE No. 9.-Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1913.-(Continued).

|  | INDUSTRIES-Continued. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 | Pottery | 56 | 73.04 |
| 61 | Printing and bookbinding | 20 | 75.00 |
| 62 | Quarrying stone | 29 | 62.95 |
| 68 | Itoofing (metal and tur)............................................... | 8 | 78,75 |
| 64 | Rubber goods (hard and soft) | 56 | 76.34 |
| 6 | Saddles and harness.. | 4 | 45.00 |
| 66 | Saddery and harness hardware | 10 | 73.00 |
| 67 | Snsh, bllnds and doors......... | 33 | fif. 88 |
| 68 | Sclentific instruments | 26 | 66.73 |
| 69 | Shlpbullding | 18 | 66,94 |
| 70 | Shirts ....... | 27 | 78.59 |
| 71 | Shlrt walsts (women's) | 5 | 58.00 |
| 72 | Shoes .............. | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 77.86 |
| 72 | Slik (broad and riblon). | 192 | 61.75 |
| 74 | Slik dyelng | 25 | ${ }^{68} 8.00$ |
| 75 | Sllk throwing | 33 | 72.73 |
| 76 | Sllk mill supplles | 17 | 77.06 |
| 77 | Sllver goods ...... | 28 | 62.32 |
| 78 | Smelting and rofining (gold, sllver, copper, ete.).................. | 13 | 67,31 |
| 79 | Soap and tallow............................................................ | 17 | 73.63 |
| 80 | Stcel and fron (bar), | 8 | 72.50 |
| 81 | Steel and fron (forging) | 13 | 73.75 |
| 83 | Steel and fron (structural) | 37 | 65.27 |
| 83 | Textle products | 12 | 77,50 |
| 84 | Thread .......... | 8 | 47.87 |
| 85 | Trunks and traveling bags. | 13 | 67.60 |
| 86 | Trunk and bag hardware. | 8 | 71.87 |
| 87 | Typowrlters and supplles... | 7 | 71.67 |
| 88 | Underwear (women's and chlldren's) | 26 | 76.74 |
| 89 | Varnishes ............. | 90 | 69.75 |
| 90 | Watches, cases and material., | 11 | 60. 91 |
| 91 | WIndow shades ......... | 5 | 73.00 |
| 92 | Wooden goods. | 49 | 73.87 |
| 93 | Woolen and worsted goods | 28 | 83.75 |
| 94 | Unnclassifled ............ | 107 | 71.39 |
|  | All Industries | 2,638 | 71.24 |

TABLE No. 10.-Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1913.


 silk throwing

TABLE No. 10.-Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1913.-(Continued).


## PART II.

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

Retail Prices of Food Supplies in New Jersey.

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey-Pack of 1913.

## Statistics of Employment on Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Twelve Months Ending June

## 30, 1914.

The report on employment, working hours and wages on the steam railroad lines traversing New Jersey for the twelve months ending June 30, 1914, is presented in the series of tables which follow; the data relating to each line are presented on separate tables, and one summary compiled from the totals of the individual line tables gives the grand totals for all.

The principal features of the presentation for the twelve months ending June 30, 1914, are shown on the following table in comparison with those of the next preceding twelve months, and such increases or decreases as have taken place are noted both numerically and by percentages.,

|  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PARTICLLARS. |

The above table shows the total mileage of steam railroads operated in New Jersey to have been 2,246.44 in 1914, and $2,177.82$ in 1913. The increase of mileage during the twelve months ending June 30 , 1914 was, therefore, 68.62 miles, or 3.I per cent.

The aggregate number of persons employed, other than officers and salaried officials, was 48,790 in 1913 and 48,389 in 1914, showing a falling off of 401 , or 0.8 per cent. in the number of employes during 19r4. The aggregate number of days employed during the twelve months ending June 30, 1914, was 3,II7 less than the number worked during the next preceding year. Reduced to percentage, this falling off is a fraction of I per cent., so small as to be negligible. The average number of days worked per employee was 280 in 1913, and 282 in 1914; a gain of two days, or 0.7 per cent.

The average number of hours on duty per day was the same for both the years of comparison-282. The average number of days not on duty was 85 during 1913, and 83 during 1914; these figures go to show that the average working time of railroad men in New Jersey is a fraction less than five and one-half days per week-to be exact, the working time is 5.44 days.

The aggregate amount paid in wages in 1913 was $\$ 36,732$.023 ; in 1914 the disbursements for wages were $\$ 37,447,087$, which is an increase of $\$ 715,064$, or 1.9 per cent. The average wages per day was $\$ 2.69$ in 1913, and $\$ 2.74$ in 1914, which shows an increase of five cents per day for the later year. Average yearly earnings per wage earner were $\$ 752.86$ in 1913, and $\$ 773.98$ in 1914. An increase is thus shown of $\$ 2 \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{O} 2$, or 2.8 per cent.

The aggregate number of employes injured through accidents while on duty was 2,262 in 1913 and 2,641 in 1914. The increase in the number of reported accidents is therefore 382 , or 16.9 per cent., and the number of those whose injuries resulted in death, either at the time the accident occurred or shortly thereafter, was 78 in 1913 and 82 in 1914. The increase for 1914 in fatal accidents was therefore 4 , or 5.1 per cent.

On the whole, the comparison shows the twelve nionths ending June 30, 1914, to have been, with the exception of the diminished number of wage earners, a period of fair average prosperity. The average yearly earnings are much greater than those prevailing in the factory and workshop industries, in which a large proportion of the wage earners are highly skilled. The working hours per day for railroad employes appear to have become standardized, as practically no variation in them has appeared during the past five years.

The entire presentation is a most impressive exhibit, which shows the vastness of the railroad interests centering in our State, and strikingly suggests the intimate relation which exists between their prosperity and that of the general public.

The series of tables which follow-one summary and one table for each railroad line, are self explanatory; any attempt at further analysis would necessarily take the form of a mere repetition of the data which they contain.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30， 1914.
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． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \｛ 1913 | 397.45 | 19，515 | 5，860，661 | 300 | 9.7 | 65 | \＄15，388，518．07 | \＄2．63 | \＄788．63 | 1，749 | 34 |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Company．．． | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1914 \\ 1918\end{array}\right.$ | 397.37 | 19，448 | 5，887，943 | 300 | 9.8 | 65 | 15，724，101．94 | ＋2．70 | \＄08．52 | 1，916 | 31 |
| Philadelphia and Reading Rwy．Co． | \｛ 1913 | 221.17 | 2.808 | 810，630 | 289 |  | 76 | 1，913，092．23 | 2.36 | 681.30 | 61 |  |
| Priadelphia and Reading Rwy．Co． | \｛ 1914 | 225.40 | 2，923 | 888，391 | 304 |  | 61 | 2，c63，502．99 | 2.32 | 705.95 | 127 | 10 |
| Central R．R．Co．of New Jersey．． | $\{1913$ | 399.83 | 8，603 | 2，710，110 | 315 | 10. | 50 | 6，463，583．00 | 2.39 2.17 | 751.32 | 213 | 18 |
|  | \｛ 1914 | 400.31 | 8，780 | 2，794，751 | 318 | 10. | 47 | 6，936， $4 \$ 1.20$ | 2.17 | 790.03 | 212 | 15 |
| Delaware，Lackawanna and West－ ern Railroad Company． |  | 234.11 | 7，032 | 923，360 | 324 | 10. | 41 | 5，028，271．87 | 2.19 | 715.06 | 38 | 11 |
|  | $\{1914$ | 234.37 | 6，927 | 888，465 | 316 | 10. | 49 | 4，969，406．19 | 2.21 | 717.40 | 107 | 15 |
| Erie Rallroad Company | $\{1913$ | 145.32 | 2，441 | 762，593 | 312 | 10.5 | 53 | 1，729， 115.62 | 2.27 | 708.36 | ．．．．．．．． |  |
| Erie Raliroad Company | \｛ 1914 | 145.32 | 2，338 | 736,349 | 315 | 10.7 | 50 | 1，653， 375.42 | 2.24 | 707.17 |  |  |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad Company．． | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1918 \\ 1914\end{array}\right.$ | 129.35 | 3，169 | 943，311 | 297 298 | 9.8 | 68 | 2，223，661．84 | 2.36 2.45 | 701.69 | 21 11 | 8 |
|  | \｛ 1914 | 129.32 | 2，900 | 864，439 | 298 | 9.9 | 67 | 2，121，988．71 | 2.45 | 731.72 | 11 | 8 |
| New York，Susquehanna and West－ ern Railroad Company． | $\{1918$ | 136.07 | 1，802 | 557，614 | 309 | 10.6 | 56 | 1，205，484．48 | 2.16 | 668.97 |  |  |
|  | \｛ 1914 | 136.07 | 1，618 | 545，731 | 337 | 10.7 | 28 | 1，213，628．59 | 2.23 | 750.08 |  |  |
|  | $\{1913$ | 337.45 | 2，796 | 891,971 | 319 | 10.8 | 46 | 2，214， 054.55 | 2.48 | 791.86 | 129 | 4 |
| West Jersey and Seashore R．M．Co．． | \｛ 1914 | 337.48 | 2，821 | 901，368 | 320 | 11. | 45 | 2，274，158．75 | 2.52 | 806.15 | 240 | 2 |
| Lehigh and Hudson River Rwy．Co． | \｛ 1913 | 71.4 | 600 | 149，655 | 249 | 10.4 | 116 | 397，805．28 | 2.66 | 663.01 | 49 | 1 |
| Lehigh and Huason River Rwy．Co． | \} 1914 | 71.4 | 356 | 123，336 | 346 | 10. | 19 | 337，311．58 | 2.74 | 947.50 | 22 | 1 |
| Lehigh and New England Railroad． | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1913 \\ 1914\end{array}\right.$ | 43.31 108.20 | 68 74 | 15,977 17,119 | 235 | 11.5 | 130 | $34,000.68$ $38,663.10$ | 2.15 2.26 | 500.01 522.47 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 1 |
| Tuckerton Railroad Company | $\{1913$ | 29.00 | 71 | 18，627 | 262 | 9.4 | 108 | 36，107．50 | 194 | 508.56 |  |  |
| Tuckerton Railroad Company | \｛ 1914 | 29.00 | 60 | 16，015 | 267 | 8.8 | 98 | $34,225.42$ | 2.14 | 570.42 | 1 |  |
| Raritan River Railroad Company．． | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1913 \\ 1914\end{array}\right.$ | 2220 | 129 | 32，788 | 254 | 10.4 | 111 | 80，990．87 | 2.47 | 627.84 | 1 | ．．．．．． |
|  | ） 1914 | 22.20 | 122 | 29，017 | 238 | 10.6 | 127 | 65，975．00 | $\frac{2.27}{}$ | 540.78 | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Rahway Valley Rallroad Company． | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1913 \\ 1914\end{array}\right.$ | 10.75 10.00 | $\stackrel{23}{22}$ | 7,554 7,409 | 328 337 | 10.6 10. | 37 28 | $17,336.89$ $14,267.95$ | 2.30 1.92 | 753.78 648.54 | $\cdots \cdots{ }_{1}$ |  |

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30，1914．－（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－397．37．

| CLASSIFICATION． |  |  |  |  | 安台票 <br> 頻 <br> 莫比定苞 <br> 公寻吅需 <br> ${ }_{8}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~A}$ E <br> 边家路 <br> 交解品 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conductors | 493 | 155，723 | 316 | 10 | 49 | \＄714，747．93 | \＄4．59 | \＄1，449．79 | 65 | 2 |
| Brakemen | 1，621 | 448， 193 | 276 | 10 | 89 | 1，382，349：86 | 3.09 | 852.78 | 287 | 4 |
| Engineers | 651 | 190， 313 | 292 | 10 | 73 | 1，135，985．05 | 5.97 | 1，744．98 | 32 | 1 |
| Firemen | 669 | 191， 907 | 287 |  | 78 | 675，645．32 | 3.52 | 1，009．93 | 80 | 1 |
| Switchmen | 231 | 73,986 | 320 | 12 | 45 | 146，119．86 | 1.98 | 632.55 | 19 | 1 |
| Flagmen | 194 | 64，573 | 338 | 11 | 32 | 163，055．40 | 1.90 | 840.49 | 5 |  |
| Engine wipers， | 182 | 52，595 | 289 | 12 | 76 | 123， 376.60 | 2.35 | 677.89 | 48 |  |
| Yardmen ．．．．．．． |  | 231，069 | 334 | 11 |  | 757，134．56 | 3.28 | 1，095．71 | 19 |  |
| Trackmen ． | 2，210 | 672，125 | 304 | 10 | 61 | 1，241，073．35 | 1.85 | ${ }^{561.57}$ | 210 | 16 |
| Agents Assistant agents | 159 4 | 56,127 1,270 | 353 <br> 317 | 9 9 | 12 | $172,636.29$ $5,940.00$ | 3.07 4.68 | $1,085.70$ $1,485.00$ |  |  |
| Assistant agents | 4 138 | 1,270 45,019 | ${ }_{31} 317$ | ${ }_{10}$ | 48 39 | 5．940．00 | 4.68 | 1．485．00 |  |  |
| Baggagemen ．．．．． | 1，438 | 45,019 497,686 | 326 347 | 10 9 | 33 | 101，719．07 | 2.26 | 737.09 | 1 | ．．．．．．．． |
| Clerks Other depot men | 1，435 | 497,686 179,438 | 347 305 | 11 | 18 60 | $1,139,713.24$ $346,657.00$ | 2.29 1.93 | 794.23 589.55 | 13 52 |  |
| Machinists and helpers． | 1，050 | 285， 719 | 272 | 9 | 33 | 898，231．25 | 3.14 | 855.46 | 138 |  |
| Blacksmiths and helpers． | 240 | 62， 759 | 261 | 9 | 104 | 172，462．10 | 2.75 | 718.59 | 54 |  |
| Boilermakers and helpers | 304 | 84，462 | 278 | 9 | 87 | 254，809．05 | 3.02 | 838.19 | 52 |  |
| Carbuilders and repairers | 1，066 | 289，965 | 272 | 9 | － 98 | 73S，056．75 | 2.55 | 692.36 | 147 |  |
| Carpenters and bridgebuilders | 553 | 156， 606 | 288 | 10 |  | 432，410．82 | 2.76 | 781.94 | 65 | ．．．．．．．． |
| Construction gangs | 70 | 18，716 | 267 | 10 | 98 | 32，007．90 | 1.71 | 457.26 | 2 |  |
| Telegraph operators | 475 | 164，947 | 347 | 8 | 18 | 418，782．08 | 2.54 | 881.65 | 2 |  |
| Division Superintendent＇s office | 81 | 25，787 | 318 |  | 47 | 83，014．65 | 3.22 | 1，024．87 |  |  |
| Supply department | 31 | 10，888 | 351 | 9 | 14 | 21，587．15 | 1.98 | 696.36 | 1 |  |
| Other Employes | 6，312 | 1，878，070 | 297 | 10 | 68 | 4，566，585．66 | 2.44 | 723.48 | 612 | 5 |
| Total | ＊19，448 | 5，837，943 | 300 | 9.8 | 65 | \＄15，724，101．94 | \＄2．70 | \＄808．52 | 1，916 | 31 |

[^2]
## CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending

 June 30，1914．－（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－225．40．

| CLASSIFICATION． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conductors ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 94 | 28，779 | 306 |  | 59 | \＄ $116,338.17$ | \＄4．04 | \＄1，237．64 | 8 | 2 |
| Brakemen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 260 | 72，963 | 280 | ． | 85 | 221，574 38 | 3.04 | \＄552．21 | 30 | 4 |
| Engineers ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 93 | 32，227 | 846 | ．．．．．．．．． | 19 | 142，091．08 | 4.42 | 1，527．86 | 6 | 1 |
| Firemen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 97 | 32，657 | 339 | ．．．．．．．．．． | 29 | 91，464．96 | 2.81 | 942.94 | 13 | 1 |
| Switchmen | 66 | 22，984 | 348 | ．．．．．．．． | 17 | 54，062．08 | 2.85 | S19．12 |  |  |
| Flagmen | 60 | 19，554 | 326 |  | 39 | 27，760．55 | 1.42 | 462.68 |  | ＋，．．．．．． |
| Engine wipers，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 111 | 34， 215 | 308 | ．．．．． | 57 | 70， 940.71 | 2.01 | 659.10 | 2 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Yardmen | 107 | 25，809 | 241 | ．．．．．．．．． | 124 | 65， 637.39 | 2.55 | 613.43 | ．．．．． | ． |
| Trackmen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 745 | 229，373 | 30 S | ．．．．．．．． | 57 | 423，245．84 | 1.84 | 568.12 | 29 | ．．．．．．．． |
| Agents ．．．． | 65 | 23，563 | 362 | ．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 54，692．94 | 2.32 | 841.42 |  | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Assistant agents | 28 | 9，637 | 344 |  | 21 | 14， 819.84 | 1.54 | 529.28 | ．．．．．．．．． |  |
| Baggagemen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 | 6，007 | 300 | ．．． | 65 | 10，162 96 | 1.69 | 508.15 | ….... | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Clerks | 80 | 29，543 | 369 | ．．．．．．．． |  | 60，358．63 | 2.04 | 754.48 |  | ．．．．．．．． |
| Other depot men．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 226 | 77，657 | 344 | ．．．．．．． | 21 | 142，111． 33 | 1.83 | 628.81 | $\cdots$ | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Machinists and helpers． | 83 | 8，028 | 243 |  | 122 | 21，159．25 | 2.64 | 641.19 | 4 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Blacksmiths and helpers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 11 | 2，867 | 260 |  | 105 | 6，984．88 | 2.44 | 634.99 |  |  |
| Boilermakers and helpers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 12 | 4；215 | 351 | ．．．．．．．．． | 14 | 12，237．24 | 2.90 | 1，019．77 |  |  |
|  | 103 | 25，402 | 246 | $\ldots$ | 119 | 62，802．94 | 2.48 | 1，609．73 | ．${ }_{8}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Carpenters and brídgebuilders．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 | 13，200 | 300 |  | 65 | 34，548．52 | 2.62 | 785.19 | 4 |  |
| Telegraph operators ．．．．．．．．．． | 21 | 6，630 | 315 |  | 50 | 13，619．55 | 2.06 | 648．55 | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Division Superintendent＇s office．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9 | 3，799 | 422 |  | ．．．．．． | 9，041．40 | 2.38 | 1，004．60 |  | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Supply department ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | 2，441 | 348 |  | 17 | 4，490．28 | 1.84 | 641.47 | $\dddot{i}$ | $+\infty+\infty+\infty$ |
| Other employes ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 631 | 176，841 | 220 |  | 85 | 403，358．67 | 2.28 | 639.24 | 20 | 1 |
| Total | 2，923 | 888，391 | 304 | ．．．．． | 61 | \＄2，063，502．99 | \＄2．32 | \＄705．95 | 127 | 10 |

## CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30，1914．－（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－400．31．

| CL，ASSIFICATION． |  |  |  | 븡 <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Station agents | 185 | 65，959 | 856 | 11 | 9 | \＄177，881．75 | \＄2．70 | \＄961．52 |  |  |
| Other station me | 1，106 | 312，025 | 309 | 11 | 56 | 701，509．80 | 2.05 | 634.27 | 1 | ． |
| Enginemen | 336. | 131.797 | 392 | 12 |  | 586，792．56 | 4.46 | 1，746．41 | 12 |  |
| Firemen | 342 | 128， 679 | 376 | 12 |  | 359，654．95 | 2.80 | 1，051．62 | 37 |  |
| Conductors | 276 | 106，773 | 387 | 12 |  | 420，292．68 | 3.93 | 1，522．80 | 21 |  |
| Other trainmen | 793 | 261，249 | 329 | 12 | 36 | 740，020．09 | 2.84 | 933.19 | 102 | 3 |
| Machinists | 245 | 67，666 | 276 | 9 | 89 | 223，169．77 | 3.30 | 910.90 | 2 |  |
| Carpenters | 268 | 73，798 | 275 | 10 | 90 | 183，178．65 | 2.48 | 683.50 |  |  |
| Other shopmen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 964 | 272，585 | 283 | 9 | 82 | 667，638．03 | 2.45 | 692.57 | 2 |  |
| Section foremen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | －229 | 77，226 | 337 | 10 | 28 | 182，446 58 | 2.36 | 796.71 |  |  |
| Other trackmen | 1，583 | 501， 004 | 316 | 10 | 49 | 987，547．61 | 1.97 | 623.85 | 3 | 3 |
| Switchmen，flagmen and watchmen．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 400 | 133，108 | 333 | 12 | 32 | $275,004.07$ | 2.06 | 687.51 | 2 |  |
| Telegraph operators and dispatchers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 71 | 25，429 | 358 | 9 | 7 | 66，525． 12 | 2.62 | 937.02 |  |  |
| Employes，account floating equipment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 498 | 108，396 | 218 | 9 | 147 | 289，318．30 | 2.66 | 580.96 |  |  |
| All other employes and laborers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，484 | 499， 057 | 336 | 10 | 29 | 1，075，493．21 | 2.16 | 724.73 | 30 | $\tau$ |
| Total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8，780 | 2，794，751 | 318 | 10 | 47 | \＄6，936，481．20 | \＄2．17 | \＄790．08 | 215 | 15 |

# CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30，1914．－（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 Company．Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey－234．37．

| CLASSIFICATION． |  |  |  | 낭 <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conductors | 98 | ＊ | ＊ | 10 | ＊ | \＄153，245．07 | ＊ | \＄1，563．73 | 3 | 1 |
| Brakemen | 256 | ＊ | ＊ | 10 | ＊ | 219，494．27 |  | 857.40 |  |  |
| Engineers | 191 | ＊ | ＊ | 10 |  | 322，062．95 |  | 1，686．19 | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Firemen | 199 | ＊ | ＊ | 10 | ＊ | 201，132．10 | ＊ | 1，010．71 | 4 |  |
| Switchmen | 23 | 7，502 | 326 | 12 | 39 | 15，369．15 | \＄2．05 | 668.22 | 6 | 3 |
| Flagmen | 228 | 83，376 | 365 | 10 | ．．．．．．．．． | 102，893．69 | 1.24 | 451.29 | 8 | 4 |
| Engine wipers， | 54 | 20，357 | 377 | 10 |  | 83， 873.34 | 1.66 | 627.28 | 6 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Yardmen ．．．．．． | 245 | 71，610 | 292 | 10 | 73 | 258，433．40 | 3.61 | 1，054．83 | I | ．．．．．．． |
| Trackmen | 1，021 | ＊ | ＊ | 10 | ＊ | 440，779．77 | ＊ | 481.72 | 13 | 5 |
| Agents ．．．．．． | 108 | 36，918 | 342 | 10 | 23 | 94，619．33 | 2.56 | 876.10 | 1 | ．．． |
| Baggagemen | 87 | 30，008 | 345 | 11 | 20 | 71，830．96 | 2.40 | 825.64 | 2 | ．．．． |
| Clerks ．．．．．． | 282 | 91，941 | 326 | 10 | 39 | 220，370．86 | 2.40 | 781.46 |  | ．．． |
| Other depot men | 886 | 292，286 | 330 | 11 | 35 | $561,066.18$ | 1.92 | 638.26 | 15 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Machinists and helpers． | 222 | ＊ | ＊ | 10 | ＊ | 147，958．99 | ＊ | 666.48 | 6 | ．．．． |
| Blacksmiths and helpers． | 52 | 23， | ＊ | 10 | ＊ | 41，009．78 | ＊ | 788.65 | 1 | ．．． |
| Boilermakers and helpers． | 86 | 23，319 | 271 | 10 | 94 | 64，898．55 | 2.78 | 754.63 | 4 | ．．． |
| Carbuilders and repairers． | 724 | 201，439 | 278 | 10 | 87 | 461，336．05 | 2.29 | 637.20 | 8 | ． |
| Carpenters and bridgebuilders | 189 | ＊ | ＊ | 10 | $*$ | 149，325．79 | ＊ | 790.08 | 8 |  |
| Telegraph operators ．．．． | 22 | 7，602 | 345 | 9 | 20 | 25， 427.79 | 3.22 | 1，110．35 | ．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| Division Superintendent＇s offic | 25 | 8，225 | 329 | 10 | 36 | 28，739．01 | 3.50 | 1，149．56 |  |  |
| Supply department ． | 71 | 23，882 | 336 | 10 | 29 | 44，844．59 | 1.88 | 631.61 |  |  |
| Other Employes ．．． | 1，858 | ＊ | ＊ | 10 | ＊ | 1，310，694．57 | ， | 705.48 | 18 | 2 |
| Total | 6，927 | 898，465 | 316 | 10 | 49 | \＄4，969，406．19 | \＄2．21 | \＄717．40 | 107 | 15 |

[^3]CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914.-(Continued).
Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

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

Number of Persons Employed，Number of Hours on Duty per Day，Total Amount Paid in Wages，Average Daily Wage Rates，and Annual Earnings．
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company．Number of Miles of Road in．New Jersey－129．32．

| CLASSIFICATION． |  |  | 항 <br> 啇苞 <br> 云吴品 <br> 㽞留 <br> 誩会言 <br> 良月日 | 낭 <br>  <br> 安完安男品 |  |  |  | 若宸 ＂留范汱品家部E《불 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conductors | S1 | 27，549 | 340 | 10 | 25 | \＄108，224．77 | \＄3．93 | \＄1，336．11 | 1 | 1 |
| Brakemen | 197 | 48，522 | 246 | 10 | 119 | 169，716．05 | 3.50 | 861.50 | 7 | 4 |
| Engineers | 162 | 48，225 | 298 | 10 | 67 | 224， 695.11 | 4.65 | 1，387．00 |  |  |
| Firemen ． | 174 | 48，828 | 274 | 10 | 91 | 143，502．55 | 2.94 | 806.19 | 1 | 1 |
| Switchmen，flagmen and | 144 | 48，738 | 338 | 10 | 27 | 93，309．90 | 1.92 | 647.98 |  |  |
| Engine housemen | 80 98 | 30，234 | 378 | 10 |  | 60，803．23 | 2.01 | 760.04 |  |  |
| Yardmen | 93 373 | 32,236 112,071 | 346 300 | 10 10 | ${ }_{65}^{19}$ | $7,730.93$ $205,805.42$ | 2.41 1.84 | 835.82 551.77 | 2 | $\cdots{ }^{+\cdots}$ |
| Agents and assistart agents | 56 | 20，172 | 360 | 10 | 5 | 48， 942.32 | － 2.48 | ${ }^{573.97}$ |  | 2 |
| Baggagemen，clerks and other depot | 396 | 114，575 | 289 | 19 | 76 | 225，620．91 | 1.97 | 569.75 |  |  |
| Machinists and helpers | 22 | 7，763 | 353 | 19 | 12 | 20，440．34 | 2.63 | 923.10 |  |  |
| Blacksmiths and helpers ． <br> Bollermakers and helpers． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carbuilders and repairers | 273 | 88，239 | 323 | 10 | 42 | 185，363．35 | 2.10 | 6x̦．93 |  |  |
| Carpenters and bridgebuilders |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| And other shopmen ．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction gangs ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 444 | 125，892 | 253 | ${ }_{8}^{10}$ |  | $279,891.54$ | 1.28 | 630.39 |  |  |
| Telegraph operators and dispatchers Other employes | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 384 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,152 105,243 | 362 274 | －88 | 3 91 | $11,412.07$ $266,527.22$ | ${ }_{2.53}^{1.85}$ | 671.30 694.08 |  |  |
| Total | 2，900 | 864，439 | 298 | 9.9 | 67 | \＄2，121，988．71 | \＄2．45 | \＄731．72 | 11 | 8 |

## CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30，1914．－（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． |  |  | 항 <br> ． <br> 会 <br>  <br> $\circ{ }_{8}^{\circ}$ <br> 密䀂育 <br> 学目 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conductors | 59 | 21，890 | 371 | 10 |  | \＄76，749．71 | \＄3．51 | \＄1，300．84 |  |  |
| Brakemen | 160 | 54，452 | 340 | 10 | 25 | 129，538．38 | 2.38 | 809.61 |  |  |
| Engineers | \＄2 | 37，619 | 336 | 10 | 29 | 126，206．05 | 4.58 | 1，539．91 |  |  |
| Firemen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | \＄7 | 27，517 | 316 | 10 | 49 | 79，826．25 | 2.90 | 917.54 |  |  |
| Switchmen，flagmen，engine wipers and yardmen．．．． | 48 | 14，552 | 303 | 12 | 62 | 18，255．99 | 1.25 | 379.71 | ．．．．．．．． |  |
| Trackmen $\ldots$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 189 | 86，672 | 458 | 12 |  | 129，602．66 | 1.50 | 685.73 | ．．．．．．．．． | ． |
| Agents and assistant agents．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Baggagemen，clerks and other depot men． $\qquad$ | 57 73 | 30,945 25,092 | 367 343 | 12 12 | 22 | 44，943．96 $41,356.83$ | 2.15 1.65 | 788.49 566.12 |  |  |
| Baggagemen，clerks and other depot men Machinists and helpers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．） | 73 | 25，092 | 343 | 12 | 22 | 41，326．83 | 1.65 | 566.12 |  |  |
| Biacksmiths and helpers． <br> Boilermakers and helpers． | 54 | 15，818 | 293 | 10 | 72 | 47，008．1E | 2.97 | 870.52 | ．．．．．．．．． | $\ldots \ldots$ |
| Carbullders and repairers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \} | 83 | 25，372 | 306 | 10 | 59 | 55，873．44 | 2.20 | 673.17 |  |  |
| Carpenters and bridgebuilders．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 69 | 22，959 | 333 | 10 | 32 | 39，311．07 | 171 | 569.73 |  |  |
| Division Superintendent＇s office．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 27 | 11，247 | ${ }_{416}$ | 10 |  | 30，476．57 | 2.71 | 1，128．76 | ……．．． |  |
| Supply department and other employes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 630 | 191，596 | 304 | 12 | 61 | 394，539．34 | 2.06 | 626.25 | ．．．．．．．． |  |
| Total | 1，618 | 545，731 | 337 | 10.7 | 28 | \＄1，213， 628.50 | \＄2．23 | \＄750．08 |  |  |

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914.-(Continued).
Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, TotaI 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.


[^4]
## CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30，1914．－（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． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conductors | 24 | 8，879 | 370 | 10 |  | \＄37，667．09 | \＄4．24 | \＄1， 569.46 |  |  |
| Brakemen | 81 | 24，570 | 303 | 10 | 62 | 71，991．25 | 2.93 | 11，888．78 | 20 | 1 |
| Engineers | 32 | 10，180 | 318 | 10 | 47 | 51，657．90 | 5.08 | 1，614．31 | ．．．． | ．－ |
| Firemen | 36 | 10，339 | 287 | 10 | 78 | 33，497．52 | 3.24 | 930.49 | ．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Trackmen | 60 | 28，920 | 482 | 10 |  | 56，390．27 | 1.95 | 339.84 | 2 | ．．．．．．．． |
| Agents ．．．．．．． | 14 | 4，871 | 348 | 10 | 17 | 9，056．31 | 1.86 | 646.88 | ． | ．．．．．．．． |
| Other depot men | 8 | 2，920 | 365 | 10 | ． | 3，445．60 | 1.18 | 430.70 | ．．．．．．．． | ． |
| Machinists and helpers．．．．．．．． | 2 | ． 630 | 315 | 10 | 50 | 1，890．00 | 3.00 | 945.00 | ．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Carpenters and bridgebuilders | 6 | 1，878 | 313 | 10 | 52 | 5，060．80 | 2.70 | 843.47 | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Telegraph operators ．．．．．．．．． | 20 | 7，300 | 365 | 10 |  | 17，301．00 | 2.37 | 865.05 |  |  |
| Other employes． | 73 | 22，849 | 313 | 10 | 52 | 49，353．84 | 2.16 | 676.08 |  | ． |
| Total | 356 | 123，336 | 346 | 10 | 19 | \＄337， 311.58 | \＄2．74 | \＄947．50 | 22 | 1 |

## CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30，1914．－（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 Company．Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey－108．20．

| CLASSIFICATION． |  |  |  |  | 븡 <br>  |  | 范 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conductors |  | 3 | 969 | 323 | 11 | 42 | \＄3，844．82 | $\$ 3.97$ | \＄1，281．27 |  |  |
| Brakemen |  | 8 | 2，042 | 255 | 11 | 110 | 5，819．94 | 2.85 | 71，281．27 | 3 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Engineers |  | 3 | 940 | 313 | 11 | 52 | 4，550．32 | 4.84 | 1，516．77 | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| Firemen ．．．． |  | 3 | 946 | 315 | 11 | 50 | 2，827．81 | 2.99 | 942.60 | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Engine wipers，etc |  | 4 | 590 | 147 | 12 | 218 | － 971.93 | 1.65 | 242.98 | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Yardmen ．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 | 365 | 365 | 10 | 140 | 900.00 | 2.47 | 900.00 | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Trackmen |  | 32 | 7，201 | 225 | 10 | 140 | 12，730．19 | 1.77 | 397.82 | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Agents ．．．．．．．． |  | 2 | 736 | 368 | 10 |  | 1，412．50 | 1.92 | 706.25 | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Assistant agents |  | 2 | 306 | 158 | 10 | 212 | 350.00 | 1.14 | 175.00 | ．．．．．．．． | ． |
| Clerks |  | 1. | 365 | 365 | 10 |  | 480.00 | 1.31 | 480.00 |  | ．．．．．．．． |
| Carbuilders and repairers |  | 1 | 297 | 297 | 10 | 68 | 533.54 | 1.80 | 533.54 | ．．．．．．．． | ． |
| Telegraph operators ．．．．．．．． |  | 1 | 365 | 365 | 10 |  | 600.00 | 1.64 | 600.00 |  | ．．．．．．．． |
| Other employes ．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 13 | 1，997 | 153 | 10 | 212 | 3，642．05 | 1.83 | 280.16 |  | ．．．．．．．． |
| Total |  | 74 | 17，119 | 231 | 11 | 134 | \＄38，663．10 | \＄2．26 | \＄522．47 | 3 | ．．．．．．．．． |

## CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30，1914．－（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．

| CLASSIEICATION． |  |  | ㅎㅎ恄品 틍安定：领会别空育安品品 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conductors | 3 | 852 | 284 | 9 | 81 | \＄2，553．22 | \＄3．00 | \＄851．07 |  |  |
| Brakemen | 4 | 1，006 | 251 | 9 | 114 | 2，411．55 | 2.40 | 602.89 |  | ．．． |
| Engineers | 3 | 879 | 293 | 9 | 72 | 3，183．71 | 3.62 | 1，061．24 | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Firemen． | 3 | 879 | 293 | 9 | 72 | 1，932．82 | 2.20 | 644.27 | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．． |
| Flagmen ．．．．．．． | 1 | 243 | 243 | 9 | 139 | 1 305.49 | ${ }_{1} 1.26$ | 305.49 | …．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Engine wipers， | 3 | 730 6,720 | 243 | 9 | 122 | 1，363．36 | 1.87 | 454.45 | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Trackmen ．．．．．． | 25 | 6，720 | 269 | 9 | 96 | 12， 315.00 | 1.83 | 492.60 |  |  |
| Agents ．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 1，307 | 251 | 9 | 104 | 2，689．13 | ${ }_{2}^{2.06}$ | 537.82 |  |  |
| Assistant agents | 5 | 1，267 | 253 | 9 | 112 | 2，634．71 | 2.08 | 526.94 | ．．．．．．．． |  |
| Baggagemen ．．．． | 1 | ${ }^{339}$ | 339 | 9 | ${ }_{107}^{26}$ | 240．83 | 2.19 | 740.83 |  | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Clerks ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 774 316 | 258 316 | 7 | 107 49 | 2，054．52 | 2.65 3 3 | 684.84 |  |  |
| Blacksmiths and helpers | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 186 703 | 316 234 | 9 | 1314 | 1，066．24 | 3.08 1.52 | 974.84 355.41 |  |  |
| Total | 60 | 16，015 | 267 | 8.8 | 98 | \＄34，225．42 | \＄2．14 | \＄570．42 |  |  |

## CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30，1914．－（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． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conductors | 4 | 1，208 | 302 | 12 | 63 | \＄3，501．00 | \＄2．90 | \＄875．25 |  |  |
| Brakemen | 8 | 2，760 | 345 | 12 | 20 | 6，769．00 | 2.45 | 846.12 | ．．．．． | ．．．． |
| Engineers | 4 | 1，248 | 312 | 12 | 53 | 4，860．00 | 3.89 | 1，215．00 | ． | ．．．．．．．． |
| Firemen． | 4 | 1，230 | 307 | 12 | 58 | 3，021．00 | 2.46 | 755.25 | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Trackmen | 52 | 7，610 | 146 | 10 | 219 | 14，324．00 | 1.89 | 275.46 | 1 | ．．．．．．．． |
| Agents | 8 | 2，375 | 297 | 10 | 68 | 5，200．00 | 2.19 | 650.00 | ．．．．．．．．． | ．$. . .1 . .$. |
| Clerks | 9 | 2，803 | 311 | 8 | 54 | 6，013．00 | 2.15 | 668.11 | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Other depot men | 9 | 2，870 | 319 | 10 | 46 | 5，034．00 | 1.75 | 559.33 | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Machinists and helpers | 3 | 922 | 307 | 10 | 58 | 3，085．00 | 3.35 | 1，028．33 | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．． |
| Carbuilders and repairers | 4 | 886 | 221 | 10 | 144 | 2，061．00 | 2.33 | 515．25 | ．．．．．．．．． | ． |
| Telegraph operators ．．．．． | 1 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 65 | 1，200．00 | 4.00 | 1，200．00 | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| Other employes ．．．．． | 16 | 4，805 | 300 | 10 | 65 | 10，907．00 | 2.27 | 1，681．69 | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．． |
| Total | 122 | 29，017 | 238 | 10.6 | 127 | \＄65，975．00 | \＄2．27 | \＄540．78 | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |

## CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914.-(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.

-

# Retail Prices of Food Supplies in New Jersey. 

## Retail Prices of a Selected List of Food Supplies, Reported Each Year by Representative Dealers in the Principal Centers of Population Throughout the State. Prices Quoted are those that Prevalied During the Month of June, 1914.

The presentation which follows is intended to show the retail prices of a bill of food supplies which was drawn with the intent that it should include such only as are in general use and for which there is the greatest and most constant demand. The qualities of articles, where there are more than one, are neither the highest, which can be afforded only by the wealthy, nor the lowest, which must of necessity be satisfactory to the poor: but rather the grades used by the vast majority of families whose circumstances are between these two extremes.

Although the advancing cost of living has claimed the most serious attention of governments and peoples for years back, the almost continuous series of investigations under governmental and private auspices in practically every State of the Union, and also in all the principal nations of Europe, have thus far failed to trace the same to any concrete cause or causes of a remediable character. The only undisputable fact relative to the subject is that the cost of food supplies and of practically all other indispensable requirements of life under established standard conditions has been climbing steadily upward year after year. The remedies urged or suggested are, of course, very numerous and each of a character which varies according to the theory held by its advocate regarding the origin of the trouble.

For several years after the upward tendency of food prices had forced itself into general notice, the impression prevailed that only our own country was affected by the movement, and that elsewhere throughout the world conditions in this respect were normal and satisfactory. That such was far from being the case, however, was shown by an investigation of food prices in
the principal nations of Europe made by this Bureat in 1910, the results of which were published in the report of that year. It was found that throughout the nations of Continental Europe and in Great Britain, the prices of food-particularly meats of equal quality-were generally higher than in the United States. An American Consul in one of the larger towns of Germany, who very kindly assisted the Bureat in its investigation, said, in reference to the subject of prices: "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 for everything, except milk and vegetables. which are cheaper only because of the labor of women on the farms. High price conditions here are met by certain self denials and by the economies of German housekeepers, who, in an ordinary household, would be almost able to live well on the waste of many American families."

That the Constul's statement regarding workmien's incomes in Germany as compared with Americans in the same lines, was well within the truth may be seen by the comparison on the table below:

[^5]| Occupations. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The comparison presented on the table above will serve to illustrate the difference in the earnings of American and European workmen fully as well as could be done if the list were extended so as to include all occupations; the same overwhelming difference in favor of the American exists in all branches of labor. Practically the same may be said regarding the earnings of labor in Great Britain; while they are higher than in the continental countries, they are still so far below the American standards that the Consul's comment quoted above may be said to apply to Great Britain with as much aptness as it does to Germany.

In this brief reference to prices abroad, the purpose is to show that the increasing cost of living, instead of being an exclusively American phenomenon, is being experienced in all parts of the civilized world, and also to suggest that by reason of much higher wages the strain on family and individual resources caused thereby is felt less severely here than elsewhere.

Recognizing the reciprocal relation of incomes and prices and the futility of any attempt to pass judgment on the fairness and sufficiency of one without also considering the other, the Bureau has reported annually for the past sixteen years both the retail prices of table supplies and the wages and earnings of the upwards of 400,000 persons employed in manufacturing industry and transportation. Enough light is thrown on both these fundamental elements of the great economic problem of income and necessary expenditure to furnish a working basis for the investigation of economic conditions as these are affected by such changes as may occur in one or the other from year to year.

To insure the utmost possible uniformity of conditions one year with another, the individual reports which form the basis of this compilation are made each year by the same dealers, and the prices quoted by all are those that prevailed during the month of June each year. The fairest possible conditions for comparison are thus assured and the most minute changes in prices of goods are clearly shown.

This year's presentation of prices consists of three tables arranged according to the usual forms, Table No. I giving the aggregate cost of the entire bill of goods by localities; No. 2 giving the prices which prevailed in different localities throughout the State for each particular article in standard quantities, the prices for 1914 being placed in comparison with those of 1913.; and No. 3, which is the same in form as No. 2, except that the comparison is between the prices of 1898 and 1914, which will show the changes that have taken place during a period of sixteen years.

The test bill of goods used in the inquiry each year consists of fifty articles, including, it is believed, practically all the standard varieties of food supplies used by families of average means. None of the "fancy groceries," for which very high prices are charged, appear in the list, but the quality of each article, where not otherwise specified, is that which is regarded in the trade as
the best. Whether in fact they really are so in every case, that is to say-the highest quality on the market, or only the highest which the dealer reporting has in stock, is a question that he alone can determine. Some few variations in prices quoted by different dealers for articles supposed to be alike in every respect may be accounted for in this way. However, the accuracy of the average price of each article which is calculated from the figures quoted in sixty separate price lists furnished by dealers in as many localities, is very slightly, if at all, affected by the few errors of this character that may occur.

Table No. I is so arranged as to show the relative costliness of the entire bill of goods in the various places throughout the State represented in the inquiry; the locality showing the lowest cost appearing first on the table and others following in the order of increase, the highest being, as a matter of course, at the end.

Sixty-six cities, towns and villages, representing all parts of the State, are represented on this table, and the prices quoted for the bill of goods ranges from \$11,595 at Califon, Hunterdon County, to 17,507 at Rutherford, Bergen County. Five places report prices ranging from over $\$ 12.00$ to under $\$ 13.00$ for the entire bill; fifteen report a range of prices from over $\$ 13.00$ to under $\$ 14.00$; twenty-one report prices between over $\$ 14.00$ and under $\$ 15.00$; sixteen report a range of prices from over $\$ 15.00$ to under $\$ 16.00$; six report prices from over $\$ 16.00$ to under $\$ 17.00$, and two report prices over \$17.00, but both are mucli below \$18.00. The average price of the bill of goods for the entire State is shown by the table to be \$14.6or.

In I9I3 the average price for the same bill of goods throughout the entire State was $\$ 13.632$. The increase in the cost of the bill of goods that has taken place during the twelve months between June, 1913 , and June, I9r4, is therefore 96.6 cents, or a small fraction more than 7 per cent. This increase is almost entirely due to a rather large advance in the prices quoted for both old and new potatoes in 1914 as compared with 1913. The increases in the prices of these goods was 73.2 cents for new and i9 cents for old per bushel, making together 92.2 cents, or within 4.7 cents of equaling the total increase in the cost of the entire bill as shown by the table for the year.

An examination of the table will show that with a few exceptions, prices are lowest in the smaller country towns and highest in the large cities and their suburbs, notwithstanding the fact that in these access to the wholesale markets and sources of supply is easier and much less expensive, so far as freight charges are concerned, than in the comparatively remote districts to which freight charges are higher because of the greater distances. The higher rents, wages of help, delivery and other necessary charges, probably much more than offset the advantages of proximity to the market which the city dealers enjoy. Then, too, city grocers and butchers as a rule handle only the lines of goods which are customarily included under these designations, while in country stores many other lines of merchandise are included in the stock besides groceries and meats, all of which contribute something toward making the business profitable.

Table No. 2 shows the average prices throughout the State for each of the articles included in the bill of supplies; a comparison is made of these averages with those of 1913, and such increases and decreases as appear in the prices of 1914 are given in percentages.

Of the fifty articles appearing on the list for both years, nineteen show slight fractional decreases; thirty show decreases that with a few exceptions are also very slight, and one article-the bread loaf-is the same for all the years covered by these annual records, although the cost of flour per barrel has, during that time, advanced 26.54 per cent.

With the exception of new and old white potatoes, the articles included in the bill which show the greatest increase are smoked beef and fresh pork, which are, respectively, 6.5 and 1.2 cents per pound higher in I9r4 than in 1913. Prunes and raisins also show a considerable advance. All the other items show decreases and increases of less than one cent per standard basis of quantities as set forth in the table. The aggregate cost of the bill of goods in 1913 was $\$ 13.632$ against $\$ 14.601$ in 1914. The increase is 96.9 cents, of which 91.2 cents was made up of the advance in the cost of old and new white potatoes, leaving only 5.7 cents to represent the increase in all the other articles on the bill.

Table No. 3 is the same in form as Table No. 2, excepting only that the prices compared are those of 1898 and i914. In regard to flour, first and second qualities, the basis of quantity is changed
from twenty-five pound bags to barrels. Seven of the articles in the 1914 list are excluded from the comparison because they were not in the 1898 bill; this was done so as to make the lists of both years absolutely alike for the purpose of comparison.

In 1898 , the aggregate cost of the forty-three articles included in the bill was $\$ 16.90$ and in 1914, $\$ 21.646$. The increase during the intervening sixteen years was $\$ 4.745$, or 28.07 per cent., which wotld average $I 3 / 4$ per cent. per year. Of the forty-three articles for which prices are quoted, five show decreases and thirty-eight increases. The decreases occurred in sugar and the three varieties of tea-black, green and mixed, and tomatoes by the can. The best grade of flour has increased 26.54 per cent., and the second grade 31.48 per cent. The percentages of increase in all varieties and cuts of meats are very large, ranging as they do from 102.48 per cent. for bacon, downward to 34.04 per cent. for breast of mutton. Shoulder (pork) has increased 91.67 per cent.; fresh pork, 91.07 per cent.; salt pork, 87.37 per cent., and ham, 72.27 per cent. The various cuts of beef show advances ranging from roast rib, 4 T .03 per cent. to corned beef (brisket), 76.00 per cent.

The following table shows a comparison of the purchasing power in pounds of $\$ 1.00$ in 1898 and in 1914, as applied to a few of the principal staple articles of food supplies, flour, meats, lard and butter, for which prices per pound are quoted on Table No. 3.

| ARTICLES. | Number of Pounds $\$ 1.00$ Would Buy in |  | Loss of Purchasing Power In 16 Years. <br> Pounds. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1808. | 1914. |  |
| Wheat flour, flirst grade..................... | 38.0 | 29.0 | 8.0 |
| Wheat flour, second grade................. | 14.8 | 34.1 | 10.7 |
| Beef, rlb roast................................. | 6.4 | 4.5 | 1.9 |
| Beef, chuck roast.. | 8.5 | 5.4 | 3.1 |
| Beef, steak (sirloin) .......................... | 5.3 | 8.6 | 1.7 |
| Beef, stealk (round)........................... | 6.6 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Beef, corned (brisket)......................... | 18.3 | 7.6 | 5.7 |
| Beef, corned (round)......................... | 8.3 | 4.7 | 3.6 |
| Beef (smoked) ................................ | 4.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
|  | 8.9 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Porks (salt) . | 10.5 | 5. 6 | 4.9 |
|  | 8.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Ham . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8.4 | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| Shoulder . ..................................... | 11.9 | 6.2 | 5.7 |
| Mutton, leg .................................... | 6.9 | 4.8 | 2.1 |
| Mutton, breast | 10.6 | 7.9 | 2.7 |
| Butter, first quallity... | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.7 |
| Butter, second quallty. | 5.9 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| Lard ..................... | 11.0 | 6.5 | 4.5 |

The above table shows in a perfectly clear manner and form the actual shrinkage in the quantities of these several varieties of food supplies which $\$ 1.00$ would buy in 1914 as compared with its purchasing power in 1898, and the exhibit in the case of the comparatively few articles appearing on this table is such as to fully justify the claim that the growth of income does not keep pace with the steadily diminishing purchasing power of the dollar during the past sixteen years. Other food articles appearing on the bill have shown an alternation of increase and decrease from year to year, the decreases, however, rarely offsetting previous increases, but meats have advanced steadily without interruption, the prices of 1914 being the highest thus far recorded.

In 1898, \$1.00 would buy 38.0 pounds of wheat flour of the first quality, and in I914 the dollar wotuld buy only 29.0 pounds, a clear loss to the family larder of 9 pounds. Of the second quality of wheat flour \$1.00 would pay for 44.9 pounds in 1898 , and only 34 . 1 pounds in 1914; a loss of 10.7 pounds is here shown. Even greater proportionate advances in meat prices are shown by the table. For instance, $\$ 1.00$ would buy 13.8 pounds of corned beef (brisket) in 1898, and in 1914 it would pay for only 7.6 pounds, a clear loss of 5.7 pounds in the latter as compared with the earlier year. One dollar would buy 4.2 pounds and 4.9 pounds more in 1898 of fresh pork and salt pork, respectively, than it would in 1914. Of bacon, \$1.00 would pay for 8.3 pounds in 1898 , and only 4.I pounds in 1914. The shrinkage in quantity in this instance is 4.2 pounds, or a small fraction more than one-half. Any further analysis of this comparison table seems uncalled for, as the figures themselves convey a full and clear exposition of the increase in the cost of food supplies which amply justifies the widely prevailing anxiety among the people as to the causes of the upward movement on the one hand and the height to which it may ascend on the other.

In connection with these tables bearing on the increase in the cost of food supplies from 1898 to I9I4, which is shown to have been 28.07 per cent., it is interesting to note that during the same time average earnings in factory and workshop industries - $\$ 434.02$ in 1898, and $\$ 572.45$ in 1914-had increased 31.5 per: cent., leaving in the race between prices and earnings, a balance for the sixteen years of 3.43 per cent. in favor of the latter.
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.
Total cost of
County. City or Town. Entire Bill
Hunterdon Callion ..... $\$ 11.595$
Essex Montclair ..... 12.137
Monmouth Marlboro ..... 12.420
Morrls Flanders ..... 12.562
Camden Camden ..... 12.590
Hunterdon High Bridge ..... 12.919
Hudson . ..................................Jersey Clty ..... 18.222
Huadson Harrison ..... 13.303
Warren Blairstown ..... 13.350
Morrls Middle Valley ..... 13.850
Sussex Stlllwater ..... 13.617
Hudson Hoboken ..... 13.696
Gloucester Clayton ..... 13.701
Cumberland Bridgeton ..... 13.729
Warren Phillipsburg ..... 13.730
Sussex Swartswood ..... 13.780
Union .......................................Ellzabeth ..... 13.810
Warren Marksboro ..... 13.913
Ocean Lakehurst ..... 13.920
Essex Orange ..... 13.966
Warren Oxford ..... 13.998
Monmouth Matawan ..... 14.075
Warren Port Colden ..... 14.130
Hunterdon .New Germantown ..... 14.145
Monmouth Allentown ..... 14.219
Warren Allamuchy ..... 14.392
Atlantic Mays Landing ..... 14.441
Sussex Newton ..... 14.451
Sussex Monroo ..... 14.477
Hunterdon Flemington ..... 14.511
Monmouth Allenwood ..... 14.561
Morris . ...................................German Valley ..... 14.657
Monmouth ..... 14.670
Freehold
Cape May ..... 14.690
Cape May
Warren ..... 14.722
Belvidere
Morrls ..... 14.765
Passaic ..... 14.840
Morris ..... 14.920
Chester
Ocean ..... 14.956
Manahawkin
Morris ..... 14.961
Ocean ..... 14.965
Burlington ..... 14.985
Essex ..... 15,000
Salem ..... 15.090
Middlesex ..... 15.098
Burlington ..... 15.145
Hunterdon ..... 15.150
Warren ..... 15.170
Monmouth ..... 15.241
Mercer ..... 15.460
Mercer ..... 15.470

## COS' OF LIVING IN NEW JERSEY.

TABLE No. 1.-(Continued).


TABLE No. 2.
Cost of Living in New Jersey-Comparison of Average Retail Prices, per Article, Month of June, for 1913 and 1914.

| ARTICLES. | $\begin{gathered} \text { BASIS } \\ \text { OF } \\ \text { QUANTITIES. } \end{gathered}$ | Average Retall Prices. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flour, wheat, first quallty,. | Bag (25 pounds)....... | \$0.883 | \$0.832 | $(-)$ | 001 |
| Flour, wheat, second quallity | Pag (25 pounds)....... | . 737 | . 733 | (-) | . 004 |
| Flour, prepared .............. | Pound . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 127 | . 123 | $(-)$ | . 004 |
| Oatmeal, loose ............... | Pound $\ldots$............. | . 044 | . 047 | (+) | . 003 |
| Oatmeal, package ............ | Pound (2 pounds).... | . 101 | . 107 | (+) | . 006 |
| Sugar, granulated ........... |  | . 052 | . 049 | $(-)$ | . 008 |
| Molasses, N. O................ | Gaillon $\quad$ Ge............. | . 601 | . 590 | $(-)$ | . 011 |
| Syrup ............................ | Gallon . ................ | . 471 | . 473 | $(+)$ | . 002 |
| Bread, large .................. | Loaf .................... | . 095 | . 092 | (-) | . 002 |
| Bread, small ................ | Loaf . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 050 | . 050 |  |  |
| Butter, first quality......... | Pound | . 364 | . 342 | (-) | . 022 |
| Butter, second quality...... | Pound | . 817 | . 298 | $(-)$ | . 024 |
| Lard . .......................... |  | . 153 | . 155 | (+) | . 002 |
| Hggs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | . 277 | . 253 | (-) | . 024 |
| Cheese, best ................... | Pound | .215 | 223 | (+) | . 008 |
| Cheese, medium ............. | Pound P................. | . 172 | . 174 | (+) | . 002 |
| Coffee, Rio ................... | Pound | . 247 | . 225 | (-) | . 022 |
| Coffee, Java. ................. | Pound | . 839 | . 343 | (+) | . 004 |
| Coffee, Maracaibo ........... | Pound | . 288 | . 280 | (-) | . 008 |
| Tea, black, first quallty.... | Pound | . 608 | . 597 | $(-)$ | . 011 |
| Tea, green, first quallty.... | Pound $\cdot$............... | . 600 | . 589 | $(-)$ | . 011 |
| Ten, mlxed, first quality... | Pound | . 566 | . 574 | (+) | . 008 |
| Potatoes, old .................. | Bushel | . 879 | 1.069 | (+) | . 190 |
| Potatoes, new ................ | Bushel . ............... | 1.107 | 1.889 | (+) | . 732 |
| Beef, ronst, rib.............. | Pound . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 216 | . 220 | (+) | . 004 |
| Beef, roast, chuck............ | Pound . | . 181 | . 186 | (+) | . 005 |
| Beef, steak, slrloin........... | Pound ................. | . 277 | . 280 | (+) | . 003 |
| Beef, steak, round........... | Pound | . 248 | . 252 | (+) | . 009 |
| Beef, corned, round.......... | Pound | . 204 | . 211 | (+) | . 007 |
| Beef., corned, brisket........ | Pound | . 130 | . 132 | (+) | . 002 |
| Beeff, smoked ................. | Found | . 349 | . 414 | (+) | . 065 |
| Pork, fresh .................... | Found | . 202 | . 214 | (+) | . 012 |
| Pork, salt .................... | Pound | . 1.77 | . 178 | $(+)$ | . 001 |
| Bacon ........................ | Pound . . . . . . . . . . | . 250 | . 245 | (-) | . 005 |
| Ham | Pound .............. | . 220 | . 205 | (-) | . 015 |
| Shoulder ....................... | Pound | . 160 | . 161 | (+) | . 001 |
| Mutton, leg .................. | Pound | . 199 | . 207 | (+) | . 008 |
| Mutton, breast $\ldots \ldots . . . . . .$. | Found | . 120 | .126 | (+) | . 006 |
| Mackerel, salt, No. 1........ | Pound | . 176 | . 193 | (+) | . 017 |
| Mackerel, salt, No. 2........ | Found | . 185 | . 145 | (+) | . 010 |
| Tomatoes | Can | .108 | . 096 | (-) | . 007 |
| Corn ..... | Can . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 108 | . 112 | (+) | . 004 |
| Sucentash ..................... | Can .................... | . 119 | . 120 | (+) | . 001 |
| Rice ......................... | Pound | . 089 | . 087 | (-) | . 002 |
| Prunes, first quallty......... | Peund | . 125 | . 146 | (+) | . 021 |
| Prunes, second quallty..... | Pound ................. | . 095 | . 115 | (+) | . 020 |
| Raisins, seeded ............... | Pound . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 095 | . 115 | (+) | . 020 |
| Vinegar ....................... | Gnillon . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 237 | . 232 | (-) | . 005 |
| Soap, common .............. | Cake ................... | . 048 | . 048 |  |  |
| Kerosene ofl .................. | Gallon ................. | . 118 | . 109 | (-) | . 009 |
| Totals ................. |  | \$13.682 | \$14,601 | (+) | \$0.969 |

TABLE No. 3.

## Cost of Living in New Jersey-Comparison of Average Retail Prices, Month of June, for 1898 and 1914.

| ARTICLDS. | $\begin{gathered} \text { BASIS } \\ \text { OF } \\ \text { QUANTITIES. } \end{gathered}$ | Prlces. <br> Average Retall |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flour, wheat, first quallty.. | Barrel | \$5.154 | \$6.522 | (+) $\$ 1.368$ | 26.54 |
| Flour, wheat, second quality | Barrel | 4.37) | 5.746 | $(+) 1.376$ | 31.48 |
| Oatmeal, loose ............... | Pound | . 044 | . 047 | (+) . 003 | 6.82 |
| Oatmeal, package ............ | Pound (2 pounds). | ,106 | . 107 | (+) . 001 |  |
| Sugar, granulated ............ | Pound .............. | . 059 | . 049 | $(-) .010$ | 16.95 |
| Molasses, N. O............... | Gallon | .479 .401 | . 599 | $(+) .111$ | 23.17 17.95 |
| Butter, first quailty......... | Pound | . 219 | . 342 | (+) $\quad .123$ | 56.16 |
| Butter, second quallty....... | Pound | . 169 | . 293 | (+) . 124 | 73.37 |
| Lard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Pound | . 091 | . 155 | (+) . 064 | 70.33 |
| Cheese, best ................... | Pound | . 141 | . 223 | (+) . 082 | 58.15 |
| Cheese, medium ............ | Pound | . 110 | . 174 | (+) . 064 | 58.18 |
| Coffee, Rio ................... | Pound | . 190 | . 225 | (+) . 085 | 18.42 |
| Coffee, Java ................. | Pound | . 320 | . 343 | (+) . 023 | 7.19 |
| Coffee, Maracaibo .......... | Pound | . 250 | . 280 | $(+) \quad .030$ | 12.00 |
| Tea, black, flrst quality.... | Pound | . 641 | . 597 | $(-) .044$ | 6.86 |
| Tea, green, first quality.... | Pound | . 627 | . 589 | $(-) .038$ | 6.06 |
| Ten, mixed, first quallty.... | Pound | . 587 | . 574 | $\Leftrightarrow$ ( $\rightarrow 013$ | 2.21 |
| Beef, roast, rlb............. | Pound | . 1156 | . 220 | (+) . 064 | 41.03 |
| Beef, roast, chuck........... | Found | . 118 | . 186 | $(+) \quad .068$ | 57.63 |
| Beef, steak, sirloin.......... | Pound | . 187 | . 280 | (+) . 093 | 49.73 |
| Beef, steak, round........... | Pound | . 152 | . 252 | $(+) \quad .100$ | 65.79 |
| Beef, corned, round......... | Pound | . 120 | . 211 | (+) . 091 | 75.88 |
| Beer, corned, brisket......... | Pound | . 075 | . 132 | (+) . 057 | 76.00 |
| Beef, smoked ................. | Pound | . 249 | . 414 | (+) . 165 | 66.26 |
| Pork, fresh . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Pound | . 112 | . 214 | (+) . 102 | 91.07 |
| Pork, salt ..................... | Pound | . 035 | . 178 | (+) . 088 | 87.37 |
| Bacon ........................ | Pound | . 121 | . 245 | (+) . 124 | 102.48 |
| Ham | Pound | . 119 | . 205 | (+) . 086 | 72.27 |
| Shoulder | Pouna | . 084 | . 161 | (+) . 077 | 91.67 |
| Mutton, leg .................. | Pound | . 145 | . 207 | (+) . 062 | 42.76 |
| Mutton, breast .............. | Pound | . 094 | . 126 | (+) . 032 | 34.04 |
| Mackerel, salt, No. 1........ | Pound | . 154 | . 193 | (+) . 089 | 25.32 |
| Mackerel, salt, No. 2........ | Pound | . 128 | . 145 | $(+) \quad .017$ | 13.28 |
| Tomatoes . $\quad$.................. | Can | . 109 | . 096 | $(-) .013$ | 11.93 |
| Corn | Can | . 101 | . 112 | (+) . 011 | 10.89 |
| Succotash | Can | . 116 | . 120 | (+) . 004 | 3.45 |
| Rice | Pound | . 082 | . 087 | (+) . 005 | 6.10 |
| Prunes, first quality ......... | Pound | . 102 | . 146 | (+) . 044 | 43.16 |
| Prunes, second quality...... | Pound | . 086 | . 115 | (+) . 029 | 33.72 |
| Raisins, seeded .............. | Pound | . 095 | . 115 | $(+) \quad .020$ | 21.05 |
| Soap, common ............... | Cake | . 043 | . 0109 | $\begin{array}{cc}(+) & .005 \\ (+) & .009\end{array}$ | 11.63 9.00 |
| Kerosene oll ................. | Galloh ........... | . 100 | . 109 | $(+) .009$ | 9.00 |
| Totals |  | \$16.901 | \$21.646 | (+) \$4.745 | 28.07 |

## The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey-Pack of 1913.

The magnitude of the canning industry of New Jersey, in comparison with the area under cultivation, is not surpassed elsewhere. The industry is an important and valuable aid to the agricultural interests of the State, in that it has created a profitable outlet for large quantities of a wide assortment of farm and garden produce which could not be so advantageously marketed in their natural forms. Wherever they are in operation, canneries have influenced the bringing of waste or idle land under cultivation, and the work incidental to the preparation and packing of vegetables and fruits affords an opportunity for a couple of months' employment each year for persons who would otherwise be idle.

The industry has also brought about the upgrowth of other important lines of trade, such as the manufacture of tin cans, glass jars and metal caps therefor, glass bottles and packing cases. These industries, situated for the most part in the large cities. have grown with the growth of the canneries, and now provide steady employment for many wage earners in the factories and workshops of the State.

Some of our largest canning establishments handle both vegetables and fruits and also manufacture the jars, cans and other material used in the trade, for which purpose there are specially equipped shops attached to the main plants, the employes of which work steadily throughout the year. All others work only during the canning season, which usually lasts from forty to sixty days.

New Jersey ranks sixth among the States of the Union in the value of its vegetable and fruit pack, although in the value of general agricultural products our rank is very low, being only thirty-fourth. The States leading New Jersey in the value of cannery products are, in the order named, California, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

The condition of the industry and the character and quantity of the pack in 1913 is shown in the series of tables which follow.

The first of these presents a general summary of the business organizations of the industry, showing the capital invested, number of persons employed, total amount paid in wages, number of days in active operation during the year, and the selling value of the entire pack. These details are given on Table No. I for each establishment separately, and also for all establishments engaged in the industry. Tables No. 2 and 3 show the varieties and quantities of fruits and vegetables that were included in the year's pack.

The following summary gives a comparison of the totals relating to the industry for 1912 and 1913. The increases and decreases are shown in absolute numbers and also by percentages.

Comparison of Financial Statements for the Year 1912-1913.

|  | Year. |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrense $(\rightarrow$ in 1918. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1912. | 1913. | Amount. |  | Cent, |
| Number of canning establishments......... | 40 | 45 | + 5 | $+$ | 12.5 |
| Capital fnvested ............................... | \$773,985 | \$1,055,449 | +\$281,404 | $+$ | 36.4 |
| Number of persons employed................ | 4,995 | 5,304 | + 309 | + | 6.2 |
| Total amount paid in wages.................. | \$450,890 | \$494,879 | + \$43,989 | + | 9.8 |
| Total selling value of products............. | \$2,528,220 | \$2,507,344 | - 820,876 |  | 0.8 |
| Aggregate number of days in operation.... Average yearly earnings of labor........... | 3,372 <br> $\$ 90.27$ | 3,166 $\$ 93.30$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { [ } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 6.1 3.1 |
| Average yearly earnings of labor............. | \$90.27 | \$93.30 |  | + |  |

The above table shows an increase of five canneries in $19 r_{3}$ as compared with 1912. The capital invested in 1913 was \$1,055,449 , and $\$ 773,985$ in 1912; the increase in 1913 was, therefore, $\$ 281,464$, or 36.4 per cent. This increase is due principally to the increase in the number of canneries and also to the enlargement of several of the old establishments. The numper of persons employed was 309 , or 6.2 per cent. greater in 1913 than it was in 1912. The total amount paid in wages shows an increase of $\$ 43,989$, or 9.8 per cent. in 1913 as compared with 1912, and the season's earnings of employes show an average increase of 3.4 per cent. for the same period.

The selling value of the season's pack shows a decrease of $\$ 20,876$, or 0.8 per cent. as compared with the season of 1912, and the aggregate number of days in operation shows a falling off of 206 days, or 6.1 per cent., which means that the increase
in the number of persons employed in 1913, as compared with 1912, was more than offset by the unusual briefness of the packing season of that year. Reducing the aggregate number of days in operation to averages, shows the packing season to have had an average duration of 70.3 days per establishment in 1913, while in 1912 the average length of the season was 84.3 days. Five of the items presented by this table show increases and two show decreases in 1913 as compared with 1912. On the whole, the figures indicate a satisfactory condition of prosperity in the industry.

Table No. I, which gives the character of management, capital invested, etc., shows that twenty-eight of the forty-five establishments are owned and managed by corporations and seventeen by partnerships or individual owners. The corporations have 409 stockholders and the privately managed establishments have 23 partners or sole owners. Four of the "office numbers" on this table have reference to reports containing data for two or more establishments owned by the same corporations but operated in different parts of the State. The total number of stockholders and partners is 432 .

The total capital invested in the industry, $\$ \mathrm{t}, 055,449$, averages $\$ 23,454$ per establishment, and of the 5,304 persons employed, 2,091 are males and 3,213 are females. The total amount paid in wages was $\$ 494,879$; the average per capita earnings of employes for the season was $\$ 93.30$, which averaged $\$ \mathrm{r} .33$ each for the 70.3 days employed. The number of days in operation, as reported by the 45 establishments, ranges from 18 to 300 . Several report continuous operation for from 90 to 300 days, but the average duration of the season was, as before stated, 70.3 days.

Table No. 2 shows the varieties and quantities of fruit included in the pack of 1913; the items are entered, as reported by the packers, in cans of the several standard capacities. The data is given separately on the table for each cannery, with the totals for all.

The following summary gives the fruit pack of 1913 in comparison with that of I912, showing the increases and decreases in absolute amounts and also by percentages. The contents of the several standard sizes of cans and jars are reduced to a common basis of pounds, so as to permit the comparison of products
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 1912 and 1913.

| ARTICLES. | Basls of Quantitles. | Quantities for the Year. |  | Increase (+) or Decrease $(\rightarrow$ ) in 1913. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1912. | 1918. | Amount. |  | Cent. |
| Blackberries | Pounds...... | 1,106,472 | 385,308 | - 721,164 |  | 65.1 |
| Pears ....... | Pounds...... | 4,288,680 | 449,724 | - 3,838,956 | - | 89.5 |
| Strawberries | Pounds...... | 1,013,568 | 369,600 | 643,968 |  | 63.5 |
| Apples ..... | Pounds...... | ........... | 42,996 | .............. |  | ..... |
| Cherries | Pounds..... | 7..... | 5,004 98,604 | \%............ |  |  |
| Pineapples | Pounds...... | 29,604 | 98,604 | + 09,000 | $+$ | 233.1 |
| Raspberries | Pounds...... | 59,868 | ........ |  |  | ..... |
| Blueberries | Pounds...... | 80,640 |  | -1......... |  | .... |
| Totals | Pounds...... | 6,578,882 | 1,351, 236 | - 5,227,596 | - | 79.5 |

Eight varieties of fruit are entered on the above table, of which only six appear in the pack of both years. Apples and cherries are absent from the pack of 1912, as are raspberries and blueberries from the pack of I9I3. The comparison is therefore limited to four articles-blackberries, pears, strawberries and pineapples, which appear in the pack of both years.

The figures show a surprising shrinkage in the fruit canning operations of 1913 as compared with 1912, the pack of which year totaled $6,578,832$, while that of 1913 is, only $1,351,236$ pounds; the decrease is $5,227,596$ pounds, or 79.5 per cent. The season was a very poor one for fruit, as shown by the fact that the quantity handled by New Jersey canneries was equal to less than one-quarter of what it was in the season of 1912. Only one article-pineapples-shows an increase, but although the quantity- 69,000 pounds-is large and the percentage still larger (233.1 per cent.) it contributes but very little toward offsetting the great shrinkage shown by the table. The greatest falling off was in the quantity of pears handled, which was 4,288 ,680 pounds in 1912 and only 449,724 pounds in 1913.

Table No. 3 shows the various kinds of vegetables and the quantities of each of them included in the pack of 1913. The report of each establishment is identified by "office numbers," which in four instances stand for two or more canneries located
in different places but owned by the same firm. The twelve lines of vegetables handled by the packers are entered on this table as they were reported in "dozens" of cans of standard capacity, and the contents of these are reduced to pounds for the purpose of simplifying the comparisons of the pack of 1913 with that of 1912, which is given on the following table. The increases and decreases are shown in absolute numbers and also by percentages.

Comparison of Vegetable Pack in 1912 and 1913.

| ARTICLES, | Basls of Quantities. | Quantities for the Year. |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease $(\rightarrow$ ) in 1918. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1912. | 1913. | Amount. | Per | Cent. |
| Tomatoes | Pounds...... | 47,257,224 | 57, 225,492 | + 9,968,268 |  | 21.1 |
| Peas | Pounds...... | 5,106,432 | 5, 435,400 | + 268,968 |  | 5.2 |
| Ltma beans | Pounds...... | 10,680,156 | 11,029,968 | + 349,812 | + |  |
| Pumpkins | Pounds...... | 1,576,884 | 1,257,468 | - 319,416 |  |  |
| Squash | Pounds...... | 1897, 852 | 2,219,484 | + 1,351,632 | $+$ | 150.5 |
| Rhubarb | Pounds...... | 718,680 | 610,200 | - 108,480 |  | 15.1 |
| Sweet potatoes | Pounds...... | 1,691,856 | 1,298,432 | - 398,424 |  | 23.6 |
| Beets ..... | Pounds...... | 852,672 | 949,356 | + 96,684 | $+$ | 11.8 |
| Asparagus | Pounds...... | .......... | 13,404 | .............. |  | ..... |
| String beans | Pounds...... |  | 33,600 |  |  |  |
| Tomato pulp | Pounds...... | 2,027,520 | 3,414,960 | $+1,387,440$ |  | 68.4 |
| Tomato puree | Pounds...... |  | 187,536 | ............. |  | ..... |
| Spinaeh Tomato.... | Pounds....... | 146,976 | .......... | .............. |  | ..... |
| Peppers | Pounds...... | 480,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | Pound | 71,507,052 | 83,700,300 | + 12,193,248 | $+$ | 17.1 |

The above table shows that three articles-asparagus, string beans and tomato puree, which formed part of the pack of 1913, were not included in that of I912, and also that three articlestomato catsup, spinach and green peppers, which appear in the list handled in 1912, were absent from the pack of 1913. Twelve distinct varieties of vegetables were handled both years, but for reasons explained above only nine can be compared, that being the number that were reported in the pack of both years.

In the matter of quantity, the tomato leads all others. The pack of I9I3 reached the impressive total of $57,225,492$ pounds, which is an increase over 1912 of. $9,968,268$ pounds, or 21.1 per cent. Lima beans, with $11,029,968$ pounds in 1913, comes next in importance as regards the quantity handled.

Of the nine varieties compared, six show increases and three decreases. The increases range from 3.3 per cent. for lima beans
to I50.5 per cent. for squash; the decreases vary in proportion from I5.I per cent. in rhubarb to 23.6 per cent. for sweet potatoes. The total vegetable pack of I912 was $83,700,300$ pounds, while that of 1912 is shown by the table to have been $71,509,052$ pounds. The pack of I9I3 is therefore greater than that of the next preceding year by $12,193,248$ pounds, or I7.I per cent. This very large increase in the vegetable pack much more than offsets the very considerable shrinkage in fruit, leaving a margin large enough to warrant the statement that the year's pack was, taking vegetables and fruit together, one of the most prosperous of recent years.

The canning industry is one of fundamental importance to the security and comfort of the entire world, in that through its processes perishable produce is preserved from decay and carried over for years without impairment of either flavor or nutritive qualities, thus providing a practically inexhaustible stock of food which is a guarantee against the occurrence of serious famines such as at one time were always possible in consequence of the failure of crops.

The distribution of canneries by counties is as follows: Atlantic, I; Burlington, I; Cape May, 5; Salem, I4; Cumberland, 14; Gloucester, 3; Hunterdon, I; Monmouth, 4, and Mercer, 3.

## 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 1913.

TABLE No． 1.

| Office Number． | Management． |  |  | Number of Persons Dmployed． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ij } \\ & \text { O } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㷙 } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | ．．．．．．．． | \＄1，900 | 6 | 22 | 28 | \＄712 | \＄7，077 | 28 |
| 2．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 |  | 10，000 | 64 | 75 | 139 | 11，788 | 113，392 | 77 |
| 3．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 3 | 10,000 5,000 | 20 | ${ }_{4}^{33}$ | 53 73 | \％200 | 5， 848 | 18 |
| 5．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | $\cdots \cdots$ | 13，000 | － $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ \hline 95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 105 | 200 | r $\begin{array}{r}4,000 \\ 17,411\end{array}$ | 24,000 98,000 | 50 150 |
| 6．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | ， | 15，000 | 70 | 120 | 190 | 5,000 | 66，000 | 90 |
| 7．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 4 | 6，500 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 1，784 | 12，605 | 40 |
| $8 . . . . . . . . . .$. | 1 |  | 5，000 | 15 | 35 | 50 | 2，016 | 17，632 | 51 |
| 9．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 |  | 35,000 | 85 | 180 | 265 | 35，000 | 233，000 | 150 |
| 10．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 3 | 50,000 | 117 | 85 | 202 | 28，239 | 99， 840 | 288 |
| 11．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 3 | 35，000 | 95 | 165 | 260 | 13，832 | 61，200 | 50 |
| 12．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdots{ }^{-1}$ | 12 | 60，078 | 22 | 80 | 102 | 14，000 | 140，618 | 40 |
| 13．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{2}$ | $\ldots .$. | 6，500 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 1，200 | 9，000 | 30 |
|  | 2 |  | 10，000 | 50 | 90 | 140 | 3，500 | 31，704 | 90 |
| 15．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 3 | 29，000 | 84 | 170 | 254 | 16，362 | 108，594 | 100 |
| 16．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | ， | 8，500 | ${ }_{25}^{26}$ | 45 | 71 | 4，415 | 33，002 | 68 |
| 17．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 4 | 15，000 | 25 | 65 | 90 | 5，000 | 28，000 | ${ }_{60} 8$ |
| ${ }_{19}^{18 . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~}$ | 1 | 7 | 1,000 40,685 | 50 | 15 150 | 17 200 | 1，000 | 91， 9 9，00 | 80 60 |
| 19．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 71 | 40,685 4,000 | 50 15 | 150 12 | 200 27 | 18，595 | 91， 393 | 60 |
| 20．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 4，000 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 2，500 | 4，450 | 60 39 |
| 21，．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 5 | 20，000 | 43 | 104 | 147 | 5，220 | 38，500 | 39 |
| 22. |  | 3 | 20，000 | 120 | 150 | 270 | 20，000 | 63，000 | 90 |
| $23 . . . . . . . . .$. |  | 42 | 5，200 | 17 | 65 | 82 | 4，304 | 20,000 | 70 |
| 24．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 55 | 5，900 | 18 | 31 | 49 | 2，730 | 12，000 | 30 |
| $25 . \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. |  | 3 | 387，600 | 350 | 200 | 550 | 164，600 | 496，600 | 75 |
| 26，．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 |  | 10，000 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 4，500 | 40,000 | 40 |
| 27．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 |  | 10，000 | 12 | 45 | 57 | 2,000 | 21，121 | 60 |
| $28 . . . \ldots \ldots . .$. | 2 |  | 50，000 | 30 | 75 | 105 | 4，000 | 50,000 | 300 |
| 29．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．． | 3 | 5，000 | 12 | － 40 | 52 | 2，617 | 23，830 | 60 |
| 30．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 5 | 25,000 | 55 | 60 | 115 | 11，120 | 47，613 | 77 |
| 31．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 4 | 12，000 | 30 | 50 | 80 | 7，000 | 51,000 | 100 |
| 32，. ．．．．．．．．． |  | 5 | 20，000 | 45 | 65 | 110 | 9,236 35,500 | 66，989 | 75 |
| 33．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 3 | 52，086 | 250 | 375 | 625 | 35，500 | 200，000 | 300 |
| 34．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 4,000 3,500 | 18 4 | 85 | 103 | 9,000 976 | 36,000 3,220 | 100 |
| 86．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | $\cdots \cdots$ | 2,500 12,000 | 40 | ${ }_{6}^{7}$ | 105 | r 5，242 | 3,220 28,210 | 35 |
| 37．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 170 | 18，000 | 48 | 114 | 162 | 11，371 | 77，316 | 45 |
| $38 . . . . . . . . . .$. |  |  | 5，000 | 55 | 100 | 155 | 9，000 | 43，600 | 50 |
| Total．．．．．． | 23 | 409 | \＄1，055，449 | 2，091 | 3，213 | 5，304 | \＄494，879 | \＄2，507，344 | 3，166 |



THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY．
Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year 1913.
TABLE No．3．－Vegetables．

| Office <br> Number． |  | Tomatoes． |  |  |  | Peas． |  | Lima | Beans． | Pumpkins． |  | Squash． |  | Rhubarb． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  | 1，716 | 5，802 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 50，505 |  | 46，578 | 125 |  |  | 10，614 | 396 | ．．．．．．．．．． |  |
| 3 |  | 5，302 |  |  | 310 | ¢．．．．． | ．．． | 4，518 |  |  |  | 1．．．．．． |  | ……．．． |  |
| 4 |  | 21，000 | ........... | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  | ．．．．．． | 3，666 |  | ．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 5 |  | 14，380 | 17，819 |  | 13，613 | 2，692 |  | 30，063 | 48 | 414 | 581 | 2，295 | 268 | ．．．．．．．．．．． | 526 |
| 6 |  | 1，．．．．． | 17，819 | ．．．．．．．．．． | 20，000 | 2，68 |  |  | 1，000 | ．．．．．．．．．． | 1，000 | 500 | 2，000 | ．．．．．．．．．． |  |
| 7 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13，000 | ．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdots$ |  | ． | ．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1，000 | 800 | 1，000 | ．．．．．．．．．． | 2，000 | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．． |
| 8 | $\cdots$ | 5，400 | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．． | 1，881 | ． |  | 130 |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | 1．7．00 | －1．700 | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 9 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 60，000 |  |  | 23，000 |  |  | 10，000 | 1，500 | 5，500 | 3，600 | 1，600 | 1，500 | 1，600 | 5，000 |
| 10 |  | 73， 000 | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | 1．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | － | ．．．．．．．．．． | 1，736 |  | 5 |
| 11 | ．．．．．．．．．．． | 73，000 | ．．．．．．．．． | ． | 1，477 |  | ．．．．．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | ． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ． | ．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 12 | ．．．．．．．．．． | 60，434 | ．．．．．．．．． | ．． | 16，010 | 40，308 |  | 13，140 | ． |  |  | ．． | ． | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 13 |  | 10，000 | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ． |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 14 |  | 17，670 | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | 7，254 | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ． | ． | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 15 |  | －62，916 |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | 13，666 | ＊．．．．．．．．． |  |  | ．．．．．．．．． | ． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 16 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 25，640 | 10，548 |  |  | ． |  | 1，400 | ．．．．．．．．．． | ． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 17 |  | 26，666 | 10， |  | 5，833 | ．．．．．．．． | － |  | ． | ． | ． | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．． |
| 18 | ． | 2，000 | －7．79 |  | 1．．．．． |  |  | 2，500 | ．．．．．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
| 19 |  | 61,180 2,300 | 36，782 | 27，496 | 1，260 | ． |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．． | ， | ． | ． | ． | ．．．．．．．．．．． | ． |
| 21 |  | 2，．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 15，250 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 |  | 42，000 | ． | ．．．．．．．． | 7，750 | ． |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | ． |  |  | ．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 23 |  | 19，780 | ． |  | 154 | ． |  | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ． | ． | ．． |  | ． | ． |
| 24 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 12，809 | ．．．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．． | 112．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．． |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 25 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | 113，290 | 4，728 | 339，080 | ．．．．．．．．．． | － |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | － |  | ． |
| 26 |  | 20，000 |  |  | ．．．．．． | ．．． |  |  | ， | ． | ． |  | 1， | － | ． |
| 27 |  |  |  |  | 4，986 | ． |  | ．．．．．．．．． |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | ． | 1，186 | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．． |
| 28 |  | 60，000 |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 29 |  | 29，788 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 30 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6，450 | 12，316 | 6，870 | ．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 5，116 | 105 |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | ． | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 31 |  | 48，000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | 2，000 |  | 10，000 | －7．．． | ． | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 32 |  | 8，586 |  |  | 15，404 | ．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  | 3，641 | 1，050 | 2，117 | 2，775 | ． | ．$\cdot$ ．．．．．．．． |
| 33 |  | 166，754 | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | 22，957 | ．．．．．．．．．． |  | ． | ． | ．．．．．． |  |  |  | ． | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 34 |  | 38，000 | ． |  | 700 |  |  |  |  | 500 | ．．．．．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 35 |  | 2，800 |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．． |
| 36 |  | 32，434 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37 |  | 51， 660 | 6，094 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2，808 | 705 | 2，766 | 553 |  |  |
| 38 | ． | 40，500 | ．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  | 1，042，165 | 89，361 | 34，366 | 171，505 | 206，796 | 4，728； | 448,007 | 2，778 | 15，663 | 6，936 | 33，558 | 10，414 | 1，600 | 5，526 |

TABLE No. 3.-Vegetables-(Continued).

*This firm also reports 6,575 barrels tomato pulp.

## PART III.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY OF NEW JERSEY.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty.

# Permanent or Temporary Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Establishments. 

Changes in Working Hours and Wages.

## New Manufacturing Plants Established and Old Ones Enlarged.

Industrial Property Destroyed by Fire or Flood.

## Trade and Labor Unions Organized.

## Strikes and Lockouts.

## Industrial Chronology of New Jersey for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1914.

The Industrial Chronology, which in its present form first appeared as a feature of these annual reports about fourteen years ago, has been from its commencement a steadily broadening compendium of information relating to matters having a direct bearing on the interests of labor and industry throughout the State. The purpose in view is to present each year, in brief but sufficiently comprehensive form, a record of matters accomplished or projected that in any way serves to bring about a better understanding of industrial conditions throughout the State, and of the relations existing between wage earners and their employers.

The successive yearly extensions of the field covered by the chronology and improvements in the manner of presenting the material and data on which it is based, have made this chapter in a very real sense an industrial history of the State continuing 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 and decreases of 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 such strikes and lockouts as have occurred during the year. The features of the chronology of greatest immediate interest to wage earners, and which consequently occupy the largest space in the chapter, are the parts relating to industrial accidents and to strikes and lockouts. A brief review of all the topics presented in the chronology follows:

## ACCIDENTS TO WORKMEN WHILE ON DUTY.

One of the principal features of the annual reports of this Bureau since shortly after it was organized, thirty-seven years ago, was, for many years, a chapter dealing with the status of wage earners in this State under the old common law doctrine which governed the relations of employer and employee, or in the 12 stat.
language of the law, "master and servant." The only form $\mathbf{u n}$ der which it seems that a propaganda for improvement could then be carried on was to present in each annual report the syllabus appearing in the law and equity reports for the year of such clecisions by the highest courts in cases of suits for damages by injured wage earners which came before them for final adjudication. Without in any way questioning the correctness of these decisions under the law as it then stood, the unfair character of the pleas which it enabled an employer to interpose in his defence, and which practically shielded him from all liability, were pointed out and commented upon. This course was consistently followed until 1902, thirteen years ago, when the plan of publishing one year after another the names and addresses of workmen who were killed or injured while in the discharge of their duties, together with such details relating to these accidents as would show where responsibility for them rested, was adopted. This materia1, it was believed, would both enlist public interest in the matter ancl also provide a basis for an agitation in favor of a more just anncl equitable regulation of the relations of master and servant than was afforded by the common law doctrine on the subject with its numerous antiquated fictions and groundless assumptions.

As a direct result of these efforts, a bill was introduced in the legislature of 1902 which provided for the appointment of a coirlmission by the Governor to inquire into the then existing laws relating to the relations of master and servant, with a view to bringing about statutory regulations of the same on lines that would at least permit a wage earner to take his claims for connpensation into the courts with less risk of losing both his case and his job than his experience under the old state of the law had obliged him to assume. The bill failed of passage-died in com-mittee in fact-but it was revived in its original form in 1907 , and passed the legislature without a dissenting vote. The commission then appointed reported the following year-r908-recommending changes in existing law which brought about the enactment of a moderate liability statute which placed New Jersey abreast of the most advanced States, in this respect, east of the Mississippi River. The improvement effected, while of consiclerable valtue, still failed to yield the full measure of relief which the situation demanded, and in IgIo the Bureau produced, as part of its annual report for that year, another study of the common law doctrines as these were modified by the liability statute of

1908, together with a digest of all laws on the subject in the various States of the Union and in Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. This publication, distributed in pamphlet form, served to revive and sustain interest in the subject not alone in New Jersey but in many other States, east and west, to which it was sent on request. It was the first time the laws of all English speaking peoples covering this great field of human interest were brought together in one compilation, and the opportunity which it afforded for review and comparison of one with another was of very material help in bringing about the enact. ment of our present compensation and liability law in igrt. From that time the manner in which industrial accidents were recorded in these reports was changed to a form that is almost entirely tabular, but which shows clearly the manner in which the accident occurred and its direct or proximate causes.

The accidents as now presented are divided into two classesmajor, or all such as resulted either fatally, or in injuries of a nature causing long continued disability, total or partial, permanent or temporary, and minor-including only such accidents as resulted in injuries causing no serious physical mutilation and that seemed unlikely to interfere for any great length of time with the wage earner's ability to follow his or her usual occupation. Injuries of less seriousness than those classified as "minor," several thousands of which occur anntally in factories and workshops alone, are excluded altogether, the purpose being to take notice in the compilation of such cases only as could or might be made the basis of a reasonable claim for damages on behalf of the injured person or his heirs under either section of our compensation and liability law. These two classes of accidents are subdivided into five occupational groups, showing the numbers that occurred in "factories and workshops"; at "building and construction" work; in "mines, tunnels and excavations"; in the various lines of "electrical occupations," and in the numerous occupations grouped together under the heading, "unclassified."

The obstacles in the way of making a presentation of this character as complete in every detail as it should be are numerous and many of them not easily overcome. In many cases, particularly those of a serious nature, information such as can be furnished only by the employer or the family of an injured person is quite difficult to obtain, because of suspicion that it might be used in some manner prejudicial to their intcrests in the event
of a suit for damages being anticipated by one, or under contemplation by the other. Even in Germany, where a most comprehensive and admirable system of industrial insurance has been in operation for nearly thirty years under undivided governmental authority, and under which every accident suffered by a wage earner becomes automatically and as a matter of course the basis of a claim for compensation, it is well known that the number recorded for any one year falls far beow the number that actually occurred. When the large number of non-English speaking immigrant laborers employed at various occupations in this State in which the risk hazard is inordinately high is considered, and the further fact that many of these men are known to their employers by numbers instead of names, and that comparatively few among them have interested relatives or family connections of any kind in this country, it is not at all surprising that the record of accidents among laborers so circumstanced should fall far short of the number that actually occurred. Absolute completeness in the sense of its including all the accidents which occurred during the period covered by the chronology is not claimed for this compilation, but it is safe to say that it comes as near to being perfect as, considering the obstacles referred to above, any record of the kind can be made. Furthermore, it is the only detailed presentation of the subject that has as yet appeared in this State, and really affords in its present form as perfect an illustration of the causes responsible for industrial accidents and character of physical injuries resulting from them as could be obtained if the record were ever so complete; and that after all being the human side of the question is the one of greatest importance and should receive most attention.

It is only by persistently emphasizing the causes through which industrial accidents occur that progress can be made in the matter of providing proper safeguards against their recurrence and relieving the wage earner of the ever present dangers to life and limb for which carelessness or indifference on the part of someone is largely responsible.

It should never be forgotten that the fundamental purpose of those who carried on the long struggle for a just and equitable liability law was to enlist the interest of employers and wage earners in the prevention of accidents, and that the compensation feature of the law was intended to be primarily a means to that end.

# SUMMARY TABLE No. 1. <br> Major Accidents and Their Causes. 

This table shows, for the combined inclustrial groups, the number of accidents resulting in serious injuries that occurred during the twelve months ending September 30, 1914, all classified under headings indicating, as correctly as possible, the various causes or agencies through which they were brought about. The total number for which each cause was responsible is divided, so as to show how many were fatal and also how many were serious but not fatal.

Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents that Occurred During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1914.<br>SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.-Including all Industrial Groups.

| CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fingines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus, |  |  | 122 |
| mievators, derrlcks, cranes and other lirting apparatus........... | 26 |  | 72 |
| Steam bollers, steam plpling, explosions, etc...................... | 11 | 30 |  |
| Inflammable and acld materials, gases, otc. | 9 | 23 | 3 |
| Explosive material-explosions of powder, dynamite, etc | 25 | 10 | , |
| Collapse and downfall of materlal... | 13 | 110 | 23 |
| Collapse of scaffolds, ledders, buildings, | 7 |  |  |
| Collapse of calssons, embanicments, etc. | 9 | 15 | 4 |
| Falls from scaffolds, ladders, bulldings, etc. | 26 | 132 | 58 |
| Falls into ofl tanks, tubs of bolling water, dyes, chemicals, etc. |  |  |  |
| Falls from chimneys, smokestacks, tanks, etc..................... |  |  |  |
| Fall of material in mines, trenches, etc............................ | 5 | 15 | 9 |
| Falls through hatehways, etc............... | ${ }_{6}$ | 10 |  |
| Falls through breakling of electrlc wire poles. | 4 | 12 |  |
| Vehleles-falls from, run over or down by wagons, trucks, cars, etc. |  | 31 |  |
| Loading and unloading frelght and other material by hand...... | 2 |  |  |
| Yand tools, hammers, hand working machinery, ete... |  | 13 | , |
| Woodworking machinery, ctrcular and band saws, etc |  | 21 |  |
| Metal shaping machinery, steam hammers, hand forgings, etc.. | $\cdots$ | 11 | 11 |
| Moiten metal-spiling of, falling into, etc., burns from other causes $\qquad$ |  | 18 |  |
| Bursting of emery wheels, flying pleces of metal, etc. | 2 |  |  |
| Contact with electric apparatus, Hive wires, third ralls, etc | 12 | 18 |  |
| Water transportation-falls from boats, docks, bridges, etc...... | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| Water transportation-caught in engines, propelling machinery, etc. |  |  |  |
| Struck by or falls from locomotives, cars, | 12 |  | 12 |
| All other causes...... |  | 33 | 3 |
| Steam rallroadsOperating trains |  |  |  |
| Yardmen ......... | 11 | 132 | 143 |
| Trackmen | 30 | 336 | 366 |
| Depot men |  | 108 | 108 |
| ${ }_{\text {Sapmen }}^{\text {Shopmenters and }}$ | 1 | 131 | 32 |
| Carpenters and Other employes | 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 9199 \\ 709 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{719}^{91}$ |
| Totals | 299 | 3,402 | 3,701 |

As shown by the above table, the total number of accidents resulting in serious injuries was $3,70 \mathrm{r}$, of which 299 resulted in death either at the time they occurred or shortly thereafter. Steam railroad transportation within the borders of New Jersey was responsible for 2,723 , or 73.5 per cent. of the total number. These figures apply to all classes of railroad employes, but as a matter of course, the largest number were engaged in the operation of trains and as yardmen and trackmen.

The greatest number of casualties, 864, of which 30 were fatai, occurred among the conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen. Trackmen come next, with 366 injured, 30 of whom suffered death. The greatest proportionate number of fatalities was suffered by the yardmen, of whom 143 were injured, II fatally. "Other employes," that is to say, those not included under the occupational designation on the table, contributed 719 to the list of casualties, 10 of which resulted in death. Of the 978 cases of accidental injury reported for the five occupational groups not connected with railroad operation, the causes most productive of accident were: "Falls from scaffolds, buildings, ladders, etc.," I 58 injured, 26 of whom were killed. "Collapse and downfall of material," 126 injured, I3 of them fatally. Engines, machinery and power transmission apparatus caused 122 injuries, of which number 16 resulted in death. "Explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.," injured 35 persons, 25 of them fataly-much the largest proportion of fatalities chargeable to any one origin. "Elevators, cranes and other lifting apparatus" caused 72 injuries, of which number 26 were fatal. "Struck by, or falls from locomotives, cars, etc.," was the cause of 12 injuries, all of them fatal. These twelve men were laborers, employed in various manufacturing industries (not railroad men), and met with the accidents through which their lives were lost while loading or unloading freight at their respective places of employment. Accidents in mines, trenches or excavations caused 20 accidents, 5 of which resulted in death.

This table, as a whole, presents a very comprehensive chart of the circumstances, appliances and conditions responsible for the fatal and non-fatal accidents of the year. Outside of railroading, there are twenty distinct causes or combinations of causes that have brought the accidents about, and the number attributed to each particular cause is shown on the table plainly, the victims being divided into two classes-those who did and those who did not survive their injuries.

Table No．2，which follows，is another summary of causes of accidents which produced major injuries，arranged to show the number that occurred in each of the five occupational groups．

## Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty．Causes of Accidents that Occurred During the Twelve Months Ending September 30， 1914.

SUMMARY TABLE No．2．－Including all Industrial Groups．
$\bar{\Longrightarrow}$

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS．

Number of Accidents Occurring in：

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믐 } \\ & \text { 苅 } \\ & \text { 咢范 } \\ & \text { 苟 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Engines，working machinery and power trans－ mission apparatus
Elevators，derricks，cranes and other lifting ap－ paratus
Steam boilers，steam piping，axplosions，etc．．． Inflammable and acld materials，gases，etc．．．．．．． Explosive material－explosions of powder，dyna－ mite，etc
Collapse and downfall of material
Collapse of scaffolds，ladders，bulldings，etc．．．
Collapse of caissons，embankments，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．
Falls from scaffolds，ladders，bulldings，etc．．．．．
Falls into oll tanks，tubs of boiling water，dyes， chemleals，etc．
Falls from chimneys，smokestacks，tanks，etc．．．
Fall of materlal in mines，trenches，etc．．．．．．．．．．
Falls into mines，trenches，excavations，shafts， ete．
Falls through hatchways，etc．
Falls through breaking of electric wire poles．．．
Vehicles－falls from，run over or down by， wagons，trucks，cars，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Loading and unloading ireight and other ma－ terlal by hand
Hand tools，hammers，hand working machinery， etc．
Woodworking machinery，circular and band saws
Metal shaping machinery，steam hammers，hand forgings
Molten metal－spilling of，falling into，etc．， burns from other causes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Bursting of emery wheels，flying pleces of metal， etc．
Contact with electrlc apparatus，live wires，third rails，etc．
Water transportation－falls，from boats，docl：s， bridges，ete．
Water transportation－caught in engines，propell－ ing machinery，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Struck by or falls from locomotives，cars，etc．．．
All other causes．
Steam rallroads－


Totals

The above table shows in clear and concise form the number of accidents that occurred in each group and the causes in which they originated. Of the number of injured from all causes$3,70 \mathrm{I}$-steam railroads were responsible for 2,723 , or 73.5 per cent. of the total; "factories and workshops," 485, or 13.2 per cent. of the total number; "building and construction," 213 , or 5.8 per cent. of the total number, "tunnels, mines, excavations, etc.," 89 , or 2.4 per cent.; "electrical occupations of all kinds," 53 , or 1.4 per cent. ; and "unclassified," 138 , or 3.7 per cent.

It will be noticed that outside of the steam railroads, the group for whom the largest number of accidents productive of major injuries was reported is "factories and workshops"; in fact, the number comes within a few of equalling the aggregate totals reported by the five other occupational groups.

The greatest number of accidents-r 58-occurred through falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc. Of this class of casualties, 100 are charged to "building and construction"; 44 to "factories and workshops," and I2 to the unclassified occupations. The next greatest number-123-is charged to "collapse and downfall of material." Of these, 75 occurred in factories and workshops; 22 in "building and construction," and 24 in the "unclassified" occupations. Third in point of number of cases-122-are the accidents that occurred through the operation of engines, working machinery, and power transmission apparatus, of which number there were 119 in "factories and workshops," I in "building and construction," and 2 in the "unclassified" occupations. Next in importance, with regard to number involved, is the accidents caused by "elevators, derricks, cranes, and other hoisting apparatus." Seventy-two (72) accidents are charged against this group of catises, and of these 34 took place in factories and workshops-most of them because of unprotected elevators. Practically none of these could have occurred if the law for safeguarding them had been enforced, and the same may be said regarding the entire factory and workshop accident list for the year.
"Explosive material-powder, dynamite, etc.," injured 35 persons, 25 of whom died of their injuries; 32 of these 35 were employed in "factories and workshops," and neglect or evasion of the law is responsible for practically the entire number of casualties with their tragical results.
"Building and construction" is next to factories and workshops in the number of casualties-213-42 of which resulted in death. The killed and injured under this heading were all employed in one or another of the several occupations collectively known as the "building trades," and the victims of the accidents were principally carpenters, painters, bricklayers and roofers. It should be noted that the 60,000 or more workmen engaged in these lines of industry are still without the protection of law enjoyed by the same class of workers in most other States through the inspection of appliances and the compulsory use of the best and most approved safeguards.

Table No. 3, which follows, is another summary of all fatal and serious accidents, showing the character and bodily location of the injuries and the number of persons who suffered from them.

Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Results of Accidents that Occurred During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1914.

## SUMMARY TABLE No. 3.

All Occupational Groups IncIuded, Except Steam Railroad Transportation.

| RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS. | Results of Accidents in: |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 咅 |  |  |  |  | - |
| Fatal at the time of injury or shortly after.. | 97 | 42 | 24 | 10 | 38 | 217 |
| One leg amputated.. | 2 |  | 1 | ......... | 3 | 6 |
| One arm amputated | 5 |  |  |  | 1 | 7 |
| One hand amputated ............................. | 5 |  | 1 | , | i | 8 |
| One foot amputated .............................. |  |  |  | ........ | 1 | 1 |
| One or more fingers amputated ................... | 55 |  |  |  |  | 58 |
| One or more toes amputated ...................... |  |  | 1. | ......... |  | 1 |
| Skull fractured .................................... | 13 |  | 5 | 1 | 2 | 29 |
| Skull fractured and one arm broken ............ | ...... |  | ........ | ........ | 1 | 1 |
| Skull, collar bone and ankle fractured ........ |  | 1 | ........ | ........ | 1 | 1 |
| Skull and shoulder blade fractured ............. |  | $\ldots .$. |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Skull fractured and nose broken ................ | 1 |  | ........ |  | 1 | 2 |
| Skull fractured and internal injurles ........... | 1 | 2 | ........ | ........ | 1 | 4 |
| Spine fractured ..................................... |  | , | ..... | ........ | $\ldots .$. | 1 |
| Both arms broken ................................ | $\frac{1}{17}$ | 2 |  |  |  | 3 |
| One arm broken | 17 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 30 |
| One arm and one leg broken ................... | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 4 |
| One arm and one or more ribs broken ......... | 1 | 3 | , |  |  | 4 |
| One arm broken and internal injuries ........... |  | 1 |  |  | 2 | 3 |
| Both legs broken . .................................. | 1 |  | 1 |  | ... | 3 |
| Both legs broken and internal injuries ........ |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| One leg broken ..................................... | 35 | 23 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 79 |

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

| RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS. | Results of Acclaents In: |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text {-sđoपs } \\ - \text { ȞoM. pue sojrofoe, } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | 玉̈ + H |
| One leg and several ribs broken ............... | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 2 |
| One leg and shoulder blade fractured ........... |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| One leg broken and internal injuries ............ |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | $\stackrel{2}{39}$ |
| One or more ribs broken ...................... | 10 | 13 | 3 |  | 11 | 39 |
| One or more ribs broken and internal injurles. | 2 6 | 4 |  |  | 1 | 14 |
| One hip broken Both shoulder blades fractured ..................... | 6 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| One shoulder blade fractured ................... | ..... | 2 |  |  | 2 | 5 |
| One shoulder blade fractured and internal injuries |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Collar bone broken ................................ |  | 1 |  | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Collar bone and both wrists broken ............ |  | 1 | ......... |  | ...... | 1 |
| Collar bone broken and internal injuries ...... |  |  |  | 1 |  | 2 |
| Jaw bone broken .................................. | 2 |  | 2 | 1 |  | 5 |
| Nose broken ....................................... |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 |
| Nose and two ribs broken ......................... |  | 1 |  |  |  | 5 |
| One kneecap broken .............................. | 2 | 1 | ........ |  | 2 | 5 |
| Both ankles broken . .............................. |  |  | . . . | 1 |  | 1 |
| One ankle broken ................................. | 5 | 8 | ........ |  | 3 | 15 |
| One ankle broken and internal injurles ........ |  | 1 | . . . . . . . |  | 3 | 1 |
| One or more fingers broken ..................... |  | 1 |  | ......... | 2 | 3 |
| Both wrists broken .. ............................. |  | 1 | . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | ........ |  | 3 |
| One wrist broken ................................. | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | 4 |
| One wrist broken and internal Injurles *........ |  | 1 | . . . . | , |  | 1 |
| Body crushed ...................................... | 4 | 1 |  |  |  | 5 |
| Both legs crushed ................................ |  |  | 1 | . | 1 | 2 |
| Both feet crushed |  | 1 |  | ......... | 1 | 1 |
| One leg crushed | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |  | ......... | 2 2 2 | 18 |
| One foot crushed One hand crushed $\ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 13 22 | 1 | 1 |  | 1. | 18 |
| One hand crushed <br> One arm crushed | 22 6 | $\cdots \cdots$ | 1 |  | 1. | 24 7 |
| One or more fingers crushed .................... | 17 | . | 1 |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 23 |
| One or more toes crushed ........................ | 5 |  | 2 | i | $\cdots$ | 7 |
| One shoulder dislocated | 2 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| One hip dislocated |  | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |
| One elbow dislocated ............................. | ... | 1 | . |  |  | 1 |
| Both wrists dislocated |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| One wrist dislocated | 3 | 8 | 1 |  |  | 7 |
| Both ankles dislocated |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| One ankle dislocated | 2 | 2 |  |  | 3 | 9 |
| One knee dislocated |  | 1 |  |  | ...... |  |
| Scalp torn from head | 2 | .... |  |  |  |  |
| Head injured ...... |  | 5 |  |  |  | 7 |
| Head and body injured |  | 18 | 5 | 2 | \$ | 40 |
| Back sprained ....... | 3 |  | ........ |  | 1 |  |
| Head and body burned by fire .................. | 7 | ...... |  |  | . | 7 |
| Head and body burned by acid .................. | 6 | ....... | . . . . . . . | ......... |  | 6 |
| Body burned by fire ........ | 4 | $\ldots$ |  | ......... | 2 | 6 |
| Body burned by acid | 8 | ...... | ......... | , |  | 3 |
| Body, hands and legs burned by fire .......... | 4 | ...... |  |  |  | 4 |
| Body, hands and legs burned by acid .......... | 7 | ....... |  |  |  | 7 |
| Both legs burned by acid ............... | 2 | . |  |  |  | 2 |
| One leg burned by acld. | , | ...... |  |  |  | 3 |
| One arm burned by fire | 4 |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| Face burned by acid | 3 | . |  |  | 1 | 4 |
| Face and hands burned by flre ................... | 5 |  | 3 | ........ |  | 8 |
| One hand burned by flre ......................... | 1 | ... |  | ........ | . | 1 |
| Body scalded by hot water or steam | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | ... |  |  | 1 | 7 |
| Arms and legs scalded .................... |  | ...... |  |  | 2 | 6 |

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

| RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS. | Results of accidents in: |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { di } \\ & \text { \# } \\ & \text { \#̈ } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | 玉ू से |
| Face, hands and body scalded | 6 |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| Face and body scalded ............................. | 3 |  | ......... |  | 1 | 4 |
| Face and hands scalded .......................... | 4 |  | ......... |  |  |  |
| Body, hands and legs burned by live wire .... |  |  | . | 3 | ..... | 8 |
| Both arms burned by live wire ................... |  | 2 | .. | 5 | .... | 7 |
| One hand burned by live wlre ................... |  |  | ......... | 4 | .... |  |
| Arms and legs burned by live wire ............ |  |  | ......... | 3 | ..... | ${ }^{3}$ |
| Eyesight wholly or partly destroyed ............. | 11 | 2 | 2 | ........ | 1 | 16 |
| Partly asphyxiated ............................... |  |  | 3 | ...... | $\ldots$ |  |
| Blood poisoning following injury ................ | - 2 | - | ....... | ........ | ....... |  |
| Paralysis following injury ......................... | ..... | 1 | ......... | ......... | ....... |  |
| Concussion of brain ............................... | 4 | , |  |  |  | \% |
| Spinal injurles ...................................... | 4 | 3 |  |  | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 13 |
| Internal injurles .................................. | 9 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 25 |
|  | 2 19 | 13 | ${ }^{+\cdots}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | $\cdots \cdots$ | ${ }_{4}^{3}$ |
| Total number of major injuries | 485 | 218 | 89 | 53 | 138 | 978 |

The above table shows, in a form so plain as to require little or no explanation or analysis, the character of injuries suffered by wage earners as a result of the class of accidents designated as "major" or "serious."

The railroad employes are not included in this table for the reasons, as before stated, that only the actual number injured, without any particulars regarding the character of their injuries. excepting those resulting in death, was reported by the companies employing them. The classification by results of injuries is shown on the parallel lines, and the perpendicular lines show the number who suffered them, by occupational groups.

The results of accidents are shown in the order of their apparent seriousness and the degree of physical disability which they seem likely to cause. Naturally, therefore, those that resulted in death, of which there were 217 , are entered first; these fatalities, divided among the occupational groups, show that 97 , or 44.7 per cent. of the total number, occurred in "factories and workshops"; 42, or 19.3 per cent., in the "building and construction trades"; 24, or II.I per cent., in "tunnels, mines and excava-
tions" ; 16 , or 7.3 per cent., in "electrical work of various kinds," and 38 , or 17.6 per cent., in the several varieties of occupations included under "unclassified."

Of 58 persons who suffered the "loss of one or more fingers," 55 were employed in factories and workshops; of 29 cases of "fractured skull," I3 occurred in factories and workshops; of 30 cases of "one arm broken," I7 occurred in factories and workshops; of 79 cases of "one leg broken," 35 occurred in factories and workshops; of 39 cases of "one or more ribs broken," 10 occurred in factories and workshops, and I3 were suffered by building trades workmen; of 18 cases of "one foot crushed," I3 occurred in factories and workshops; of 24 cases of "one hand crushed," 22 occurred in factories and workshops; of 23 cases of "fingers crushed," 17 occurred in factories and workshops; of i6 cases of "eyesight wholly or partially destroyed," II occurred in factories and workshops. Many of the tabulated injuries were suffered by factory and workshop operatives alone, particularly those caused by acids and fire. Among the causes of accidents enumerated on Table No. 2 will be found, "falls into oil tanks, tubs of boiling water, tubs of dyes, chemicals, etc." ; in these factory workers alone were involved, and that they occurred at all is apparently due to the fact that such safegtaards as are prescribed by law were not provided.

Of the 978 cases of accidental injury suffered by wage earners, exclusive of railroad operatives, 485 , or 49.5 per cent., were employed in factories and workshops; 213, or 21.9 per cent., in building and construction; 89, or 9.1 per cent., in tunnels, mines and excavations; 53 , or 5.4 per cent., in electrical work of various kinds, and 138 , or 14 .I per cent., in the occupations grouped under "unclassified."

The foregoing summary tables (Nos. I, 2 and 3) show respectively the causes in which the accidents originated and the character of the bodily injuries which restulted therefrom. These tables show that the factory and workshop industries of the State are responsible for practically one-half of all the accidents having serious results, and also nearly one-half of the total number of fatalities.

## ACCIDENTS RESULTING IN MINOR INJURIES

Tables Nos. 4, 5 and 6, which follow, present a compilation of accidents, the injuries resulting from which were of a minor character.

TABLE No. 4.

Minor Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1914.

ALL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS INCLUDED, EXCEPT STEAM RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.


Table No. 4, above, shows the total number of these to have been 386 , divided among the five occupational groups as follows: Factories and workshops, I40, or 36.3 per cent.; building and
construction, 103, or 26.7 per cent.; tunnels, mines and excavations, 30 , or 7.8 per cent.; electrical industries, 21 , or 5.4 per cent. ; and unclassified, 92 , or 23.8 per cent.

As was the case with "major accidents," the factory and workshop industries produced much the largest number resulting in "minor" injuries, and these, like the more serious ones presented in the preceding tables, were the result of unguarded machinery, engines, shafting and belting. Out of a total of 36 in all the industrial groups, which occurred from these catises, 33 are charged to factories and workshops; out of a total of 33 cases of injury by "inflammable and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc.," i9 occurred in factories and workshops; out of 59 cases of injury by "collapse and downfall of material," 3 I occurred in factories and workshops. The building and construction trades come next to factories and workshops in the number injured, but it seems evident from the various causes through which these occurred that a large proportion of them could have been avoided if there had been a proper system of inspection of appliances established. Tables No. 5 and 6, which follow, show the bodily location of all minor injuries (Table No. 5) and a summary of all accidentsmajor and minor-by occupational groups is shown on Table No. 6.

## TABLE No. 5.

## Minor Accidents. Classification According to Bodily Location of Injury.



TABLE No. 6.<br>Major and Minor Accidents, by Occupational Groups.

| OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIEICATION. | Numbe | of Accidents that Caused: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Death. | Major Injuries. | Minor <br> Injuries. |  |
| Factory and workshop operatives... | 97 | 388 | 140 | 625 |
| Building and construction worlsmen............ | 42 | 171 | 103 | 316 |
| Tunnelmen, miners, excayators, etc............ | 24 | 65 | 30 | 119 |
| Linemen and other electrical workers........... | 16 | 37 | 21 | 74 |
| Unclassified wage earners.......................... | 38 | 100 | 92 | 230 |
| Totals-Five occupational groups......... | 217 | 761 | 356 | 1,364 |
| Accidents reported by steam rallroad lines | 82 | .... | .... | 2,723 |
| Totals-All occupational groups........ | 299 | 761 | 386 | 4,087 |

The above table, the last of the series illustrating the accidents to workmen while on duty which occurred during the twelve months ending September 30, I914, combines the "major" and "minor" injuries by occupational groups. Including railroad employes, the grand total is 4,087 . Excluding railroad men, the total is 1,364 , of which the factories and workshops furnished 625 , or 45.8 per cent. ; building and construction, 3 r6, or 23.2 per cent.; tunnels, mines and excavations, II9, or 8.8 per cent.; electrical occupations, 74 , or 5.3 per cent.; unclassified occupations, 230 , or I6.9 per cent.

## TABLE No. 7.

## Manufacturing Establishments, Moved from the State or Closed Permanently During the Year 1913.

The list which is given below shows the number of manufac ${ }^{-}$ turing plants formerly operating that were either closed permanently or moved elsewhere during the year 19I3. The capital invested in these establishments, cost value of such stock or material as they used, selling value of goods made or work done, total amount paid in wages, and number of persons employed are shown as these details were reported for 1912, the last full year they were in operation here. The places in which these plants had been located, the reasons assigned for closing or moving away, the character of the industries in which they were engaged, and the States in which those of them that left New Jersey have settled, are also given below in brief form.

The list shows the total number of plants that ceased operating here during the year 1913 to have been IIO; of these, 98 were closed permanently because their owners had not succeeded in operating them profitably; 12 were moved from this State- 3 to Pennsylvania, 2 to New York, and I each to Virginia, Ohio, Connecticut, Michigan and Canada. Two of the moved establishments failed to report their new locations.

The silk industry heads the list in the number of plants closed, which is 14 ; the leather, hatting, metal goods, and machinery industries come next, with losses of $9,7,6$, and 4 establishments respectively. The extraordinary shrinkage in the silk industry was due almost entirely to the strike, which paralyzed the industry in Paterson, its principal home, during nearly. seven months of 1912 . The establishments concerned were mostly small ones that were caught in the disorganization and confusion brought upon the trade by the strike, without sufficient resources to see them through until order was re-established.

Of the total number of plants that passed out, Newark lost 32 ; Paterson, 13; Jersey City and Trenton, 5 each; Camden, 3; Elizabeth, Hoboken, Passaic and 49 other localities in the State, I each.

The capital invested in these IIO establishments in 1912 was $\$ 12,006,702$; the cost value of material used, $\$ 6,477,411$; the selling value of goods made or work done, $\$ 11,338,826$; the amount paid in wages during 1912, \$2,611,398, and the average number of persons employed, 5,989 .

## TABLE No. 7.

## Manufacturing Establishments Moved from the State or Closed Permanently During the Year 1913.

Number of establishments ..... 110
Capital invested ..... $\$ 12,008,702$
Value of material used. ..... $\$ 6,477,411$
$\$ 11,338,826$
Amount paid in wages. ..... $\$ 2,611,898$
Number of persons employed ..... 5,989
CAUSES, AS REPORIED, FOR CLOSING UP.
Out of business ..... 62
Bankrupt ..... 7
Recelver ..... 13

## TABLE No. 7-(Continued).

Dissolved ..... 8
Failed ..... 4
In liquidation ..... 4
Moved to Pennsylvania ..... 3
Moved to New York ..... 2
Moved to Virginla ..... 1
Moved to Ohio ..... 1
Moved to Connecticut ..... 1
Moved to Michigan ..... 1
Moved to Canada ..... 1
Left State ..... 2
110
WHERE LOCATED.
Newark ..... 32
Paterson ..... 13
Jersey City ..... 5
Trenton ..... 5
Camden ..... 3
Dlizabeth ..... 1
Hoboken ..... 1
Passaic ..... 1
Other locations ..... 49

## CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.

Silk ..... 14
Leather ..... 9
Hats ..... 7
Metal goods ..... 6
Machinery ..... 4
Bollers ..... 3
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing) ..... 3
Dmbrolderles ..... 3
Cligars ..... 2
Electrical appliances ..... 2
Furnaces, ranges and heaters ..... 2
Jewelry ..... 2
Limo and cement ..... 2
Motor vehicles and parts ..... 2
Paper ..... 2
Pottery ..... 2
Saddles and harness ..... 2
Steel and fron (structural) ..... 2
Shoes ..... 2
Thirty-nine others representing one industry each ..... 39

## TABLE No. 8.

## Changes in Working Time and Wages, During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1914.

The purpose of this compilation is to show in the most concise possible form the general trend of working time and wages or earnings for the period covered by the report. It also shows to some extent at least, the conditions of activity or inactivity which for the time being prevail in the industries for which changes in either or both respects are reported. Usually a reduction in working time or in wages may be regarded as an indication that the establishment making such a change is not doing a prosperous business, while conversely those in which both wages and working time are increased are in a prosperous condition with good prospects ahead.

The number of labor employing concerns for which changes in either respect are reported is $5 I$; of these, 48 are factory or workshop establishments and 3 are of the non-factory kind. Three establishments included in the total number reported had resumed work during the year covered by the record, after having: been closed down for more or less extended periods. Ten of the establishments from which increases of working time were reported had practically doubled their working forces by employing a night shift, seven of them to work five full nights per week and three for a less number of hours. Two report working to nine o'clock five nights of the week, and one plant divided its working force into three shifts, which operated the works for eight hours each. Seven establishments changed from part time to full time, and one increased its standard working hours from 50 to 55 per week.

Reductions in working time were reported by 27 establishments; eight of these changed from six to five days a week; one made no cut in wages in consequence of the change, but proportionate loss of pay had to be submitted to by employes of the others. Two establishments reduced their working time from six to four, and two others from six to three days a week. Reductions of five or more hours per week for rarying periods of time were made in thirteen establishments.

With regard to wages, the record shows an increase of five cents per hour gained by the trolley line employes of the Public Service Corporation at Newark; an increase of \$1.oo per day by a group of structural iron workers at 'Trenton, and an increase of ten cents per hour by stone masons of Morristown.

Not a single increase in wages is reported for a factory and workshop industry during the twelve months covered by the record, nor have there been any reductions-that is to say, of zeage rates. In the establishments reporting increases in working hours, there was of course a corresponding advance in earnings, and in the twenty-seven concerns reporting reductions of working hours, there was, except in the one instance referred to above, a proportionate cut in earnings.

Naturally conditions in many lines of manufacturing industry were more or less affected by the tariff changes which had gone into effect in the early part of the year, but the process of readjustment which it was hoped would in time restore normal conditions of activity were brought to a complete standstill by the outbreak of the European war.

TABLE No. 8.
Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.

| NAME OF FIRM. | Character of Business or Goods Made. | Location of Works. | £I <br>  | Date of Increase or Decrease |  | Amount of Increase or Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Month. | Date. |  |
| Blasius Plano Co...................... | Planos ........... | Woodbury ....... | $t$ | Oct..... | 30 | Employment of a night force five nights per week until 9 o'clock. |
| A. Ridgeway \& Son................... | Shoes ............ | Delanco .......... | $+$ | Nov. ... | 15 | To full time; had been working part time. |
| Somerville Iron Works................. | Iron pipes......... | Somerville ....... | - | Dec..... | 8 | To five days per week; had been working six. |
| Empire Steel \& Iron Co. (Mt. Hope Mine) | Iron ore mining. | Mt. Hope......... | $\square$ | Dec..... | 9 | To part time with reduced working force. |
| Public Service Railway Co........... | Street railway... | Newark .......... | $+$ | Jan..... | 1 | Increase in wages of five (5) cents per hour. |
| Richardson \& Boynton Co............ | Stoves ............ | Dover ............ | $+$ | Jan..... | 18 | To full time; had been working part time. |
| Pardee Works ........................... | Steel bars........ | Perth Amboy... | + | Jan..... | 29 | To full time; had been working part time. |
| National Fireproofing Co............. | Hollow tile fireproofing | Perth Amboy.... | $+$ | Feb. ... | 2 | To full time; had been closed five weeks. |
| Federal Terra Cotta Co............ | Architectural ter- <br> ra cotta. | Woodbridge ..... | + | Feb.... | 2 | From nine to ten hours per day. |
| S. G. Brinkman | Fire clay.......... | Fords .............. | $+$ | Feb. ... | 2 | To full time; had been working part time. |
| Burlington Silk Mills. | Silk goods........ | Burlington ...... | $+$ | Mar. ... | 10 | Employment of a night force five nights per week until 9 o'clock. |
| Quinn \& Boden Co..................... | Book binding and printing | Rahway .......... | $+$ | Mar. ... | 10 | Employment of a night shift five nights per week. |
| Robt. H. Ingersoll \& Bro............ | Watches .......... | Trenton .......... | $+$ | Mar. ... | 22 | Employment of a night shift five nights per week. |
| Structural Iron Workers............... | Structural iron erection | Trenton .......... | $+$ | Apr..... | 1 | Increase in wages from $\$ 4.00$ to $\$ 5.00$ per day. |
| Thermoid Rubber Co................... | Automobile tires. | Trenton .......... | $+$ | Apr..... | 4 | Employment of a night force five nights per week. |
| Empire Rubber \& Tire Co............ | Automobile tires. | Trenton .......... | $+$ | Apr..... | 25 | Employment of a night force five nights per week. |
| Sayre \& Fisher Co...................... | Fire brick......... | Sayreville ........ | - | Apr..... | 28 | Reduction in working force. |
| R. T. Wood \& Co... | Shoes ............ | Burlington ...... | $+$ | Apr..... | 29 | Employment of a night force five nights per week. |
| Clark Thread Co....................... | Spool cotton...... | East Newark..... | 4 | May.... | 8 | To five days per week; had been working six. |
| Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co................ | Automobile tires. | Trenton ......... | $\pm$ | May... | 24 | Working force aivided into three shifts of eight hours. |
| Wood Drill Works....................... | Rock drills....... | Paterson ......... | - | June... | 1 | Working time reduced to five days per week without decrease in wages. |


| Paul Guenther, Inc... | Silk ho |  |  | June | 11 | To sive days per week; had been working six. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Cigar Mfrs. Co.................. | Cigara | Perth Amboy | + | June. | 11 | To full time; had been working part time. |
| Royle \& Pilkington Co | Tapestry goods.. | Mt. Holly. | - | June | 17 | To three days per week; had been working six. |
| Masons | Stone work. | Morristown | + | June | 17 | Wages increased to sixty cents per hour. |
| M. Hoagland's Sons Co | Iron castings | Rockaway ....... | - | July.... | 1 | To five days per week; had been working six. |
| Rockaway Rolling Mill. | Bar iron..... | Rockaway ....... | - | July.... | 1 | To three days per week; had been working six. |
| Liondale Bleach, Dye and Print <br> Works | Textile bleaching | Rockaway | - | July.... | 1 | To four days per week; had been working six. |
| Standard Oil Co. | Petroleum products | Bayonne | - | Au | 5 | To part time; had been working full time. |
| Hall Printing Press Co. | Printing presses. | Plainfiela | - | Aug. | 7 | To part time; had been working full time. |
| Lackawanna Leather Co............. | Leather ........... | Hackettstowa | - | Aug. | 8 | To part time; had been working full time. |
| American Saw Mill Machinery Co.. | Woodworking machinery $\qquad$ | Hackettstown | - | Aug. ... | 8 | To part time; had been working full time. |
| The Aeolian Co.......................... | Pianolas and organs | Garwood | - | Aug | 8 | To three days per week; had been working six. |
| Texas Oil Co.............................. | Petroleum products | Bayonne | - | Aug. ... | 10 | To part time; had been working full time. |
| Tide Water Oil Co. | Petroleum products | Bayonne | - |  | 10 | To part time; had been working full time. |
| Columbia Oil Co......................... | Petroleum prod- ucts..............$~$ | Bayonne | - | Aug | 10 | To part time; had been working full time. |
| Gulf Refining Co. | Petroleum prod- ucts ............. | Bayonne | - | Aug. | 10 | To part time; had been working full time. |
| Beattle Mfg. Co. | Carpets and rugs. | Little Fal | - | Aus | 14 | To three days per week; had been working six. |
| Levgar Structural Co | Structural iron.. | Dunellen | $+$ | Aug. | 17 | Employment of a night force five nights per week. |
| American Lead Pencil Co. | Graphite products | Hoboken | $\underline{+}$ | Aug. | 17 | To five days per week; had been working six. |
| Du Pont de Nemours Powder | High explosives. | Landing | + | Aug. | 17 | Employmnt of a night force five nights per week. |
| Musconetcong Iron Works. | Sewing machine | Stanhope | - | Aug. ... | 18 | To four days per week; had been working six. |
| Singer Mig. Co.. | Sewing machines. | Elizabeth | - | Aug. ... | 18 | To part time; had been working full time. |
| Jenkins Rubber Co...................... | Mechanical rubber goods....... | Elizabeth | - | Aug. | 18 | To five days per week; had been working six. |
| Saurer Motor Co. | Motor trucks.... | Plainfield | - | Aug. ... | 19 | To flve days per week; had been working six. |
| Robins Conveying Belt Co. | Conveying machinery | Passale | - | Sept | 2 | Working time reduced four and a half hours per day. |
| National Fireproofing Co. | Fireproofing tile. | Port Murry. | $+$ | Sept.... | 5 | To full time; had been working part time. |
| Midland Linsced Products Co | Linseed oll. | Eagewater |  | Sept.... | 16 | To part time with reduced working force. |
| Thomas Iron Co. (Richard Min | Mining iron ore. | Wharton | $+$ | Sept.... | 20 | Reopened; had been closed. |
| Janeway \& Carpender. | Wall paper...... | New Brunswick. | + | Seut.... | 21 | To full time; had been closed. |
| Niles-Bement-Pond Co | Machine tools. | Plainfield ......... | $+$ | Sept.... | 25 | To full time; had been working part time. |

## TABLE No. 9.

## New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Establishments EnlargedTwelve Months Ending September 30, 1914.

This table shows the additions to property in use by manufacturing industry, both in the form of new plants and enlargements of others already established, that were made during the period covered by the chronology. The names of corporations or firms concerned, character of the industry, cost of the new buildings or the enlargements of old ones, and dates on which these improvements were begun, are all included in each entry on the table.

The table shows that during the twelve months covered by the chronology, 52 new buildings to be used for manufacturing purposes were erected in New Jersey, the cost of I4 of which was not reported. The 38 from which reports were received showed the aggregate investment represented by these plants to have been $\$ 826,850$, or an average of $\$ 21,759$ each. Assuming that the same average would apply with approximate correctness to the fourteen from which reports of cost were not received, the total investment in new factory property for the twelve months would be $\$ 869,476$.

The number of existing establishments that were enlarged or extended was 68 , and the cost of these enlargements, together with the additional machinery and tools required for completing their equipment was $\$ 2,177,680$. Omitting the fourteen new buildings regarding the cost of which no reports could be obtained, the table shows the total investment in manufacturing expansion for the twelve months to have been $\$ 3,004,530$.

The industries in which the largest number of these newly erected factories are to engage are: The manufacture of women's' wear', cigars, silk goods, silk dyeing and finishing, rubber goods and disinfectants. The number of establishments to embark in each of these industries ranges from 2 to 5 . The remaining new plants are divided among a number of lines of manufacture in the ratio of one for each.

A summary of all the data relating to factory and work shop expansion is presented on the following table, which shows the locations concerned, the number of plants-new and old-and the cost of the same.

Summary of Factory and Workshop Extension, for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1914.

| LOCATION. | Estabilshments. Number of: |  | Cost of Improvements. Amount Expended for: |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New. | Old. | New Factory Buildings. | Enlargement of old Plants. |  |
| Newark | ${ }^{1} 13$ | $\ddagger 22$ | \$155,000 | \$511,900 | \$696,900 |
| Paterson | 5 | 6 | 207,000 | 278,000 | 485,000 |
| Perth Amboy ................. | 4 | 6 | 39,000 | 57,600 | 96,600 |
| Trenton $\ldots$.................... | 13 | 6 | 61,000 | 32,000 | 93,000 |
| Jersey City | 1 | 1 | 14,000 | 183,000 | 197,000 |
| Carfleld. | 1 | 2 | 115,000 | 135,000 | 250,000 |
| New Brunswlek | $\ddagger 3$ | $\underline{2}$ | 23,000 | - 13,800 | 36,300 |
| Harrlson |  | 3 |  | 202,000 | 202,000 |
| Elizabeth | 1 | 2 | 6,600 | 93,200 | 98,800 |
| Hoboken |  | 2 | ..... | 145,000 | 145,000 |
| Plainfleld | 1 | 9 | 3,000 | 73,200 | 76,200 |
| Camden | .... | 3 | ............ | 196,940 | 196,940 |
| Arlington | \% | $\stackrel{9}{2}$ | ............ | 79,000 | 79,000 |
| Dover | +1 | t2 | ............ | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Payonne ....................... | $\dagger 1$ | 1 |  | 20,000 | 20,000 |
|  | 1 | 1 | 7,000 | 2,200 | 9,200 |
|  | $\dagger 2$ | 1 | 3,000 | 0.0.00 | 3,000 |
| Somerville | 1 | 1 | ...... | 80,000 | S0,000 |
| Bloomsbury | 1 | $\ldots$ | 65,000 | ............ | 55.000 |
| Chrome | 1 | $\cdots$ | 25,000 | ... | 25,000 |
| Cuffside | 1 | .. | 25,000 | ............ | 25,000 |
| Keyport | 1 | $\ldots$ | 20,000 |  | 20,000 |
| Oxford | 1 | .... | 15, 000 |  | 15,000 |
| Burlington | 1 | ... | 8,500 | ............ | 8,500 |
| Franklin Furnace | 1 | ... | 6. 000 | ............ | 6,000 |
| West New York. | 1 | ... | 5,000 |  | 5,000 |
| Hawthorne | 1. | ... | 3,000 |  | 3,000 |
| Butler | 1 | ... | 1,250 | ............ | 1,250 |
| Dunellen | 1 | ... | 500 | ............. | 500 |
| Brookyllle |  | 1 | ... | 340 | 340 |
| Springfield .................... | 41 | . | ............ | ........... | .......... |
| Rockaway ..................... | $\dagger 1$ | $\ldots$ | ............ | ............ | ........... |
| East Nutley .................. | $\dagger 1$ | .... | ............ | ............ | ............. |
| Freehold .... | $\dagger 1$ | .... |  | ......... | ............ |
| Totals ..... | 58 | 68 | \$826, 850 | \$2,177,680 | \$3, 004, 530 |

* Cost of 4 new plants not reported.
$\dagger$ Cost of 1 new plant not reported.
$\ddagger$ Cost of 1 additional not reported.
The above summary shows Newark in the lead in the matter of expenditure for manufacturing expansion, with a total outlay for that purpose of $\$ 696,900, \$ 785,000$ of which was for new plants and $\$ 51 \mathrm{I} .900$ for the enlargement of old ones. Paterson follows with a total of $\$ 485,000$ and Harrison, with $\$ 202,000$, is third. Other manufacturing centers that have experienced a reasonable growth during the twelve months are: Jersey City, \$197,000; Camden, \$196,000, and Hoboken, \$r45,000.

The table which follows gives in detail all the particulars relating to the new construction and enlargements.

TABLE No. 9.
New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.

| Character of Improvement. |  | When Made. | Cost. | Name of Firm. | Kind of Goods Made. | Location of Works. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New | Old | Month Date |  |  |  |  |
|  | Old | Oct...... 4 | \$5,600 | Chesebrough Mfg. Co | Vaseline | Perth Amboy. |
| New | . | Oct....... 4 | 45,000 | Williams Baking Co.. | Bread | Newark. |
| New | .......... | Oct...... 6 | 6.000 | Frost \& Van Riper, Inc............................ | Silk throwing .......................... | Franklin Furnace. |
| New | .......... | Oct...... 7 | 13.... | Martin Herrmann ...................................... | Ladies' apparel ...................... | South River. |
| $\cdots$ | Old | Oct...... 11 | 18,000 | Stengel \& Rothchild | Leather ................................... | Newark. |
| . | Old | Oct...... 11 | 12,000 | Wagner Pastry Co....... | Ple baking ............................. | Newark. |
| . | Old | Oct....... 11 | 10,000 | Christian. Feigenspan Co. | Lager beer | Newark. |
| ... | Old | Oct...... 11 | 90,000 | Diehl Mfg. Co....... | Electrical apparatus | Elizabeth. |
| .......... | Old | Oct....... 11 | 100,000 | E. \& Z. Van Raalt | Veiling-silk | Paterson. |
| .......... | Old | Oct...... 11 | 3,200 | Jenkins Rubber Co. | Mechanical rubber goods............. | Elizabeth. |
| New | Oid | Oct...... 11 | 10,000 | Gottlieb \& Co....... | Hats . .................................. | Newark. |
|  | Old | Oct...... 15 | 2,000 | Empire Rubber \& Tire Co. | Rubber hose and auto tires.......... | Trenton. |
| .......... | Old | Oct...... 16 | 1,200 | Rushmore Dynamo Works | Dynamos | Plainfield. |
| .......... | Old | Oct...... 18 | 30,000 | General Bakelite Co... | Rakelite. | Perth Amboy. |
|  | Old | Oct...... 18 | 20,000 | Richard W. Jefferis Co. | Steel lockers and shelving.......... | Camden. |
|  | Old | Oct...... 18 | 27,700 | Eberhard Faber Rubber Co. | Stationers' rubber goods.............. | Newark. |
| New | ........... | Oct...... 28 | 1,250 | Butler Fountain Pen Co. | Fountain pens | Butler. |
| New | *...... | Nov...... 8 | 5,000 | Mead-Suydam Co. ..... | Concrete burial cases................. | Newark. |
| New | Old | Nov...... 9 | 10,000 | J. L. Sommer Mfg. Co.. | vire and steel novelties............. | Newark. |
| New |  | Nov...... 17 | 3,000 | Neurenberg Embroidery Co | Embroideries ............................ | South River. |
| New | . $01 . .1$ | Nov...... 23 | ...... | The Film Co....... | Moving picture films | East Nutley. |
| ........... | Old | Nov...... 24 | \%5,000 | Ulster Iron Works | Bar iron ............................... | Dover. |
| ........... | Old | Nov...... 29 | 75,000 | A. Fink \& Sons....... | Food products .......................... | Newark. |
| New |  | Nov...... 29 | 25,000 | United Cigar Mirs. Co.. | Cigars . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Chrome. |
| . | Old | Nov...... 30 | 4,400 | Phoenix Belting \& Oil Co. | Belting and lubricating oils........ | Newark. |
| New ${ }^{\text {an..... }}$ | old | Nov...... 30 | 62,000 | The Atha Tool Co.. | Tools-artisans' ....................... | Newark. |
|  | oial.. | $\begin{array}{llr}\text { Nov...... } & 30 \\ \text { Dec..... } & 6\end{array}$ | 9,000 | American Eadiator Raritan Copper Co. | Radiators Copper refining ................................. | Bayonne. Perth Amboy. |
|  | Old | Dec....... 9 | 65,000 | The Arlington Co.. | Pyroxolin ................................... | Arlington. |
|  | Old | Dec...... 15 | 48,000 | E. C. Reinhardt. | Eraid ...................................... | Paterson. |
|  | Old | Dec...... 18 | 5,000 | Eureka Flint \& Spar Co........................... | Flint and spar | Trenton. |
| New |  | Dec...... 20 | 25,000 | Dehls \& Stein, Ine........ | Disinfectants | Newark. |
| New | ........... | Dec...... 20 | 4,000 | Perth Amboy Mig. Co....... | Ladies' waists | Perth Amboy, |
| New | ........... | Jan...... 6 | 25,000 | Cliffside Pearl Button Mfg. Co.. | Pearl buttons | Cliffiside. |


| New |  | Jan...... 7 |  | Arcola Silk Co. | Silk goods | Paterson. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New | ........... | Jan...... 10 | \$500 | Stanley Van Krom Mfg. Co | Ore testing | Dunellen. |
| New | "old ${ }^{\text {co. }}$ | Jan...... 10 | 18,000 | The Celluloid Co.......... | Cellulota goods | Newark. |
|  | Old | Jan...... 10 | 32,000 | G. Krueger Brewing Co. | Lager beer .... | Newark. |
| New New |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Jan...... } & 10 \\ \text { Jan.... } & 10\end{array}$ | 15,000 | Titan Storage Battery Co Oxford Silk Throwing Co | Storage batteries | Newark Oxford. |
| New |  | Jan....... 10 | 15,00 4,000 | Maeri Silk Dyeing Co.... | Silk ayeing | Paterson. |
| New |  | Jan...... 14 |  | J. P. White. | Shirts and gow | Freehold. |
| New | . $\cdot$, | Jan...... 15 | 7.... | Prince Cigar Mfg. Co | Cigars | Trenton. |
|  | Old | Jan...... 17 | 7,500 | Chas. A. Becker \& Co | Jewelry . | Newark. |
|  | Old | Jan...... 23 | 20,000 | Vacuum Oil Co. | Petroleum lubricating | Bayonne. |
| New |  | Jan...... 24 | 10,000 | Herman Lutter | Wagons ...... | Newark. |
|  | Ola | Jan...... 27 | 160,000 | C. F. Mueller Co | Food products | Jersey City. |
| New |  | Jan...... 28 |  | G. Fechter ........ | House dresses | New Brunswick. |
|  | Old | Feb...... ${ }^{2}$ |  | Sommer Badge Mrıg. Co.. Munro \& Muszy Pen Co. | Badges .... | Newark. |
| New |  | Feb...... 10 |  | Munro \& Muzzy Pen Co...... | Steel pens ... | Newark. |
| New |  | Feb...... 10 |  | Pioneer Porcelain Wash Tray | Wash tub cov | Perth Amboy. |
| New |  | Feb...... 10 | 10...00 | W. H. Matalene.... | Watch cases | Newark. |
| New |  | Feb...... 10 | 40,000 | Magnetic Pigment Co | Mineral paint col | Trenton. |
|  | Old | Feb...... 15 | 72,000 | Spicer Mfg. Co..... | Universal joints | Plainfield. |
| New |  | Feb...... 16 |  | Salem Charcoal Furnace Co | Pig iron .............................. | Dover. |
|  | Ola | Feb...... 16 | 10,000 | Newart Chamois Co. | Chamois leather ..................... | Newark. |
| ........... | Old | Feb...... 26 | 135,000 | Garfield Worsted Co.... | Worsted goods ......................... | Garfiela. |
| .......... | Old | Feb...... 26 |  | Hammerschlag Mfg. Co American Cigar Co...... | Paper <br> Cigars | Garfield. |
| New | old ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Feb...... ${ }^{28}$ | 115,000 156,940 | Keystone Leather Co | Leather | Garfield. <br> Camden. |
| New | Old | Mar....... 7 | 5,000 | Orange Mfg. Co.. | Metal buttons and | Newark. |
| New |  | Mar...... 8 |  | Sllver Metal Co. | Sheet metal | Springfield. |
| New |  | Mar...... 9 | 3,000 | W. M. Shinnick. | Ceramic floor tile | New Brunswick. |
|  | old | Mar...... 19 | 80,000 | Redfern Lace Works. | Laces-silk and cot | Somerville. |
|  | old | Mar...... 21 | 840 | Brookville Rubber Co. | Rubber goods | Brookville. |
|  | Old | Mar...... 24 | 6,500 | Joseph Dixon Crucible Co | Graphite products | Jersey City. |
| New |  | Mar...... 27 | 38,000 | Royal Piece Dyeing Co.. | Dyeing and finishing | Paterson. |
|  | Old | Mar...... 28 | 3,000 | American Smelting \& Refining Co | Refining metals | Perth Amboy. |
| New |  | Aprll.... 2 | 8,500 | New Life Eood Co...... | Stock medicine | Burlington. |
| ........... | Old | April.... 4 | 3,000 | John A. Roeblings' Sons | Wire rope ................................ | Trenton. |
| New | Old | April.... 4 | 5,000 | Haussling Soda Apparatus Mfg. Co. | Soda fountains .......................... | Newerk. |
| New New | .......... | April.... 4 | 20,000 55,000 | John H. Meyer Silk Co. | Soda fountains silks ...................................... | Newark. <br> Bloomsbury. |
| New | Old... | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { April.... } & 4 \\ \text { April.... } & 10 \end{array}$ | 55,000 9,500 | The Webb Wire Works | Musie wire | New Brunswick. |
|  | Old | April.... 11 | 125,000 | Ferguson Bros. Mcfg. Co. | Furniture ................................ | Hoboken. |
| New |  | April.... 11 | 5,000 | Williams Silk Mfg. Co. | Silk goods | West New York. |
|  | Old | April.... 18 | 9,000 | Balbach Smelting \& Refining Co. | Refining gold, silver, | Newark. |
| New |  | April.... 20 | 20,000 | Wm. Black \& Co. | Cigar boxes | New Brunswick. |
| New |  | April.... 20 | 150,000 | Galae Silk Dyeipg Co | Silk dyeing .. | Paterson. |
|  | Old | May..... 2 | 75,000 | Oxweld Acetylene Co. | Oxy-acetylene apparatus ........... | Newark. |
| New |  | May..... 2 | 21,000 | Semple Rubber Co. | Rubber goods | Trenton. |
| New |  | May. |  | Thomas Motive Power Co | Air compressors ......... | Rockaway. |
|  | Old | May..... 7 | 15,000 8,000 | Lyons Piece Dye Works. The Ostergaard Tile Work | Silk dyeing and finishing. <br> Floor tiles | Paterson. <br> Perth Amboy. |

TABLE No. 9.-(Continued).

| Character of Improvement. |  | When Made. | Cost. | Name of Firm. | Kind of Goods Made. | Location of Works. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New | Old | h Date |  |  |  |  |
| New | ......... | May..... 9 | $\$ 3,000$ | San Souci Embroidery Works................... | Curtains and draperies.............. |  |
|  | old | May..... 15 |  | Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. Otís Elevator Co. | Roller bearings ...................... | Hawthorne. Harrison. |
|  | Old | May..... 15 |  |  | Flevators and escalators.............Graphite products ................ | Harrison. <br> Harrison. |
|  | Old | May..... 30 | 20,00010,000 | Otís Elevator Co............................................ <br> American Lead Pencil Co............................. |  | Hoboken. |
| ........... | Old | May..... 20 |  | Luzerne Rubber Co................................... | Hard rubber goods.................... | Trenton. |
| .......... | Old | May..... 33 | 5,000 | Wiedmann Silk Dyeing Co......................... | Silk dyeing and finishing............ | Paterson. |
|  | ........... | May..... ${ }^{23}$ | 65,00020,000 | E. J. Aronsohn, Inc. $\qquad$ <br> A. C. Squires Rubber Co. | Broad silks | Paterson. |
| New |  | May..... 27 |  | A. C. Squires Rubber Co. O'Neil \& O'Neil. | Rubber goods <br> Metal goods | Keyport. Newark. |
|  |  | June..... 20 | 25,000 | Brohman Co. | Children's dresses | Newark. Newark. |
|  | Old <br> Ola | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { June..... } & 29 \\ \text { June.... } & 29\end{array}$ | 2,20045,000 | The Mac Lac Co.. | Bleaching shellae .................... | Rahway. |
|  | Old |  |  | Manhattan Shirt Co................................ | Men's shirts ............................ | Paterson. <br> Dover. |
| , | Old | June..... 30 | 45,000 | Richardson \& Boynton Co.......................... | Ranges and stoves.................... |  |
| .......... |  | July..... 1 | ${ }^{*} \ldots \ldots \ldots . . .$ |  | Linoleum ............................... | Dover. <br> New Brunswick. |
| .......... | Old | July..... 2 | 14,000 |  | Pearl goods <br> Cloth backing | Arlington. |
|  | Old | July...... $\quad$ ? | 8,500 | Essex Pearl Button Co................................ |  | Jersey City. Jersey City. |
|  |  | July..... 7 | 8,000 |  | Cloth backing <br> Iron and cement paints. |  |
| New | .......... | July..... 18 | 15,002,000 | National Dental Co.................................. | Dental supplies | Jersey City. Newark. |
|  | Old | July..... is |  | Chesebrough Mfg. Co................................ | Vaseline | Perth Amboy. Harrison. |
|  |  | July...... 26 | 12,000 | Driver-Harris Wire Co.................................Samuel Jones \& Co.......................... | Electric wire <br> Paper |  |
|  | Old |  | 10,000 |  |  | Harrison. Newark. |
|  | Old | July..... 26 | 15,000 | Samuel Jones \& Co....................................... The Celluloid Co. | Paper <br> Celluloia goods | Newark. <br> Newark. |
|  |  | Aug...... 1 | 18,000 | Kaltenbach \& Stephens............................... | Silk ribbon-finishing <br> Gas and electric engines. |  |
|  | Old |  | 60,000 | J. S. Mundy <br> The Vanal Co. |  | Newark. <br> Newark. |
| New |  | Aug...... 3 | 7,000 |  | Gas and electric engines............. Disinfectants | Rahway. <br> Plainfield. |
| New | - olal. | Aug...... $\frac{7}{7}$ | 11,000 | Leissesson \& Rosenberg.............................Cyrus Currier \& Sons......................... | House dresses <br> Machinery |  |
|  |  | Aug...... 17 |  |  |  | Plainfield. <br> Newark. |
| New | .......... |  | 10,000 | Nelson \& Landsberg, Inc.............................. | Ladies' underwear Electrical supplies | Perth Amboy. Elizabeth. |
| New | ........... | Aug...... 17 | 14,000 |  |  |  |
| New | Old | Aug...... 21 |  | Pencil Exchange Co................................. | Lead pencils <br> Worsted goods | Jersey City. Trenton. |
|  |  | Ang..... Aug.... 29 | 15,000 | Princeton Worsted Mills, Inc....................... Eisk Automatic Ships* Log Co....................... |  |  |
| New | OId | Aug.....Sept....291 |  |  |  | Trenton. <br> Paterson. |
| New |  |  | 20,000 | Apple Electric Co. | Electric lighting and starting apparatus | Newark. <br> Camden. <br> Newark. <br> Perth Amboy. |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sept..... } & 15 \\ \text { Sept.... } & 19\end{array}$ |  | Acme Staple Co.. <br> Beaver Leather Mrg. Co................................ <br> Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co. | Wire staples <br> Leather <br> Cigars |  |
| New |  | Sept..... 26 | 50,000 25,000 |  | Cigars |  |
|  |  |  | \$3,004,530 | Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co. |  |  |

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 10.
Damage to Manufacturing Plants by Fire and Flood.
This compilation shows the individual properties damaged or totally destroyed by fire during the twelve months covered by this record. The date on which the fires occurred, names of owner or owners, location of the various properties, character of industry carried on and the money equivalent of the damage done, are given separately for each establishment injured to any serious extent by fire. The total number of industrial plants that suffered a visitation of fire during the twelve months was 66, and the aggregate value of the property destroyed was $\$ 1,487,307$. The loss per establishment of the 66 involved ranged from $\$ 165$ upward to $\$ 298,900$. The aggregate loss. $(\$ 1,487,307)$ was only about one-half what it was for the previous year.

The aggregate loss as reported is divided among the four varieties of factory property as follows: Buildings, \$341,419; machinery and tools, $\$ 425,433$; material for use in manufacture, $\$ 209,465$; and finished goods, $\$ 233,990$. The next preceding table (No. 9) shows a total of $\$ 3,004,530$ added to the value of property in use for industrial purposes throughout the State during the twelve months ending September 30, r914; deducting from this amount the value of property similarly employed that was destroyed by fire during the same period, and there remains a net gain of $\$ \mathrm{r}, 517,223$.

The table gives full details regarding the fires, showing the places in which they occurred and the subdivision of losses under the various property headings referred to above. As a matter of course the greater number occurred in the larger centers of industrial activity, but the fires were distributed over a wide area, and few places having any pretentions to being a manufacturing district escaped without one which caused some loss.

The record for Newark was 16 fires, loss $\$ 334,794$; Trenton, 7, loss \$71,98; Jersey City, 6, loss \$87,708; Paterson, 4, loss \$140,000; Arlington, 4, loss \$45, II3 ; Elizabeth, 2, loss \$50,000; Camden, 2, loss $\$ 30,974$. Twenty-four other localities report one or two fires, several of them resulting in very heavy losses.

## INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 10.
Manufacturing Plants Damaged or Destroyed by Fire, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.


| Morris China C | Mar | 16 | Decorating | Trenton | 2,000 | 625 | 495 | 1,870 | 4,990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barbour Fax Spinning Co. | Mar. | 18 | Flax spinning. | Paterson ............. | . | 295 | ....... |  | 295 |
| W. T. Westcott. | Mar | 29 | Confectionery | Carnden .............. | 2,415 | 3,057 | 7,000 | 10,502 | 22,974 |
| Ingling Meg. Co. | April.. | 2 | Window screens | Newark .............. | 2,470 | 2,400 | 400 | 553 | 5,823 |
| Brewster Cocoa Mfg. Co. | April.. | 4 | Cocoa and chocolate.......... | Jersey City ........ | -100 | 45 | 168 | 553 | 308 |
| Vulcan Detinning Co... | April. | 12 | Sash weights..................... | Sewaren ... | 200 | 200 | 700 |  | 1,100 |
| Eastern Bedstead Co. | April. | 16 | Bedsteads | Hoboken . ............ | 500 |  | 200 | 200 | 900 |
| Feigenspan Brewing Co | May. | 5 | Lager beer | Newark | 130 | 280 |  |  | 410 |
| Glaser Fertilizer Works | May | 7 | Fertilizer | Ellizabeth | 8,000 | 8,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 14,500 |
| Camden Electro-Plating | May | 7 | Electro-plating | Camden . ............ |  |  |  |  | 8,000 |
| Beechwood Cooperage Co. | May | 16 | Cooperage | Beechwood Heights | 3,000 | 400 | 3,000 | 1,200 | 7,600 |
| Carlstadt Button Co. | May | 27 | Buttons | Carlstadt | 10,000 | 20,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 37,000 |
| Pettit \& Co.. | June. | 6 | Brick | South River ......... | 500 | 20,000 |  |  | 500 |
| Essex Pearl Button Co | June. | 18 | Pearl butto | Arlington ........... |  |  |  |  | 1,500 |
| Hyman Himmelstein | June. | 18 | Shirtwaists | Arlington |  | 8,000 | 18,113 | 3,000 | 29,113 |
| Frank Skriwanek ... | Jun | 18 | Buttons | Arlington |  | 7,000 | 1,500 | 5,500 | 14,000 |
| Domestic Stone Co. | June. | 18 | Jewelers' glass st | Arlington |  |  |  |  | ,500 |
| Richardson \& Boynto | June. | 28 | Stoves and ranges. | Dover | 98,900 | 113,000 | 37,000 | 50,000 | 298,900 |
| John F. Boyle Co..... | June. | 29 | Box boards. | Jersey City | 5,000 | 300 | 10,000 | 11,000 | 26,300 |
| Minotola Glass Co. | July. | 5 | Glass bottles....... | Minotola . |  |  |  |  | 30,000 |
| The Rutherford Co | July. | 8 | Muslin undergarmen | Rutherford | 6,000 | 5,700 | 5,500 | 2,500 | 19,700 |
| Chas. H. Engler. | July | 11 | Doors, sash and blind | Jersey City | 3,500 | 5,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 11,000 |
| Proctor Bros. \& Co. | July | 21 | Cooperage . | Jersey City | 10,000 | 2,500 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 27,500 |
| International Macaroni | July. | 25 | Macaroni | Newark ... | 1.500 | , 600 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 4,600 |
| Tinde Air Products Co. | Aug | 15 | Oxygen | Elizabeth | 16,000 | 20,000 | 1, 200 | 1, 200 | 36,400 |
| Westinghouse Lamp Co. | Aug | 27 | Electrical lan | Bloomfield |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |
| White Embroidery Mfs. Co. | Aug | 29 | Fmbroideries | New Durham |  | 3,000 | 500 | 1,800 | 5,300 |
| Lister Agricultural Chemical | Sept | 2 | Fertilizer | Newark | 25,000 | 15,000 | 4,238 | 19,970 | 64,208 |
| Corn Products Refining Co.. | Sept. | 6 | Sugar and syrup............... | Edgewater | 1,844 | 1,384 | 160 | 133 | 3,521 |
| Arlington Pearl Co. | Sept....... | 7 | Pearl goods.. | Newark .. |  | 400 | 1,000 | 1,562 | 2,962 |
| Dorfman Bros. | Sept. | 7 | Pearl buttons | Newark |  | 3.000 | 3,000 | 4,959 | 10,959 |
| Schultz Mfg. Co. | Sept. | 7 | Brass novelt | Newark |  | 2,100 | 900 | 1,000 | 4,000 |
| East Jersey Pipe Co... | Sept....... | 8 | Steel pipe.... | Paterson | 53,440 | 85,170 |  |  | 138,610 |
| The Trenton Potteries Cow | Sept....... | 10 | Sanitary earthenware........ | Trenton | 501 | .......... | 451 | ............ | 752 |
| Kirschbaum Bros. | Sept....... | 19 | Cutlery ........................ | Newark |  | 2,000 | 500 | 5,000 | 7,500 |
| Pressed Asbestos Products | Sept....... | 21 | Asbestos | Newark | 1,000 | 2,000 | 6,000 | 10,000 | 19,000 |
| Ulster Iron Works. | Sept....... | 22 | Bar iron. | Dover | . 219 |  |  |  | +219 |
| J. B. Gruman Co....................... | Sept....... | 22 | Mustarã | Newark | 305 | 400 | 422 |  | 1,127 |
| New York \& New Jersey Fertilizing Co. | Sept. | 27 | Fertilizer | Jersey City | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |  | 2,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$341, 419 | \$425,433 | \$209,465 | \$235.990 | \$1,487,307 |

TABLE No. 11.

## Trade and Labor Unions Organized During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1914.

The number of new organizations of workmen formed during: the twelve months covered by the chronology is shown in this table, together with the occupations in which the members were employed, date of formation of the unions, and the locations or districts which it was intended they should cover.

The total number of organizations reported is seven, of which three were in Perth Amboy, three in Trenton and one in Paterson. The occupations followed by the members of these unions at the time of their formation were as follows: Perth Amboyterra cotta workers; shoe workers; bakery and confectionery workers. Trenton-hotel and restaurant waiters (two organizations) and machinists' blacksmiths. Paterson-silk winders and quillers.

The record of newly formed unions for the immediately preceding twelve months was twelve, which is five more than the number formed this year, and the area covered by the union organization movement is much smaller for this than for any former year since the record began to be kept. Usually the industrial unrest which finds expression in union organization is much more widely distributed and generally it is greatest in the larger cities. Many of the unions formed each year are emiergency organizations, formed either as a measure of preparation for strikes or as a means of carrying on struggles of that character that had already been entered upon, and few if any among them survive the settlement of the controversy in which they originated. As noted in previous reports, there has been a steady decline in the number of unions organized each year, from which it seems reasonable to conclude that either the union movement, which was very strong a decade ago, has greatly declined in vigor, or that the occupational field for a practical and beneficial application of union principles has been so thoroughly covered that little occasion remains for new organizations. The latter conclusion seems the more probable. Skilled workers are absorbed into existing unions of their various crafts as they move from place to place, or as the apprentices arrive at the age which admits them to full pay and privileges of journeymen. The less favored
laborer, however, who is without skill of any kind, with nothing to offer in exchange for the meagre wages on which to support a family but a willingness to work with untrained hands, is still in his weary and at times hopeless struggle for better conditions, very much in need of stuch aid as may be derived from a wisely managed union.
TABLE No. 11.

Trade and Labor Unions | Organized During the Twelve Months Ending |
| :--- |
| September 30, 1914. |

| OCCUPATIONS. | Where Union was Organized. | When Organized. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Terma cotta workers. | Perth Amboy......... | Feb. 9 |
| Hotel and restaurant waiters. | Trenton . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Oct. 9 |
| Hotel and restaurant waltresses | Trenton . . . . . . . . . . . . | Oct. 20 |
| Shoemnkers | Perth Amboy . . . . . . . | Mar. 80 |
| Bakery and confectionery worker | Perth Amboy. . . . . . . . | June 18 |
| Machinists' blecksmiths | Trenton.............. | July 3 |
| Silk winders and quillers | Paterson ............. | Aug. 21 |

## Strikes and Lockouts in New Jersey During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1914.

The compilation of strikes for this year shows a much smaller number of these occurrences than has been reported for recent years; the numbers involved and the loss of working time and wages are also proportionately less. During the twelve months ending September 30, 1913, there were strikes in 115 establishments throughout the State in which 29,300 persons were involved, with a wage loss of $\$ 95 \mathrm{r}, 353$, besides the great strike in the silk industry, which kept nearly 22,000 operatives of the Paterson mills idle for nearly seven months, with a loss in wages of $\$ 4,250,000$, and losses of other kinds sufficient to bring the total up to nearly $\$ 10,000,000$.

It is therefore a matter of congratulation that the twelve months covered by this compilation experienced only 55 strikes, in which 5,062 persons were involved and on account of which the wage loss was $\$ 206,693$.

The longest single strike and the most really important of the year was that of the Machinists' Union of Trenton, full particulars regarding which are given in a separate chapter following the textual and tabular review and presentation of all the othe: strikes.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

October 1.-Eighty drivers of the Fuller Express Company, and some freight handlers employed in Jersey City, quit work because of a refusal of the company's officials to sign an agreement with the local union which provided for shorter hours and an increase of wages. The strikers' places were filled by other union men employed by the firm in New York. The local men refused to recognize these men as members of their union, and a few disturbances, of no very serious character, however, occurred where members of both parties met; as a measure of precaution, the authorities kept the police reserves on duty until, on October 9th, the strike was declared off after a conference between the company officials and a committee representing the drivers.

The strike lasted six days, and the wage loss was $\$ \mathrm{r}, 000$.

October 1.-Ten teamsters employed by William T. Wilkinson \& Son, coal merchants, at Arlington, quit work. The strike, which was entered on to force the reinstatement of a discharged employee, was ended on October 27 th by the unconditional return of the drivers. The strike lasted four weeks, and the wage loss was $\$ 500$.

October 6.-Sixty-five weavers employed in the Augusta Silk Mill, at Paterson, quit work because two of their number had been discharged-one of them for having reported late for work three times in violation of the mill rules, and the other for having urged his fellow workers to strike for the reinstatement of a discharged man. A conference between the president of the mill company and the weavers brought about an amicable adjustment of matters under which work was resumed the following morning. The strike lasted one day, and the wage loss was approximately $\$ 130.00$.

October 14.-Some structural iron workers employed by the Newton A. K. Bugbee Co., of Trenton, in the erection of an enameling shed at the J. L. Mott plant, Trenton, quit work because a number of non-union, men, working for another contracting firm paying much lower wages, were engaged in the erection of a water tower at the same plant. The bricklayers and hod carriers employed on the same structure quit with the iron workers. The strike was declared off by the business agent of the local union of which the iron workers were members, on the ground that he had discovered evidence of a strong effort being made by the I. W. W. organizers to obtain a foothold among the employes of the Mott Company, with a view to urging the inauguration of a general strike, ostensibly in sympathy with the structural iron workers.

All the strikers returned to work after having been idle two days, and the contracting firm against whose employes the strike was directed entered into an agreement under which the local union will supply the labor required for such work as it may have thereafter in Trenton. Neither the number of workmen involved in the strike nor the wage loss could be ascertained.

October 23.-Seventy male employes of the Hoboken Paper Mills Company, of Hoboken, went out on strike to secure the institution of a three shift system in the mills.on November ist. The mill management agreed to make the change in its working time on December rst, and after a strike lasting seven days this was agreed to. The strike was entirely over the question of date on which the new system should be put in operation, as the company had agreed to the change when it was formally requested by the employes. The wage loss was, as reported, $\$ 1,000$.

October 30.-Fifty male employes of the Safety Insulated Wire \& Cable Co. of Bayonne quit work because a demand they had made for an increase of wages had been refused. The following day about 150 female workers of the firm quit in sympathy with the first group of strikers, and their places were filled by men and boys, who a few days later became dissatisfied and went out also. The girls gave up the strike at this time and were allowed to resume their places. Most of the men and boys who inaugurated the strike were taken back and normal conditions were restored at the works
about November roth. The strike lasted an average of three days for each worker involved, and the wage loss was estimated at $\$ 1,250$.

November 7.-Twenty-five street laborers employed on repaving the streets to Hoboken struck to secure a reduction of working hours from to to 9 per day. Some indications of a disposition to riot having been shown by the strikers, the police reserves were called out and strict order was preserved. The laborers returned to work next day under a compromise satisfactory to them.

November 8.-Forty employes of A. M. Rosenberg, hat manufacturer of Newark, quit work because the head of the firm had discharged an employee for having flatly refused to obey orders that had been given to him. The strikers demanded the reinstatement of the discharged man, who was a member of their union, and the company complying, all returned to work. The strike lasted one day, and the wage loss was $\$$ roo.

November II.-All the journeymen electricians of Atlantic City and vicinity struck on this date for an increase of wages from $\$ 3.65$, the old rate, to $\$ 4.00$ a day which it was claimed had been promised by the contractors, to begin on November ist.

November 12.-Ten male and 20 female employes of the Mistletoe Silk Mills, at West Hoboken, struck for an increase of wages amounting to something below 2 cents per yard. This the firm refused, but offered an advance of $\mathrm{T} / 2$ cent per yard, which, after having been idle for nine days, was accepted and all returned to work. The strike was, therefore, partly successful. The wage loss was reported at $\$ 500$.

November 19.-Five men, believed to be necktie workers from a New York establishment in which a strike was on, visited the factory of Aaron Sisco, who is engaged in the same line of manufacture at Newark, but who conducts an "open shop," and one of the number opened fire with a revolver on operatives at work, wounding one of them quite severely. Mr. Sisco had moved his factory from New York City to get his employes away from the union agitators, and to avoid becoming involved in a strike at that time going on in all the necktie factories of that city. Representatives of the strikers had visited the Sisco works frequently for the purpose of inducing the operatives to quit work and join their union, but failed to make any impression upon them. The attacking party escaped.

November 20.-Two hundred girls employed in the silk hosiery mills of Paul Guenther, Inc., at Dover, went on strike against the practice which had prevailed in the establishment of having the value of all lost goods-that is, goods lost in transit from one manufacturing operation to another, charged to them. The matter in dispute was compromised by reducing the charge for such articles, and all returned to work after being idle one-half day. Wage loss did not exceed $\$$ roo.oo.

November 22.-One hundred and forty ribbon weavers employed in the Johnson-Cowdin silk mills, at Paterson, struck because the firm refused to discharge a man whom they objected to because he had returned to work a few days before the great six months' strike, which terminated on August

Ist, was formally declared off. The man had been in the service of the company continuously for twenty-five years and was a very competent and faithful workman. The action of the strikers was in accord with the advice urged upon them by the I. W. W. leaders just before the collapse of the previous strike, that on returning to the mills they should make matters and conditions so disagreeable for those who had returned to work without the authority of that organization for doing so, that they could not do otherwise than leave. They were to be forced from the mills and kept out of them by the united antagonism of those who submitted to the authority of the I. W, W. during the long strike. That this was generally recognized by the mill owners of Paterson was shown by the fact that a majority of them openly expressed their approval of the stand taken by the Johnson-Cowdin Co. in opposition to the revengeful tactics of the discredited I. W. W. leaders, and declared themselves ready to pursue the same course under like circumstances.

The influence of the I. W. W. leaders was again made manifest in an agitation among the ribbon and broad goods weavers for a nine hour work day. On November 22, 1,500 ribbon weavers, at a meeting held for that purpose, voted to make the demand for a nine hour day, and giving the employers until December ist to decide, on which date, if a favorable answer was not returned, the weavers were to stop their looms at 5 P . M., and walk out of the mills, thus inaugurating the new time schedule without reference to the wishes of the mill owners. The old-time I. W. W. leaders, with the exception of Haywood, were again in the city in readiness to take command of a general strike, if such a movement could be brought about. Shop meetings representing a large number of mills were held and every possible effort put forth by the I. W. W. leaders and the local men in sympathy with their policy to bring about another strike which would again paralyze the entire industry. Efforts were made to interest the dye house workers in the movement, and to secure sufficient support to warrant the calling of a general strike.

The associated mill owners held a meeting, on November 25 , which was attended by representatives of 147 firms and at which the following statement was unanimously endorsed:

At a meeting of the joint executive committees of the four undersigned associations, it was unanimously resolved to support the Ribbon Manufacturers' Association in refusing to grant their operatives a nine hour work day, knowing as we do that this renewed agitation is due to the pernicious activities of the I. W. W.
(Signed)

> The Broad Silik Migrs.' Association, The Silk Ribbon Mrgrs.' Association, The Association of Silk Mrgrs. of N. J., The Master Dyers' Association.

Following the publication of the above statement, a canvass of the mills was ordered by the I. W. W. chief organizer, with a view to securing an agreement among the weavers to refuse to work more than nine hours a day and that they would walk out of the mills promptly at five o'clock, thereby creating by their own actions a nine hour day. If the mill owners objected to this course, then a general strike was to be called.

A general meeting of weavers was held on November 29th to consider the situation brought about by the nine hour agitation and to hear reports from the various shop or mill committees as to the sentiment regarding a strike. Practically all the representatives of broad silk mills reported strong opposition to the proposed strike, and similar sentiments were expressed in a communication from the dye house men which was read before the meeting. The conference closed with everything indicating a total miscarriage of the plans to bring on another strike, or at least to induce the broad goods weavers and the dyers to take part in it.

The ribbon weavers, dominated by the I. W. W., agreed to cease work at 5 P. M. on December ist, and the employers, in order to forestall such action, required from every weaver entering the mills on the morning of that date a promise that he or she would work until six o'clock; failing to do so, they were not permitted to go to their looms. They were informed also that any one who violated this promise and quit work at five o'clock would be permanently discharged.

The day passed without bringing about the five o'clock walk out, and at a meeting held on December 2d, at which the ribbon weavers of the various mills were fully represented, there was much plain criticism of the reckless character of the I. W. W. leaders in endeavoring to again plunge the silk workers into a hopeless strike. A resolution was passed postponing the consideration of a strike indefinitely.

November 22.-The strike of the employes of the Fuchs \& Lang Mfg. Co., at Rutherford, which began on June 4, 1912, was called off on November 22, 1913, after having continued for nearly eighteen months. The plant was operated during the entire period covered by the strike, which failed in all the purposes for which it was undertaken.

December I.-Seventy-five building trades mechanics, all members of the unions of their several crafts, employed on an addition to Public School No. 6 at Bayonne, quit work on this date because a structural iron worker who had been employed on the btilding was discharged. The reason assigned by the contractor was that no further work remained for the man to do, but the strikers insisted that he should be retained until the job was finished, and that meanwhile he should be assigned to some other kind of work. After one day's idleness, the contractors agreed to retain the man for the time being. Wage loss, \$300.

December 9.-Eight drivers employed by the Trenton Fuel Company, of Trenton, struck against a man whom they disliked because of his having refused to join them in taking an afternoon off for the purpose of visiting the State Fair grounds had been assigned to take the place of one of their number who was absent on account of sickness. No violence of any kind was attempted, and the strikers resumed work after four days' idleness. Wage loss estimated at $\$ 56.00$.

December 19. - In consequence of the appointment of a forewoman to whom there appeared to be some undefined objection, forty women and girls employed in the underwear factory of Charles Sandberg \& Co., at Freehold, quit work on this date. There was also sume dissatisfaction among the operatives
over a rearrangement of the piece price lists, which many of them feared would result in a decrease of earnings. After one day's idleness the strikers returned to work, having been convinced that no wage reduction was intended, and that there were really no reasonable grounds for objection to the forewoman. The wage loss was approximately $\$ 50.00$.

January 1.-The captains of coal and grain barges engaged in traffic from New York and vicinity to other points formed an organization under the title, Tidewater Boatmen's Association, and affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor. About 500 men in all were concerned in the movement, which had for its object the securing of an increase in wages. Boat captains were paid from $\$ 40$ to $\$ 45$ per month and the figure demanded was $\$ 60$, which it was claimed by the boatmen was the smallest sum on which a family home on shore could be maintained. Under existing conditions, the small cabin of the boat was the only home which the boatman can afford for his wife and children. The increase in wages indicated above was demanded by the workmen and refused by the employers, and a strike followed which tied up almost completely the coal shipping business of Perth Amboy, Elizabethport, and other points along Staten Island Sound, the Kill Von Kull, and the New Jersey side of Hudson River. On January 6, some of the barge owning companies granted the terms demanded by the associated bargemen, and others did the same later, so that about January Ioth the strike was ended and practically all the boats were back in service. Much annoyance and some financial loss was suffered by the boatmen's families, many of which had, under orders of the union, been obliged to move their effects from the cabins of the boats in which they had for years made their homes. The strike was partly successful, but the financial loss could not be ascertained.

January 2.-Ten male and five female employes of Nathan Glasser, manufacturer of women's garments at Englewood, struck to enforce a demand they had made that the shop should be unionized. The strike, which lasted 26 working days, ended on February 3d; it totally failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was undertaken. The wage loss was, as reported, \$1,000.

Jantary 2,-Two hundred and forty-eight weavers of the Helvetia Silk Co., at Paterson, struck to compel the only man among them who was not a member of the I. W. W. to join that organization. The man was forced to join, and the weavers returned to their places after one day of idleness. The wage loss was estimated at $\$ 700$.

January 6.-Work was brought to a standstill on a public school building in Hoboken because of a disagreement between the members of two unions employed thereon as to which group was entitled to the privilege of doing certain kinds of work in constructing the edifice. The strike was declared by the members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union because members of the Metal Lathers' organization assumed some of the work which it was claimed by the iron workers they were not entitled to under the rules of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. Ten men were engaged in the strike, which lasted two days, and resulted in the metal lathers being allowed to continue the line of work
their engaging in which had been the cause of the strike. From the structural iron workers' point of view, the strike was a failure. The wage loss was approximately $\$ 80$.

January 19.-Seventy garbage drivers and collectors employed by the contractor for garbage removal of the City of Newark went on strike to enforce a demand made in their name for an increase in wages rom $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to $\$ 2.00$ per day and recognition of a nine hour work day as the standard working time thereafter. The drivers and collectors claimed to have worked seventeen hours per day. The superintendent of the service secured a force of new men to take the strikers' places, and there were some outbreaks of violence on the part of the strikers which resulted in several arrests being made.

On January 21 all the strikers returned to their places under a compromise agreement which provided that drivers are to receive $\$$ I. 75 per day and helpers $\$ 1.50$ per day. Both will be required to work 13 hours per day. Overtime will be paid for at the rate of fifteen cents per hour, and the agreement is to run for one year without change of any kind. The wage loss was approximately $\$ 200.00$.

January 24.-Twenty-three male and two female employes of the Union Rain Coat Co., at Perth Amboy, went on strike to establish the closed shop rule in their place of employment. The strike lasted three days and was entirely unsuccessful. The wage loss was, as reported, $\$ 150.00$.

February 4.-Forty male and 60 female weavers employed in mills of the Augusta Silk Works, at Paterson, quit work because the firm had refused them a nine hour work day. The reduction in working time had been refused by the mill management, but four of the weavers took the matter into their own hands, and on the day previous to the one on which the strike was inaugurated, stopped their looms at 5 P. M. and left the mill one hour before the established quitting time. The firm refused to permit them to resume work next morning, on the ground that they had voluntarily left its employment. Weavers to the number reported above thereupon struck to compel their reinstatement. The action of the weavers in the matter was largely due to the I. W. W. leaders, who had been urging upon all the mill employes a general strike for a nine hour day. On June 1st, the strike was still on, and the wage loss up to that date was estimated at $\$ 12,500$.

February 10,-Sixty-five "pressers" employed in the works of the Federal Terra Cotta Co., at Wondbridge, quit work in a body because of alleged reductions in wages during the preceding three months, which; it was asserted, ranged from to to 40 per cent. The strikers were formed into an organization connected with the Brick, Tile \& Terra Cotta Workers' Union, and plans were made to secure for them the support and co-operation of every line of workers included in the entire terra cotta industry. Other classes of labor employed in the plant took no part in the strike. The company officials-denied that a reduction had been made in the wages of its employes, excepting only the laborers, who had been cut from $171 / 2$ to 16 cents per hour, and it was further stated that this would be restored on March ist.

The strikers and their sympathizers, however, insisted that the reductions were as they had stated, and their cause was enthusiastically taken up by the trades unions of Perth Amboy and vicinity. Among the demands presented by the strikers was one for the recognition of their union. On February I6th, the company's side of the case was presented by its general manager in the following statement:

## To Whom it May Concern:

My attention has been called to several recent newspaper articles and to a general circular distributed throughout Perth Amboy and its vicinity purporting to give an account of the labor conditions now existing at the Federal Terra Cotta plant at Woodbridge. In justice to our patrons and employes I deem it necessary to make the following statement of facts:

On or about June 24, 1913, there was a general strike of the employes of the terra cotta companies in the vicinity of Perth Amboy. This strike was preceded by considerable unrest among the workmen, due to an attempt of representatives of the American Federation of Labor to organize a union among the terra cotta workers.

The terra cotta companies in the vicinity of Perth Amboy have invariably pursued the open shop policy, and the strike was brought about to change this condition and to force the dictations of union leaders upon the employers. The strike lasted about three weeks and resulted in the return of the men to the Federal Terra Cotta Company without any agreement having been made with respect to wages; but the company did agree, as in the past, to take up any grievances and adjust same with any of its employes individually.

On or about December ist, on account of the very severe depression in business conditions throughout the country, particularly in the terra cotta trade, a general reduction of approximately to per cent. was put in effect for all employes for the winter months. Notices have been posted on all bulletin boards throughout the plant that wages will be restored to former scale on March I, I9I4.

At noon on February 9th, without notice, the employes of our pressing department refused to go to work unless they received a 30 per cent. increase in their wages. They were told that no increase could be given until wages were restored as agreed. This was not acceptable to about one-third of the men, who in turn so intimidated the rest of the men, with a result that all but a few left their work.

The management is informed that a majority of the pressers desire to remain and now wish to return; that they are prevented from doing so by threats of violence of a few agitators. All the employes of the other departments are working on full time and entirely satisfied. The pressing department is running about 50 per cent. of its capacity, the company having secured other men to take the places of those who did not desire to work. By the end of this week this department will be running full force.

It has been and always will be the policy of the management of this company to strictly maintain an open shop, and the management is ready at all times to deal with its employes individually, with a view of adjusting grievances. This company will not, however, tolerate interference by any labor leaders or outside organizations. The management of this company has always scrupulously maintained any agreement made with its employed.
(Signed) Norman Grant.
Replying to the statement of Mr Grant on behalf of the company, a prominent labor organization leader of Perth Amboy insisted that wages had been reduced to the extent charged by the strikers, that working conditions
in the Federal Company's plant were vary bad, and that the company officials had shown an unwillingness to discuss proposals of any kind looking toward improvement, thus leaving no means of redress open but a strike.

Guards for the protection of its works were engaged by the company, and new men were employed to take the places vacated by the strikers. These were for the most part housed and fed in the plant; very few ventured outside, and of those who did so, several were assaulted and severely beaten by crowds said to have been strikers whose places they had taken.

The company's efforts to obtain new men were fairly successful, and about three weeks after the commencement of the strike the superintendent of the plant declared that all the places vacated by the old employes were at that time satisfactorily filled, and there was nothing in the relations existing between itself and its employes on which to base a proposal for arbitration.

The strikers on their part persisted in the declaration that the company was greatly hampered by the strike and was unable to fill orders, and could not do so until the strikers returned to work, which they would do only under a written agreement with the company guaranteeing an increase of 30 per cent. in wages and a full recognition of the union which they had formed. The new workmen were greeted with demonstrations of hostility whenever they appeared on the streets, and extra guards of poliemen were stationed for their protection along the thoroughfares which they traversed between the plant and their homes. Apparently the company had succeeded in satisfactorily filling the places of the pressers, who, however, refused to recognize the fact, still regarding themselves as on strike and determined to remain so until their old places were recovered. At the time of closing this report the strike had been going on 14 weeks, and the wage loss to those who participated in it was reported at $\$ 30,000$.

An echo of the great silk industry strike at Paterson during six months of the year 1913 came on' March 3 d , in the form of a report from the president of the Textile Workers of America, which seems to show that of the 125 employes of the German Artistic Weaving Co. who quit work at the mills at Pompton Lakes, June 20, 1913, 123 are still out. The strike was fo: a nine hour work day without reduction of wages.

March 8.-Two hundred linemen engaged by the Pennsylvania Railroad to repair the wires that had been damaged by the heavy snow storm of March 6th were, while waiting to be distributed along the line between Jersey City and Philadelphia, persuaded by an unknown agitator that it was not the company's purpose to pay double time for Sunday work, as per agreement. The linemen gathered at the Jersey City Station of the road, where a hastily organized meeting determined on a strike. The company officials discharged the entire forces on receiving notice of the strike resolution. The men had been hastily gathered from all parts of the country to meet the emergency caused by the storm, and; pending their being detailed in squads to the districts in which they were to work, the company was paying their hotel expenses in Jersey City.

March 10.-Ten drivers employed by the beef firm of Morris \& Co., at Bayonne, struck for an advance in wages of $\$ \mathrm{r}, 00$, and after a few hours spent
in efforts to secure non-union help, the manager yielded and the strikers returned to work. The increase gained brought the drivers' wages up to \$16.00 a week.

March 12.-Ten Italian laborers employed on an ash heap in the Pavonia Yards of the Erie Railroad, at Jersey City, struck because their wages had been reduced from $\$ 1.40$ to $\$ 1.25$ per day. The local police were called upon to protect the new men who took the places of the strikers, all of whom lost their places.

March 16.-Seventy male and io female weavers employed in the United Ribbon Co's silk mill, at Paterson, quit work because of dissatisfaction with a foreman, whose discharge they demanded. The strikers also insisted on an increase of wages to $\$ 16.50$ per week for day work jobs, on a nine hour working day basis. The foreman retired voluntarily and the wage increase was agreed to, after which work was resumed.

The strike lasted two weeks and was entirely successful. The wage loss, as reported, was $\$ 4,000$.

March 19.-One hundred "pressers" employed in the pottery plant of John Maddox Sons, at Trenton, quit work in consequence of a misunderstanding regarding a rule existing between the Manufacturers' Association and the Operative Potters' organization, under which in slack times work was to be divided among all employes and none discharged. The matter was settled satisfactorily after two days' idleness, and all returned to work. The wage loss was estimated at $\$ 500$.

March 25.-Seven plumbers employed on one of the public schools of Bayonne struck for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day. The increase was granted, thus bringing their wages up to $\$ 5.00$ per day.

March 25.-Twelve men employed by the Chas. R. De Bevoise Co., manufacturers of undergarments at Plane St., Newark, struck to force the reinstatement of an unsatisfactory forewoman who had been discharged. The strike lasted four days and was a failure. Wage loss, $\$ 96.00$.

March 26.-Several carpenters employed by a contractor at Montclair went on strike because some non-union plumbers were employed on the same job.

March 26.-Ninety laborers employed by the New York Clay Products Co., at South River, struck for an increase in wages. The strike was a failure and lasted four hours. Wage loss estimated at $\$ 60.00$.

April 6.-Seven truck drivers employed in the Mersereat Metal Bed Co. at Johnson Ave., Jersey City, struck for an increase of \$1.00 per week in wages, which was granted to them after $2 \mathbb{1} / 2$ days' idleness. The wage loss was $\$ 45.00$.

April 6.-Two hundred and twelve miners and laborers employed by the Thomas Iron Co., at Wharton, quit work because the company had refused to reopen a shaft which had been closed and in which about 80 men had been employed. The strike, which lasted five working days, resulted in the re-employment of the 80 men who had been discharged. The wage loss was $\$ 3,200$.

April 15.-Eighty garment workers employed by the Shonberger Co. at Grand St., Hoboken, went out on strike to compel the reinstatement of a fellow worker who had been discharged for using offensive language to members of the firm. A demand was also made that none but union labor be thereafter employed. The strike was declared off on April 20th, andi abandoning all their demands, the garment workers returned to work. The strike lasted six days, and the wage loss was approximately $\$ 950.00$.

April 18.-Eighty-five male and 50 female weavers employed in the United Ribbon Co's mill at Paterson struck because the firm would not allow members of the I. W. W. organization in the mill. The strike lasted 45 days, and resulted in a defeat for the strikers. The wage loss was \$10,000.00.

April 24-Twenty-two drivers of garbage carts employed by the city of Trenton quit work because the superintendent of the city crematory declined to discharge two non-union men and refused to reinstate a union man whom he had discharged. The strikers abandoned their loaded and partly loaded vehicles on the streets. The drivers are members of the Teamsters' Union, and the wage scale, which had been $\$ 2.25$, was recently increased to $\$ 2.50$ per day. The strike lasted less than one day, and the men abandoning their demands, returned to work. The wage loss was approximately $\$ 50.00$.

April 28.-Seven teamsters employed by the firm of Van Keuren \& Son, East Newark, struck for an increase in wages ranging from $\$ 1.00$ to to $\$ 2.50$ per week and for double pay for Sunday and holiday work. The strike was ended by a compromise on May 6, under which a uniform advance in wages of $\$ 1.00$ a week was granted by the company; the double time for Sunday and holiday work was also agreed to.

April 30.-Two hundred members of the International Painters \& Paper Hangers' Union of Jersey City and Hoboken struck because their employers refused to renew the agreement with the men which they had signed the year before. The bosses particularly objected to the clause in the agreement which required the consent of the union to the discharge of a workman by his employer, and that employers are not allowed to require paperhangers to do painting, nor painters to do paper hanging. These demands were abandoned by the union and the strike ended on May 6th, by an agreement under which the wage scale of the next preceding year, $\$ 18.00$ for a week of 44 hours, with time and a half for overtime, was continued.

May I.-Two hundred union hod carriers of Perth Amboy and vicinity went on strike on May ist to enforce a demand on the master masons for an increase of 20 cents per day in wages. They had been receiving $\$ 2.80$ per day of eight hours and wanted $\$ 3.00$ for the same time. One month's notice had been given the master masons of the intended action of the hod carriers, and some among them conceded the advance demanded, so as not to interrupt the progress of work on jobs that had to be completed within a certain specified time. About 120 of the laborers continued the strike until May 6th, when an agreement was reached between committees
representing the employers and the men on strike, under which the wages were fixed at $\$ 3.00$ per day. The strike lasted six days and the wage loss was $\$ 3,640.00$.

May II.-The members of Local Teamsters' Union, No. 78, of Trenton, presented to their several employers an agreement by which it was proposed to supersede the one then in force. The new scale provided that drivers of excavating wagons, broken stone and brick carrying vehicles, should receive $\$ 12.00$ per week; drivers of express vans, $\$ 14.00$; double trucks, $\$ 14.00$; helpers on the same, $\$ 11.00$; three ton auto trucks, $\$ 15.00$; five ton auto trucks, $\$ 18.00$; single express, $\$ 11.00$. Eleven hours to constitute a day's work. This agreement also contained an arbitration clause for the prevention of strikes.

During the progress of the strike a number of garbage cart drivers employed by the city went on strike, but returned to work after a few days. During the progress of the strike there were several minor outbreaks of disturbances which called for police interference. New drivers were employed by many truck owners and by the express company, and the larger number of strikers had returned to work at the old wage scale before the end of May. It was found impossible to obtain any reliable statement of the number involved in the strike or of the wage loss.

May II.-One hundred and fifty laborers employed at track laying by the Phillipsburg Horse Car Railroad Co., at Phillipsburg, struck for an increase of twenty-five cents a day. They had been receiving $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ and demanded $\$ 1.75$. The strike lasted one day and resulted in the laborers returning to work at the old wage. The men involved were all foreigners -mostly Hungarians-and some rioting occurred, for which two of the ringleaders were afterward tried and sentenced to jail for thirty days. the wage loss was $\$ 225.00$.

May 20.-Twelve men employed by the Hall Signal Company, at Garwood, quit work because the superintendent of the factory insisted on the upper half of the workroom windows being opened for ventilating purposes instead of the lower. The strike lasted $16 \mathrm{t} / 2$ hours and resulted in a defeat for the strikers. The wage loss, as reported, was $\$ 90.00$.

May 23.-Twenty-three men employed by the Keystone Watch Case Co., at Jersey City, went on strike against the employment of girls on their particular branch of the work, and also against the enforcement of a rule requiring them to pay for jewels lost or stolen while in their possession for setting. None of the strikers returned to work.

June I.-About 120 members of Sheet Metal Workers Local, No. III, of Trenton, went on strike to enforce a demand made in their behalf for an increase of ro cents an hour in wages. They had been receiving 50 cents and wanted 60 cents per hour. The strike lasted about io working days. and ended with the return of all whose places had not been taken by nonunion workmen. The wage loss was estimated at $\$ 4,000.00$.

June 5.-One hundred and eighty girls employed in the handkerchief factory of H. Rosenthal \& Co., at Perth Amboy, quit work because of a dis-
agreement with the firm over the adjustment of piece prices. All returned to work after having been out four days. The matter in dispute was satisfactorily adjusted. Wage loss estimated at \$1,200.00.

June 15.-One hundred and twenty-five girls and men employed by the Capital City Hat and Cap Company, at Trenton, went on strike for an increase in wages and to secure from their employers recognition of the union which they had formed. Both demands were refused, and the firm moved its plant to Burlington, N. J., and all the Trenton strikers lost their employment.

June 16.-Forty-five journeymen barbers of the lower section of Jersey City went on strike to enforce a demand they had made for 'a work day from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. on weekdays and from 7 A. M. to ir P. M. on Saturdays, with 9 P. M. as the limit of working time on all days prior to holidays. The master barbers conceded all demands. The strike lasted six working days, and the wage loss was estimated at $\$ 450.00$.

June 25.-Forty employes of Greenburg \& Robinson, manufacturers of knee pants at New Brunswick, went on strike in sympathy with other employes of the same firm in New York, who for several months had been on strike for an increase in wages. The New Brunswick operatives formed a union and demanded its recognition by the firm, together with higher wages and an agreement to employ only union labor. The strike lasted six working days, and the wage loss was approximately $\$ 250.00$.

July 5.-Fifty male and eight female operatives of the Jersey Silk Co., at Plainfield, went on strike because of some dissatisfaction, the character of which was not stated. The strike lasted five days, all having returned to work on the 15th. Nothing was gained by the strike, and the wage loss was, as reported, $\$ 1,000$.

July 13.-Two hundred and eighty male and ten female employes of the Mersereau Metal Bed Co., of Jersey City, went on strike because of opposition to a readjustment of piece work prices which the company's managers wished to put in operation. The strike ended on the 28 th in the submission of the strikers, all of whom returned to work after having been idle fifteen days. The wage loss was, as reported, $\$ 12,000$.

July 14.-Twenty-five male and 14 female employes of A. Feldman \& Co., cloak makers at North Bergen, quit work to force recognition of a newly formed union by their employers. The strike lasted 14 days and was unsuccessful. Wage loss, as reported, \$r,000.

July 23.-Fifty egg candlers employed by various wholesale egg dealers at Newark, all members of a local union in New York City, quit work to enforce a demand for recognition of the union, 60 cents an hour for overtime instead of 50 , the rate then being paid, and a Saturday half holiday throughout the year instead of during the summer months only, which was then the rule. The men had been earning from $\$ 18.00$ to $\$ 20.00$ per week, and their decision to strike appears to have been largely influenced by similar action by the New York union. The dealers refused to grant any of the demands, and several among them employed girls at less than
one-half the wages paid to the strikers, with the intention of training up to the desired degree of efficiency, when the rate paid to the candlers previous to the strike would be paid to them. Numbers of non-union men were also employed, and several of these were assaulted on their way to or from work by the strikers or others in sympathy with them.

The movement for the substitution of girls for the striking candlers seems to have been to a large extent successful, and the strike began to show signs of collapsing about the beginning of August, when many of the men involved in it applied to their old employers for reinstatement. The wage loss was estimated on August ist at $\$ 1,800.00$.

August 14-The workmen employed on the new Central School building at Orange quit work pending the settlement of disputes between the union carpenters and metal ceiling workers as to which of them should put up the "furring strips" for ceiling, and between the marble workers and masons as to which of them should have jurisdiction over the setting of the slate steps in the fireproof stairs. A truce was effected between the parties to the dispute, who agreed to refer both matters to the national officers of the several unions, and all the other journeymen returned to work. Meantime, the progress of the work in dispute was stopped until the decision of the national officers should be made known.

August 14.-Thirty-six men employed in the works of the Robinson, Roders Co., at Newark, went on strike against a reduction in wages of 20 per cent. The firm manufactures mattresses and pillows and their principal material is feathers. The reduction in wages was made because of the war in Europe. The firm found itself unable to procure the customary supply of feathers, which came largely from abroad, and could not therefore continue the business profitably under the old conditions. The strike lasted four days, and ended with the return of the men. The wage loss was, as reported, \$200,00.

August 20.-Thirty-one girls employed as trimmers by the Trimble Hat Co., of Orange, struck for an increase of wages, which was given to them. The wage loss was reported at $\$ 300.00$.

August 26.-The John A. Roebling Co. employs at its Trenton and Roebling works a large number of bricklayers all the year round, and at times, when new construction is under way, the ordinary force of these workmen is greatly increased. The bricklayers' revised wage scale, which provided for 62 cents per hour at the union rate from August ist, was not approved by the company, which had been paying 60 cents per hour. Fearing that they might become involved in a strike and probably lose their employment, with the conditions of which they were quite satisfied, twelve of these men resigned membership in the union to which they had formerly belonged.

September 3.-Sixty building trades mechanics employed on a new private residence at Short Hills went out on strike because the foreman plasterer, who had been employed on the job about two months, could not prove himself to be a union man when asked by the walking delegate to
produce his card. The strike was ordered by the delegate. The strike lasted three days, and was declared off only when the foreman had pro duced credentials showing him to be a member of the union.

September 4.-A strike of 40 male and 25 female operatives of the Augusta Silk Works, at Paterson, which commenced on February 4, 1914, came to an end on September 4th, after having continted for seven months. The strike originated in a demand for a nine hour work day. The strikers were nearly all connected with the union known as the Industrial Workers of the World, but toward the end of the strike, which was a failure, all relinquished their membership in that organization. Only eight of the number who took part in the strike were reinstated when it was called off. It is the intention of the company to take more of them back eventually. The wage loss is reported at $\$ 25,350$.

September 29.-Twenty carpenters, steamfitters and electricians employed on the erection of a building at the foot of Eighth St., Hoboken, quit work after it became known that a few non-union men were employed by the contractors. These men were discharged and the strikers returned to work, having been out one day. The wage loss was estimated at $\$ 90.00$.

CAUSES OF STRIKES.

For increase in wages
For increase in wages and reduction in working hours.
For increase in wages and recognition of union..
For increase in wages and to lorce the discharge of an objectionable foreman
For reduction in working hours.
Against reduction in wages............................
Misunderstanding regarding terms of contract
Disagreement over piece prices.
For recognition of union.
For recognition of union, increase in overtime rate and Saturday half holiday
Against employment of non-union labor
To force a fellow workman to join union
Dispute between unions.
To establish the closed shop rule
To force the discharge of non-union men and the reinstatement of union men To force the reinstatement of a discharged employee and the recognition of union To force the reinstatement of forewoman.
To force the reinstatement of a discharged employee
To force the discharge of an objectionable employee.
To force the discharge of an objectionable foreman and against plece price list
o secure the institution of a three shift system Against reduction in working force. To force employer to renew agreement Protest against shop regulations.
Agatest the employment of girls on certain work.
To prevent discrimination against members of the I. W. W. organization. Against the practice of having the value of lost goods charged to workers No specific reason assigned-general dissatisfaction

Totals.
Number of Strlkes.

| 13 | 1,732 | 44,411 | 25.6 | \$106, 011 | \$61.21 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 150 | 620 | 4.1 | 1,200 | 8.00 | ... | 2 | . |
| 3 | 230 | 8,685 | 37.7 | 31,250 | 135.87 |  | ...... | 3 |
| 1 | 80 | 960 | 12.0 | 4,000 | 50.00 | 1 |  |  |
| 4 | 195 | 15.320 | 76.5 | 18,550 | 95.18 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 46 | 144 | 3.1 | 200 | 4.35 | ....... |  | 2 |
| 2 | 300 | 400 | 1.3 | 1,500 | 5.00 |  | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 470 | 4,920 | 10.5 | 13,200 | 28.08 |  | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 54 | 936 | 17.3 | 2,000 | 37.04 | ...... | ....... | 2 |
| 1 | 50 | 350 | 7.0 | 1,800 | 36.00 |  |  | 1 |
| 2 | 70 | 200 | 2.3 | 890 | 12.71 | 2 | ....... |  |
| 1 | 248 | 248 | 1.0 | 700 | 2.74 | 1 |  | ....... |
| 1 | 10 | 20 | 2.0 | 80 | 8.00 |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | 25 | 75 | 3.0 | 150 | 6.00 | ....... | ... | 1 |
| 1 | 22 | 23 | 1.0 | 50 | 2.27 |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | 80 | 480 | 6.0 | 950 | 11.88 |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | 12 | 48 | 4.0 | - 96 | 8.00 |  |  | 1 |
| 4 | 190 | 450 | 2.4 | 1,080 | 5.42 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 148 | 1,432 | 9.7 | 3,556 | 24.03 | ...... |  | 2 |
| 1 | 40 | 40 | 1.0 | 50 | 1.25 |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | 70 | 490 | 7.0 | 1.000 | 14.29 |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | 212 | 1,060 | 5.0 | 3,200 | 15.09 | 1 |  |  |
| 1 | 200 | 1,200 | 6.0 | 3,600 | 18.00 |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | 12 | 24 | 2.0 | 90 | 7.50 |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | 23 | 161 | 7.0 | 400 | 17.39 |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | 135 | 6,075 | 45.0 | 10,000 | 74.07 |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | 200 | 100 | 0.5 | 140 | . 70 |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | 58 | 290 | 5.0 | 1,000 | 17.07 |  |  | 1 |
| 55 | 5,062 | \$9,161 | 17.6 | \$206,693 | \$40.83 | 13 | 14 | 28 |

TABLE No． 13.
Strikes and Lockouts by Occupations，for the Twelve Months Ending September 30， 1914.

| OCCUPATIONS． | 'รอभा.17S รо жеqu्यnN | suos．ied <br> 茄 <br> 岁 <br> 夏暑 <br> 名 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { of }}{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operatives in manufacturing plants | 38 | 8，261 | 70，835 | 21.7 | \＄169，976 | \＄52．12 | 6 | 6 | 21 |
| Laborers，street，railroad，etc．．．．．． | 3 | 185 | 175 | ． 9 | 275 | 1.49 | ． | 1 | 2 |
| Building and construction workmen | 8 | 682 | 3，909 | 5.7 | 13，373 | 19.61 | ， | 3 | 1 |
| Freight handlers ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 500 | 13，000 | 26.0 | 20，000 | 40.00 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ， |
| Teamsters ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8 | 214 | 1，022 | 4.8 | 1，973 | 9.25 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Electrical workers ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 220 | 220 | 1.0 | 1，090 | 4.95 | 1 |  | 1 |
| Totals | 55 | 5，063 | 89，161 | 17.6 | \＄206， 693 | \＄ 40.83 | 13 | 11 | 28 |

TABLE No． 14.
Strikes and Lockouts by Localities，for the Twelve Months Ending September 30， 1914.

| LOCATION． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bergen County： |  |  |  |  |
| Ens Englewood ．．．．． | 1 | 15 | 390 | \＄1，000 |
| Essax County： | 6 | 208 | 723 | 2，396 |
| Orange ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 31 | 124 | 300 |
| Short Etills ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 60 | 180 | 810 |
| Hudson County： |  |  |  |  |
| Arlington | 1 | 10 | 270 | 500 |
| Rayonne ．．． | 4 | 292 | 694 | 1，629 |
| East Newark | 1 | 7 | 56 | 112 |
| Hoboken | 5 | 205 | 1，035 | 2，170 |
| Jersey City ． | S | 855 | 6，528 | 18，495 |
| North Bergen | 1 | 39 | 546 | 1，000 |
| West Hoboken | 1 | 30 | 270 | 500 |
| Mercer County ： |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | 770 | 32，194 | 86，486 |
| New Brunswick | 1 | 40 | 240 | 250 |
| Perth Amboy ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 970 | 20，455 | 49，990 |
| South River ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 90 | 45 | 60 |
| Monmouth County： |  |  |  |  |
| Morris County： |  |  |  |  |
| Dover ．． | 1 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| Wharton | 1 | 212 | 1，060 | 3，200 |
| Passate County： |  |  |  |  |
| Paterson | 6 | 768 | 23，748 | 36，303 |
| Union County：${ }^{\text {U }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ，Garwood | 1 | 12 | 24 | 90 |
|  | 1 | 58 | 290 | 1.000 |
| Phillipsburg | 1 | 150 | 150 | 225 |
|  | 55 | 5，062 | 89，161 | \＄206，693 |


|  | COUNTY. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bergen |  | 1 | 15 | \$1,000 |
| Essex |  | 7 | 299 | 3,506 |
| Huasson |  | 21 | 1,438 | 24,466 |
| Mercer . |  | 7 | 770 | 86,486 |
| Middlesex |  | 7 | 1,100 | 50,800 |
| Monmouth |  | 1 | ${ }_{412}^{40}$ | 50 |
| Passaic |  | 6 | 768 | 3,300 36,330 |
| Union |  | 2 | 70 | 36,330 1,090 |
| Warren |  | 1 | 150 | 225 |
| Totals |  | 55 | 5,062 | \$206,693 |

The table below shows the strikes of the year classified according to the months in which they were begun:
October ..... 6
November ..... 5
December ..... 3
January ..... 6
February ..... 2
March ..... 8
April ..... 7
May ..... 4
June ..... 5
July ..... 4
August ..... 2
September ..... 8

## Strike of Machinists.

On May I, 1914, the union machinists employed in Trenton factories and workshops submitted to their employers a plan for the standardization of wages by grades of skill required, providing a minimum wage rate for each grade, with apprenticeship regulations fixing the number to be allowed in each shop, the term of apprenticeship, and the wages to be paid them during that time. The general character and scope of the plan which the union machinists wished to convert into an agreement between themselves and their employers is shown in a circular issued by authority of Trenton Lodge, No. 398, International Association of Machinists, the contents of which are as follows:

## AGREEMENT AND WORKING RULES.

Issued by Authority of Trenton Lodge, No. 398, International Association of Machinists.

To Become Effective June I, 1914, and to End April 30, 1915.

> State Office of District No. 47, International Assoctation of Machinists, Newark, N. J.

The intention of the following Working Rules is to bring about a harmonious feeling between the.......................................... Company and the International Association of Machinists, thereby assuring the Company that they will receive a fair day's work from the Machinists in their employ, and that the members of the I. A. of M. will receive a fair wage for their services while in the employ of said Company.

We request the Company, when they are in need of any men covered by this Agreement, that they will notify Shop Committee or Office by mail or telephone, at least twenty-four hours before the men are required to start work. The Office or Committee shall render all assistance possible to furnish competent help.

## HOURS.

Nine (9) hours a day or fifty-four (54) hours a week shall be the day's or week's work. On night shifts, not more than fifty-four (54) hours shall be worked in the five (5) nights, viz.: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. If overtime is worked, there will be at least thirty minutes' intermission before overtime begins.

In case of depression in trade, the hours shall be reduced to eight (8) before reduction in force takes place.

## OVERTIME.

r. Day Shift: Time and one-half to be paid for the first four (4) hours worked after, the recognized quitting time. Thereafter, Sundays and Legal Holidays, viz., New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, shall be paid for at the rate of double time.
2. If any of the Holidays mentioned herein shall fall on Sunday, the day to be observed by the State, Nation or by proclamation, shall be considered a holiday, and paid for 'as such.
3. Night Shift: All overtime worked over the regular night shift schedule shall be paid for at the rate of double time. In case of night shift entering Holidays, single time is to be paid; time worked on nights or Holidays, double time.

## WAGE SCALE.

For Machinists, $\$ 3.25$ per nine (9) hour day, viz., 36 and 1-9th cents hourly, minimum.

For Drill Press Hands, $\$ 2.70$ per nine (9) hour day, viz., 30 cents hourly, minimum.

Machinists, Tools and Die Makers and Apprentices who are receiving a higher rate than the minimum shall suffer no reduction under this Agreement.

Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work on the outside, with the daily shop rate applying. Overtime which generally applies to Building Trades, shall apply to Machinists sent out on such work.

## APPRENTICES.

Apprentices shall not be less than sixteen (16) and not more than twenty-one (21) years of age at the begimning of their apprenticeship term, and shall serve four (4) years and to be employed on day force only.

There may be one Apprentice to the shop, regardless of the number of Machinists employed, and not to exceed one (I) additional to every five (5) Journeymen Machinists thereafter, It is understood that in shops where the ratio is more than the above, no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself by the expiration of existing, contracts.

To be recognized as an Apprentice under this clause, the Apprentice must have a regular apprenticeship contract or a definite agreement as to his apprenticeship conditions, and shall be given an opportunity to work at all branches of the trade during his apprenticeship.

The minimum rate of wages for Apprentices shall be:
Per-Day.
First year
Second year ................................ \$1.00
Third year
1.75

Fourth year $. \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 2.25
If after serving four (4) years, Apprentice remains in the employ of said Company, he shall receive twenty-five (25) cents per day increase every three months during the fifth (5th) year, after which he shall receive the Journeymen rate of thirty-six and one-ninth ( 36 and I -9th) cents per hour.

Should any difference arise in reference to the above Rules that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by the Works Superintendent and the Shop Committee, such matters in dispute shall be referred to the proper Officer of the Company and a Representative of the I. A. of M.

There shall be no strike or lockout until the two last referred to fail to agree.

It is hereby agreed that when this Agreement is signed, the same shall be open thirty days prior to its expiration, for the purpose of discussing the Wage Scale or to amend any other article contained therein.

Under this Agregment the term Machinist includes: General erecting in shop, floor and vise hands, as well as any other man commonly classed as a Machinist. Machinist shall also include machine hands operating planers, standard plane or universal milling machines, universal tool grinders, universal gear cutters, shapers, slotters, boring mills, engine lathes and turret lathes.

## International Association of Machinists.

Although no formal demand is made in the foregoing agreement for either union recognition or the abandonment of the open shop policy which had been followed hitherto by all employers of machinists in Trenton, it would seem that both must inevitably follow, as a reasonable interpretation of the employers' intent on signing the agreement. The provision that differences arising with regard to rules should be adjusted by the Shop Committee and the superintendent, and the suggested formula to be observed in the employment of additional help, all point clearly to the closed shop as one of the conditions sought to be established in the industry.

The term "machinist" is quite vague and indefinite, being rather loosely applied to men of varying degrees of skill acquired through training in the wide range of work between the finest and most intricate types of machinery and those of the coarsest and simplest character, together with men who attend machines, automatic or other, under the guidance of tool makers or other really skillful workmen. In a machine shop the occupational title "machinist" is usually assumed by, or applied to employes whose labor is embodied in the finished product, although the qualifications of a very large proportion of them would be more accurately described as "trained" or "experienced" rather than skilled.

It is this wide variation in qualifications, more noticeable in the machinist trade than in perhaps any other, that renders anything resembling a standardization of wages a practical impossibility.

In Trenton shops, machinists were and still atre, at a rule, paid according to skill and ability to do a fair day's work. Wages range from 33 cents an hour for workmen of the critinary kind, to 40 cents for the most skillful, the average being about 35 cents for those regarded as machinists by their emplosers.

Years ago, before the introduction of the clabwate and wonderfully precise machine towls now in the in all well equipped machine shogs, atn all atotul knowledge of the trable and the ability to use its varions touls and applances was required of every machinist. At that time apprentices indentured for from four to five years were found in every machine shop, and were given the freest possible opportunities for learning every detail of the trade as thoroughly as their mental and physical qualifications would allow. The young man who conscientionsly served his apprenticeship through to an end moder these conditions was prepared to handle successfully any machinery problem not decidedly ottaside the range of work on which he had heen trained. With the introduction of habr saving machinery ahout the time the Civil War was drawing to a close, the system of specialization under which the machinist trade has hecome one of several branches was begun. Instead of the "all around" mechanic of fifty years ago, there are now lathe hands, planer bands, wise hands, universal milling machine hands, floor hands, tool makers, tool grinders, etc., all so trained in their respective lines is to produce better work at a much lower enst than was done formerly. The change in status from an integral mechanic to only a fraction of one was not however of equal advantage to the individual machinist: it greatly lessened his importance and value as a mechanic, reduced his opportunities for employment, and seriously handicapped his efforts for a wage advance such as other craftmen have secured for themselves through their unions. Auxiliary branches of the trade, such as operators on serew machines, drill presses, tapping machines, automatic machinery of various kinds, form a numerous element, with nothing approximating uniformity in either wages or the degree of skill required for the performance of their work.

These are, briefly stated, the circumstances that militate very strongly against the success of machinists' unions: it has heen found practically impossible, at least thus far, to so group the men employed in the numerous branches of the trade into separate but allied organizations having wage rates fixed with due regard
to the degree of skill or experience required, all federated for mutual support under control of one supreme berly.

As matters stand in the trade at present, not all the workmen who claim to be machinists are so regarded hy their employers. In the larger establishments problucing standard machinery, the proportion of merely trained or experienced help is ustally larger than that of the elass regarded as skilled, while in the smaller shops doing jobbing or repair work, there is necessarily a much larger proportion of skilled workmen.

In each of the subdivisions of the trade-skilled and tramed. the individual merits of the workmen employed, both as regards capacity and industry are as at rule, recognized in fixing wages.

Such were the conditions in the machine shops of Trenton when the scale of the machinists union wats submitted to their employers. Under it practically every shop employee excepting drill press and serew machine hands, apprentices and handy men were to receive a minimum wage of $\$ 3.25$ a day of nine hours, and the excepted classes as above, $\$ 2.70$ a day. The proposed wage scale further stipulated that workmen receiving more than the minimum rate fixed by the proposed agreement should suffer no reduction. This was to protect the highly skilled workmentool makers and dye sinkers, who were then receiving forty and forty-two cents per hour.

During the month following submission of the wage agreement (May ist to June ist) practically every employer was interviewed by the local executive committee, accompanied by an organizer of the National Union, and a few of the number so far subscribed to the agreement that their men were allowed to remain at work, but owners and managers of ahout twenty-two concerns in which a large majority of all the machinists were employed rejected the agreement and formed an organization called the "Trenton Machinist Employers Issociation" for the purpose of resisting the demands of the union, their contention being that the interests of both employers and capable, energetic workmen would be better served by a continuation of the present merit system, than by the arbitrarily fixed rate without reference to the ability or character of the workman, to which they were asked to subseribe. These employers stated that many of their men were then receiving higher wage rates than the minimum fixed by the union, and a still larger number were receiving a rate equal to the minimum, but others unable to earn that amount
would, if the wage proposal of the union were agreed to. have to be discharged. These employers refused to endorse the agreement or make any arrangement with the mion which would compromise their full liberty of action in the management of their respective establishments and the workmen employed therein.

The strike was begun, as annomed, on June 1 st. There were at that time about four humilred and eighty-five $(485)$ mion and non-union machinists employed in twenty-four (24) establishments large and small, in or near the city of 'Trenton. In the few establishments that had conceded the demands of the union wholly or nearly so, there were one hundred and forty (r,40) men employed, about thirty of whom were members of the union. These men were not included in the strike order, and therefore remained at work. The first to ohey the strike order were the machinist employes of the John A. Roehling Sous Co.: De Iaval Steam Turbine Co.; Mercer Automohile Co.; and the Jaegers, McFarland and Darlings Co. These men were joined the next day by the seventy-three (73) machinists employed by the J. E. Thropp's Sons Co. and the Trenton Specialty Machine Co., who had at the last moment receded from the position they had taken nearly a month previous of more or less qualified approval of the union's demands. Within three days after the commencement of the strike there were three hundred and nineteen machine shops employes on strike, included in which number were twenty (20) drill press hands, thirty-five (35) apprentices, and six (6) blacksmiths. Some of the larger shops had taken on new men in the places of those who quit, and to remove these and prevent the coming of others the strikers organized a campaign of persuasion, the participants in which were strictly enjoined to avoid all violence and commit no breach of the peace no matter what the provocation might be. As practically all the strike breakers were brought from outside, railroad stations and roads leading into the city were placarded with warnings that the machinists were on strike for a living wage. "Don't be a scab." was the parting appeal to would-he strike breakers, most of whom, the strikers averred, came to Trenton in ignorance of the fact that a strike was then on. At every opportunity the new men were appealed to personally not to stand in the way of a union victory, and store keepers, house owners and other business men were urged to dis-
courage such men as persisted in remaining by refusing to harbor them.

On their part the Employers' Association issued a statement defining their understanding of the relations which should subsist between themselves and their employes, taking the ground that the employer who assumes all the risks and is solely responsible for the quality of the products of his shop must have full and absolute power to decide on the conditions under which his work is to be prosecuted. His must be the sole authority to determine the competency of his employes and to fix their wages in accordance with his own unbiased estimate of their merits. The pursuit of any policy which divides this anthority, sharing with others who carry no part of the responsibility, must inevitably produce abuses ruinous in their consequences alike to hoth employers and employes. The minimum wage, they argued, must soon become the maximum, as were employers to accept the agreement comparatively incompetent workmen would be receiving more than they are worth or could earn, which could be made up only by reducing to the minimum the higher wages now being paid to the really competent and efficient mechanics. Such a course would almost certainly lessen the productiveness of the better class of workmen without increasing that of the poorer grade. All incentive to exertion being thus removed, a falling off in both the quality and quantity of output would most certainly follow.

The foregoing sets forth briefly the character and extent of the union machinists' claims, and the attitude of the Employers' Association toward them. The former refused to modify their demands in any respect and the latter declined to make any concession whatever; on the issue thus clearly drawn the contest was begun by, as stated above, the action of the machinists in stopping work on June ist.

To finance the strike, the machinists were assured of support from the funds of their international union; the Central Labor Union of Trenton volunteered to place all its resources at the disposal of the machinists and committees of the strikers were appointed to solicit funds wherever they could be obtained, and assurances of weekly contributions were received from practically all the local labor unions of the city. Members of the union were assured of receiving $\$ 8$ a week if married, or $\$ 6$ a week if single.

The Employers' Association issued a motice stating that the strikers places would he kept open for them one week and that those who had not returned on or before the expiration of that time would be regarded as having permanently severed their relattions with their employers, who wouk therempen fill their places as fast as possible with new men. This call having proulucel no effect, several of the larger phants engaged new men who were easily procured because of the depression in the metal trades industries which then prevailed thronghout the country. In one instance the new men were honsed and cared for within the plant. and in others quarters were provided for them in vacant hmildings near the works. City policemen were detailed for the prortection of these establishments and in some of them special gutards were employed after several hostile demonstrations by strike sympathizers had been mate against the new workmen while passing between the shops and their quarters. ()ne of the firms involved in the strike had taken on from twenty-fise to thirty new men, and several smaller concerns employed from two to ten each. Clashes between the strikers, or those whon wished to show sympathy for their calse, and the employes of the shops who remained at work rather than join the strikers had become quite numerous and the city police were kept husy in trying to hold the situation under control, which, however, they succeeded in doing until the end. In some instances the new men were responsible for the disturbances and in others the blame rightfully fell upon the strikers or their sympathizing friends, but throughout the entire struggle the attitule of the police was that of men intent on enforcing the law without displaying partiality for ẹther side.

During the third week of the strike, two representatives of the United States Department of Labor offered their services as mediators, and acting on their advice the strikers appointed a committee composed entirely of local workmen to meet the employers for a diseussion of the issues imolved in the strike, with a view to bringing about a satisfactory adjustment of the same. This committee with the Ferderal officials suggested as the first step toward the restoration of peace, that the strikers should be permitted to return to work under old conditions for thirty days, during which time employers and workmen might discuss their differences in a friendly way and reach a satisfactory agreement for their removal. The Eimployers' Association flatly refused on the ground that there was nothing to discuss or adjust, that they
then had all the help they needed, and that while willing to take back some of their old workmen who had, they believed, been coercel into abandoning their places, they would under no circmmstances consent to a "closed shop" policy, nor treat with their former employes in any way other than as individuals.

As a protest against the action of employers in filling the strikers' places with new men and also against the placing of guards brought from outside the city in and around plants, the employes of which were on strike, a largely attended mass meeting and parade was held in the city of 'Trenton. Addresses were made by officials of the American Feeleration of Labor, and also by several officere of the mumicigal gevermment. All the speakers expressed sympathy with the mathinists' catse and praised the union for the orderly manner in which the strike was being conducted, which seemed to leave no excuse for the importation of protection from outside, the city police heing able to manage the situation without such assistance. The few and comparatively slight disturbances that had oceurred during the progress of the strike were attributed by the speakers to these special guards.

The Executive Committee of the Machinists Employers Association issued a reply to the speakers at the workmen's demonstration, in which exception was taken to practically everything said by them. The points advanced in their argument were:

First-That Trenton machinists average higher wages than are paid in any part of the coumtry, cast of the Rocky Mountains, New York City alone excepted.

Sccon! III Trenton plants, excepting two. are ruming 54 hours per week, and these two are ruming 55 hours.

Third-The strike is not primarily for wages or working hours, but to bring abous a condition of things under which only union labor shall be employed in the shops, and to so classify the varions types of machinery in the plants as to cause confusion and unfairness in the matter of wages. For instance, a man might be cutting threads on a bolt cutting machine, or drilling holes on a drill press, and the time so spent would be paid for on the wage basis provided for trained or experieseed help; but should the same man use a lathe for drilling holes, which must often be done, he would then be a machinist, under union rules, and be entitled to the full union rate of wages.

Fourth-Many of the machinists on strike were absolutely dragged from their work by a Newark man (the walking delegate) and would return to their places at once but for fear of personal injury if they were to do so.

Fifth-The men who have taken the places abandoned by the strikers. who no longer have either legal or moral right to them, have families, are
good machinists, and come from Philadelphia and other nearby places where work is slack.

Sixth-One week was allowed for the men to return, before anyone was taken on in their places.

Seventh-The united efforts of the Trenton Police Department and the special officers are required to protect from assault men who are peaceably working in the shops at the present time, simply because these men chose to depend on their own individual mualifications for making their way, rather than on membership in a union.

Eighth-The Employers' Association opened their books fully and unreservedly to the investigators who came to Trenton from the Federal Department of Labor, and were given all the information desired by them regarding wage rates in the different plants.

Ninth-The union has been invited by the Employers' Association to show specifically such instances of unfair treatment of workmen by their employers as they claim to have knowlelge of, but as yet nothing of the kind has been produced.

The statement of the Employers' Association concluded with a declaration of their unalterable purpose to conduct their business as heretofore in their own way, according to their own judgment, but always in a manner that will leave no ground whatever for charging unfairness to any one.

The general depression in the metal trades throughout the country made it a matter of no difficulty to secure all the help required to replace the striking machinists; in fact, many times over the number required could be obtained from Philadelphia alone, the large locomotive works there being at that time practically idle. The new men employed in the Trenton shops were paid an average of four dollars a day, but while all were competent mechanics, their production in the beginning, through want of familiarity with the work, was, generally speaking, not equal to that of their predecessors.

Complaints and counter complaints to the police by strikers and their successors were quite numerous, and the department impartially quelled disturbances regardless of the side which originated them. Ten strikers, arrested at different times for following and annoying machinists who had from the beginning resisted every effort made to induce them to quit work, were fined or sternly reprimanded by the judge who heard the complaints. A motorman who refused to run his car because a "strikebreaker," who was always accompanied by his wife to and from work, was on the car, was fined $\$$ ro, and in one or two instances strike
sympathizers were held by the courts under charges of atrocious assatult.

Four weeks after the beginning of the strike, the Employers' Association published another statement of their position in reference to the issues raised by the strike, which was in effect a reaffirmation of the determination expressed in the early days of the struggle, to surrender no part of the control over their business affairs, which was theirs' by right. Pressure was being exerted by city officials, merchants and others to secure the employers agreement to arbitration and the declaration of principles referred to above was their reply to all such proposals. The substance of the reply was as follows:

First-limplayers, being responsibie for the work turned out by their employes. blw have full diantion in the matter of selecting the men we regard as most competent to perform the work. The question of the competency of the man must be determined solely by us.

Sccond-Disapproving absolutely of strikes and lockouts, the members of the Employers' Association will not discuss differences with employes while they are on strike.

Thiri! There is $n$ desire to interfere with workmen's right to membership in any form of organization, but in the shop every man will be required to warls in harmony with his fellow employes.

Fourth-The mantare of persons to be employed, including apprentices, helpers, handy men, etc., must be determised solely by the employer.

Fifth-Employers and their cmployes alone have a right to settle the question of wages to their muthal satisfaction. Interference in the management by employes will under no circumstances be permitted, and workmen will be required to produce a fair day's work in return for a fair day's pay.

Sixth-it is the privilege of the workman to leave his employer at any time, and it is equally the employer's privilege to dismiss any workman if dissatisfied with his service.

Seventh-The wages of workmen should be regulated by their capacity and mhatry in the performance of the work for which they are employed, and not by any arbitrarily fixed rule established without reference to these qualities.

Eighth-These principles, being absolutely indispenable to the suceessfut operation of business, are not subjects for arlitration.

The City Commissioners of Trenton united in an effort to terminate the strike, which was disturbing business conditions and drawing heavily on the resources of the police department, and submitted an offer to appoint, with the approval of both sides
to the controversy, a committee of citizens to pasis on all the issues raised by the strike with a view to bringing about a harmonious settlement of all differences, and a letter addressed to the Employers' Association, requesting their acquiescence, brought from that body a polite but emphatic declination.

This was followed a few days later by a long letter from the Business Agent of the Machinists' Union, addressed to the Mayor of 'Trenton, thanking him and the other members of the City Commission for the interest displayed in the situation and their efforts for the restoration of peace between the machinists and their former employers, and denouncing in bitter terms the hard, unyielding policy of the National Metal Trades Association, of which organization the Employers' Association of Trenton were alleged to be members, as "embodying the lowest stages of industrial slavery," and claiming that wherever that organization obtained a foothold there is "no longer industrial freedom or the right of private contract."

Replying to the charges mate in the letter of the Business Agent of the Machinists, the Employers' Issociation, through its secretary, published a statement denying categorically all the allegations as to unfair treatment of employes, and stating emphatically that the associated employers were not in any way connected with the Metal Trades Association, which organization, however, does not discriminate against union workers, as alleged by the Business Agent.

The Commissioners of Conciliation representing the United States Department of Labor made another effort to bring the employers and workmen together, and on July 7 th addressed a form of agreement to the Manufacturers' Association with a request for their endorsement with a view to submitting the same to the strikers as a basis for negotiations for the purpose of bringing all existing trouble to an end as speedily as possible.

The proposed agreement provided for the reinstatement of all old employes without discrimination as fast as work could be provided for them; the dismissal of all special guards and newly employed workmen, excepting only those of the latter who had been promised continuous work; the payment to competent machinists of the rate of wages asked for, and the allowance of thirty days for determining who among the others are not really competent. The machinists on their part were to declare the strike off in all the shops and withdraw all pickets.

The limploying Machinists Association, after thanking the conciliation commissioners for their tender of service, respectfully declined to sign the proposed agreement on the ground that it offered nothing new, as "the association considers that the declaration of principles issued at the beginning of the strike, the standing of the firms involved and their treatment of their employes in the past shothl be regarded by their ohl employes as sufficiently guaranteeing just treatment and fair wages. The association takes the gromd that means both fair and honorable are already provided for the return of the men to work and as they have not availed themselves of the opportunity, there remains no course open to the employers but to secure such new help as they maty reguire."

The International I'resident of the Machinists' Union also endeavored to bring about some form of agreement that would bring the trouble to an end, but with no better success than had attended the efforts of others. Disturbances were occurring almost daily at one or another of the plants involved in the strike. with which, however, the actual strikers were not identified. To suppress these and protect the new workmen, one of the largest concerns involved decided to close its works until peace was restored, and finally an appeal was made to the Governor for protection by the Manufacturers' Association, to which he replied that if the county and city officials should prove unequal to the maintenance of order, the militia would be ordered out for that purpose. Nothing further was done in the matter, however, as no emergency requiring interference by the State authorities arose thereafter and the first steps toward bringing the struggle to an end were taken on August 25 th, when a conference of the machinists was called for the purpose of taking up for consideration the question of ending the strike on the best terms obtainable. As a result of this movement a meeting of representative machinists and employers took place, at which an agreement acceptable to both sides was reached, and the strike called off on September ist.

The conditions and circumstances which influenced the union in calling off the strike were set forth in resolutions which recited their belief that when the strike was undertaken the general business outlook seemed to favor its success, but since its commencement a change caused by the outbreak of the great European war
had clonded the prospect and disorganized the general industrial conditions both at lome and abroad.

Since then the resolutions recite, "the best thought among our leaders and employers points to a promising prospect of extending the machinery constructing trade of our country and thus creating a greatly increased demand for our labor. In order that there may be no impediment to the entrance of our employers into these new markets, and winning a share of the new business in prospect, we believe that the strike now on should be ended and peace established in our trade, at least until our employers have had a chance to increase their trade, when we will expect an increase of wages as our share of such additional prosperity as may result from our joint efforts."

The decision of the machinists to end the strike received the highest commendation of the press and the public. On their part the employers stated that their workmen would receive absolutely fair treatment, and that all should be at perfect liberty to maintain their union membership as heretofore.

Within three weeks from the termination of the strike, fully three-quarters of the men were back in their old positions and the prospects of having all returned to their places soon were very good.

The strike lasted three months, and 325 skilled machinists and 60 semi-skilled workmen took part in it from first to last. The total number of machinists employed in all the shops of the city of Trenton when the strike began was 465 . It will be seen, therefore, that 70 per cent. of the skilled workmen in, the trade supported the movement.

Of the 390 machinists who were members of the union at the beginning of the strike, 30 were employed in shops classed ats "fair" and were not called ont. In the shops affected by the strike only 52 skilled machinists and 2 r "handy men" remained at work. and these were later joined by 9 men who abandoned the strike. The total number of new men taken on to replace the strikers was 65 .

Of the total number of machinists on strike (325), 242 were married and 83 single men. The lose in wages was approximately $\$ 75.000$, and the contributions by members of labor unions and other sympathizers for the support of the strikers was, in round figures, \$ro,000.
,
$1 \%$




[^0]:    ＊One establishment not reporting these items．
    $\dagger$ Two establishments not reporting these Items．

[^1]:    * Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in all glass factories.

[^2]:    ＊ 3,060 employes are required to pass into States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties．

[^3]:    ＊Not reported because as explained by the company these employes were partly on other than a per diem basis

[^4]:    * 72 employes are required to pass into the States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their dutles.

[^5]:    WEEKLY WAGES OF SKILLED LABOR IN GERMANY, AUSTRTA AND THE UNITED STATES-1910.

