

OF

The Bureau of Industrial Statistics

OF

NEW JERSEY

For the year ending October 31st

1914 914.901 231

CAMDEN, N. J.: S. Chew & Sons Co., Printers 1915

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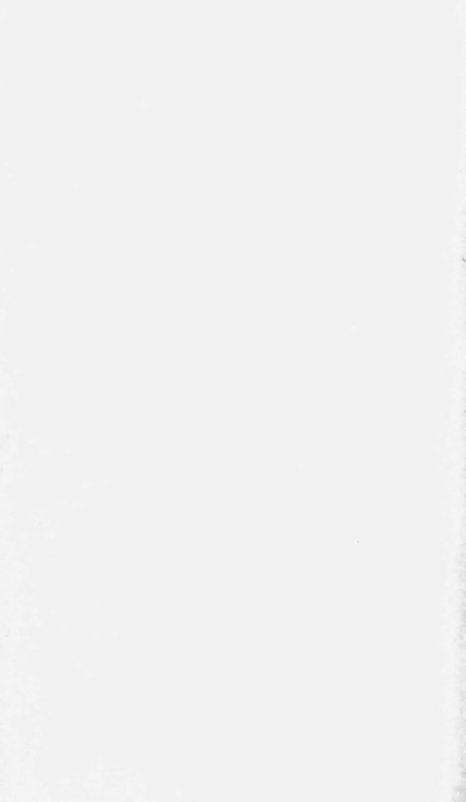
Letter of Transmittal.

State of New Jersey,
Office of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics,
Trenton, October 31, 1914.

To His Excellency James F. Fielder, Governor:

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 105, Laws of 1878, and the several supplements thereto, I have the honor of submitting to the Senate and General Assembly, through you, the thirty-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 annually 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

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 canning 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 1.3 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, 240 women, and 20 children. The equivalent percentages of these divisions of the labor 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 1st to September 1st. 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,

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.



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.

Value of Products.	Total Estab- lishments Considered.		Average Num- ber of Wage earners.		Total Value of all Products.		
	Num- ber.	Per cent,	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
All Industries Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$30,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$100,000 and yer	8,817 2,288 3,081 2,063 1,201 194	100.0 25.9 84.9 23.3 18.6 2.2	326,223 3,094 16,218 43,646 137,123 126,142	100.0 0.9 5.0 13.4 42.0 38.7	\$1,145,529,076 5,815,878 32,478,593 90,682,537 366,705,326 649,848,742	100.0 0.5 2.8 7.9 32.0 56.7	

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 1 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, and only one-half of 1 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 establishments 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 (8,817) 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 students 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 16 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 productive 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 non-corporate 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 142.151.

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

	1912.	1913
Number of establishments owned by individuals and partnerships. Number of individual owners or partners	784 1,228 1,9 1,802 127,283 70,7 128,711	759 1.292 1 7 1.879 140,848 75 142,151

Of the eighty-nine general industries for which the statistics of management are given on Table No. 1, there are twelve, with a total of 117 establishments that are under corporate management exclusively. All the others are under corporate and non-corporate management, the larger number of establishments being corporate.

Of the 1,303 partners and individual owners of the 759 non-corporate establishments, 1,229 are males, 51 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 142,151. This number of proprietors 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 cash 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 invested in one sum without making a division of the same, as called for by 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 23.1 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 1913, 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.		Increase in 1913.				
		1913.	Amount.	Per cent.			
Total capital invested	\$919,137,610 217,153,323	\$969,796,504 224,359,128	+ \$50,658,894 + 7,205,805	+ 5.5 + 3.3			
In machinery tools and implements In bills receivable, unfinished stock, cash on hand or in bank	198,048,476	210,581,989 534,855,437	+ 30,919,626	+ 6.3			

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.	Number of Establishments.	Capital l	invested.	Increase (+) crease (-) I compared w	n 191	na El
movernise.	Number	1912.	1912.	Amount.	790000000000000000000000000000000000000	Per-
Artisans' tools Boilers, tanks, etc. Brewery products Brick and terra cotta. Chemical products Clgars and tobacco. Clgars and tobacco. Drawn wire and wire cloth. Electrical appliances Furnaces, ranges and heaters. Glass (window and bottle). Hats (fur and felt). Jewelry Leather (tanned and finished). Lamps (electric and other). Machinery Metal goods Offs Paper Pottery Rubber products (hard and soft). Shipbuilding Slik (broad and ribbon goods). Steel and iron (structural). Steel and iron (forging). Woolen and worsted goods. Twenty-five industries	117 125 126 127 128 128 129 129 129 120 120 120 121 121 121 121 121 121 121	\$4,752,075 13,764,916 40,876,252, 50,014,133 43,284,508 24,747,632 9,649,512 5,629,666 4,714,861 10,209,702 20,286,782 20,286,782 10,298,782 10,298,782 10,298,782 10,298,782 10,298,782 10,298,782 10,298,782 10,298,782 10,298,782 10,286,782 10,286,782 10,286,782 11,967,411 10,674,784 10,814,964 27,965,437 17,085,437 16,265,743 16,117,865 16,265,743 40,111,947	84, 166, 978 12, 597, 594 41, 594, 854 52, 592, 594 47, 718, 142 59, 622, 966 194, 178, 181 8, 658, 596 10, 871, 865 20, 114, 478 10, 187, 186 10, 871, 865 20, 180, 181 11, 281, 679 10, 605, 596 11, 281, 788 11, 2	- \$585,102 - 776,988 + 1,006,601 + 288,116 + 4,828,544 + 4,050,175 - 428,952 + 1,445,628 - 795,516 + 102,981 - 57,775 + 162,662 + 2,894,047 + 2,517,182 - 4,867,921 - 1,940,930 - 10,447,672 + 1,878,817 + 606,295 - 806,698 + 1,702,453 - 8,846,948 + 1,22,289 - 1,460,878 - 3,14,444 + \$19,804,606	11++++1+1+1+1+++11+++111+++111	12.8 5.6 1.5 1.1 1.6 2.1 1.6 2.1 1.8 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.7 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6
Other industries	1.313	813,096,296	343, 949, 585	+ 30,354,219	+	9.1
All industries	2,688	\$919, 137, 610	\$969,796,504	+\$50,658,994	+	5.5

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 \$34,851,851. 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 1,313 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 5.5 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 "artisans' 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 1.1 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 1913 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.	Number of Establishments.	Average A Capital I per Establ	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.				
		1912.	1913.	An	iount.		Per tage.
Artisans' tools Bollers, tanks, etc. Brewery products Brick and terra cotta. Chemical products Cigars and tobacco. Drawn wire and wire cloth. Electrical appliances Furnaces, ranges and heaters. Glass (window and bottle). Hats (fur and felt). Jewelry	41 17 35 76 87 41 13 34 13 19	\$118,801 764,717 1,153,607 329,133 542,307 920,364 1,390,155 707,072 603,095 268,679 120,880 83,678	\$101, 688 763, 899 1, 199, 567 332, 661 548, 427 951, 805 1, 570, 329 770, 387 681, 077 301, 716 125, 862 85, 011	11++++++++	\$17,168 718 45,960 3,528 6,120 31,441 180,174 63,315 77,982 33,637 4,973 1,333	11++++++++	14.4 4.0 1.1 1.1 3.4 13.0 9.0 12.9 12.5 4.1 1.6

INDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Establishments.	Average Amount of Capital Invested per Establishment.			ane (-) l	or De- In 1913 an with 1912	
	Number	1912.	1913	An	nount.		or- tage
Leather (tunned and finished)		\$238,668	\$292,000	+	\$44,025	+	11:4
Lamps telectric and other,	12	918,156	1,051,408	-6-	133,252	-	14.5
Machinery	130	*426,284	415, 457	947	7,927	E.	1 1
Metal goods	59	212,713	193,072	410	19,641	-	9.2
Oll#	28	2,532,966	2,679,965	*	147.083	4	5.3
Paper	54	234,656 194,087	247, 148 201, 448	#	13, 487 7, 861	4	9.4
Pottery	56	560,272	535, 809	+	24,463	_	3 4
Shipbuilding	18	1,643,261	1,646,605	7	3.344	+	0.2
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	192	197,218	209,967	4	12,639	4	6.4
Steel and Iron (structural)	37	297,584	276, 761	-	20,823	200	7.0
Steel and fron (forging)	13	1,161,839	1,128,826	104	23,003	-	2.0
Woolen and worsted goods	29	1,482,570	1.314.197		115, 378	-	8.2
Twenty-five industries	1,325	\$458,082	\$472,337	+	\$14,255	+	3.1
Other industries	1.313	253,980	261,967	+	8,027	+	3.2
All industries	2,633	\$259,600	\$367,626	+	\$8,026	+	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 3.1 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 \$350,600 in 1012, 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 1911. Eight industries show average decreases per establishment ranging numerically from \$718 in "boilers, tanks, etc." to \$118,373 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 goods." 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, \$1,100,567; "drawn wire and wire cloth," 13 establishments, average capital per establishment, \$1,570,329; "lamps-electric and other," 12 establishments, average capital per establishment, \$1,051,408; "oilsrefining," 23 establishments, average capital per establishment, \$3,679,988; "shipbuilding," 18 establishments, average capital per establishment, \$1,646,605; "steel and iron forgings," 13 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—\$85,011, 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 "unclassified," 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.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of i	Value of Stock Used.		in 1913 as with 1912.		
	Number	1912,	1913.	Amount.		er- tage	
Artisans' tools Boilers, tanks, etc. Brewery products Brick and terra cotta Chemical products Cigars and tobacco. Cigars and tobacco. Electrical appliances Furnaces, ranges and heaters, Glass (window and bottle) Hats (fur and felt) Jewelry Leather (tanned and finished) Lamps (electrical and other) Machinery Metal goods Olis Paper Pottery Rubber products (hard and soft) Shipbuliding Silk (broad and ribben goods) Steel and iron (structural) Steel and iron (forging) Woolen and worsted goods.	41 17 25 76 77 41 13 24 12 27 12 22 12 26 66 66 66 66 66 66 18 27 28 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	\$1,446,718 2,797,249 6,776,117 2,297,603 24,518,810 18,825,053 24,426,008 12,878,165 3,910,409 2,503,761 4,369,271 4,369,271 23,586,894 3,927,280 11,426,483 85,878,835 8,273,067 2,702,707 24,864,726 29,883,319 7,363,846 2,915,790 25,431,604	\$1,458,712 3,196,774 5,433,230 2,270,239 25,488,258 17,288,954 35,061,782 10,964,736 3,722,972 4,674,206 6,719,211 24,272,658 5,560,867 19,482,970 10,612,010 100,543,184 9,077,146 2,925,109 20,530,833 4,664,642 30,252,960 7,496,475 3,154,643 22,835,802	+ 16,997 + 299,525 - 1,342,797 - 27,283 + 969,448 - 1,686,069 - 1,418,439 - 187,437 - 260,682 + 318,935 + 148,914 + 685,864 + 1,683,866 + 1,683,866 - 814,473 + 1662,366 - 814,473 + 14,664,366 - 814,473 + 14,664,366 - 225,592 + 348,069 - 444,079 - 222,534 + 369,671 + 14,669 + 242,853 - 2,665,802	1+++1++++1+++++11+++++1+++	0 5 14 2 19 4 0 8 4 0 8 8 1 1 1 4 4 8 8 7 2 9 9 8 7 7 7 1 1 1 7 0 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Twenty-five industries Other industries	1,325	\$369, 152, 021 279, 259, 062	202,010,627 \$254,051,929	+\$16,899,918 + 23,751,575	++	5.1	
All industries	2,635	\$648,411,003	\$689,062,576	+\$40,651,498	+	6.2	

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-half 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 \$648,411,083. The total increase for 1913 is therefore, \$40.651.493. or 6.3 per cent. This increase is less than one-half that shown in 1912, compared with 1911.

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 41.6 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 "twenty-five 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.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Goods Made.			crease (+ sase (—) I mpared w	n 1913 as	
Artisans' tools	41	1912.	1913.	A	mount.		er- tage.
		\$3,882,620 \$4,115,003	+	\$282,888	+	6.0	
Bollers, tanks, etc	17	5,479,774	6,639,340	+	1,159,566	+	21.1
Brewary products	35	22,001,871	22,488,587	+	486,716	+	2.5
Brick and terra cotta	76	10,522,591	10,536,711	+	14,120	+	0.1
Chemical products	87	44,778,136	47,332,558	+	2,554,422	+	5.7
Clgars and tobacco	41	33, 213, 606	35, 173, 637	+	1,960,031	+	5.
Drawn wire and wire cloth	13	40,998,889	46,107,376	+	5,108,487	+	12.
Electrical appliances	13	21,616,490 6,984,516	24,028,790 6,623,359	+	2,412,300 361,157	+	11.1
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	19	6,073,760	5,854,553		219, 207	=	3.0
Glass (window and bottle)	37	9,087,749	9,572,575	+	484,826	4.	5.1
Hats (fur and felt)	122	11,832,106	11,762,399	T	69,707	7	0.1
Leather (tanned and finished)	82	34,502,978	36,197,176	+	1,694,198	+	4.1
Lamps (electrical and other)	12	8,520,324	11,031,296	7	2,510,972	7	29.
Machinery	130	43, 336, 084	44,075,610	T	739,526	I	1 7
Metal goods	89	21,068,745	20,796,435	T	272,310	7	1.7

INDUSTRIES—Continued. university of the continued. university of the continued.	1912.				
Za		1918	Amount.	Per centa	
Paper	\$99, 680, 454 14, 779, 619 9, 201, 202 88, 527, 580 10, 260, 268, 524, 485, 529 11, 721, 138 5, 668, 234 29, 431, 811 1605, 616, 274 445, 786, 441	\$115, 194, 212 16, 535, 538 9, 474, 180 12, 544, 728 11, 188, 174 49, 065, 946 7, 269, 457 39, 502, 555 464, 269, 565	+\$15,512,758 + 1,765,919 + 272,868 + 4,017,133 + 927,906 - 2,369,583 + 457,857 + 1,601,123 - 929,256 + \$28,682,891 + \$87,785,783	+ 1 + 1 + 1 + + 1	25.6 11.9 20.4 10.4 9.0 6.4 8.9 21.2 6.4 8.7

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, 441 in 1012; 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 \$60,707. 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 \$486,264; 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 over, 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 four-teen 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 because 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.

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, 84,100 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 30th, and is not usually resumed until September 1st, 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:

	1912	1913	Increase.		
		1914	Number.	Per cent.	
Greatest number employed Least number employed Average number employed	344,923 294,652 322,399	369,221 297,133 332,016	13, 404 2, 491 9, 626	2 s 0.5 2.0	

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:

Classification of Employes.	Percer	Increase (+)	
Chamilton of Shiptoy Co.	1912,	1913.	Decrease ()
Men 16 years old and over	73.1 24.9 2.0 16.1	72.8 25.2 2.0 19.0	3 + .3

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 Bureau. In 1912, 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 1913 than in 1912.

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:

	22/1		Average Number of Persons Employed.			Percentage of			
Office Number.		Number of Estab- ments Considered.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.
2 3 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19 21 22 22 22 22	Artisans' tools Art tile Roxes (paper) Roxes (wood) Brick and terra cotta Brishes Buttons (ivory) Buttons (peari) Carpets and rugs Chemical products Cigars and tobacco Cisting Confectionery Corks and specialities Corsets and corset waists Cotton goods	41 21 44 45 76 16 10 25 5 5 41 20 15 16 41 20 42	2,559 663 621 794 8,100 297 421 414 715 639 7,392 2,450 771 283 701 240 2,176	116 382 1,301 15 15 114 207 543 174 2,339 10,812 963 510 16 2,620 4,429	693 6 28	1,720 921 724 2,945	94.60 68.09 30.26 87.54 99.45 70.88 61.01 41.44 76.88 63.46 17.57 44.57 44.57 44.57 8.15 8.15	4.29 81.68 63.40 9.16 27.21 54.35 18,71 85.43 18,71 77.53 55.09 55.27 2.21 88.96 64.08	1.11 5.23 6.34 3.31 1.74 4.41 1.09 1.35 4.90 2.95 2.93
新发出的数据的数据设计的表表表表表表表表现的现在形式的对话的对话的对话的对	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing) Cuttery Drawn wire and wire cloth Electrical appliances Embroideries Fertilizers Food products Foundry (frams) Foundry (frams) Foundry (frams) Foundry (frams) Foundry (frams) Foundry (frams) Glass (cut tableware) Glass (cut tableware) Glass (window and bottle) Graphite products Hats (fur and felt) Hats (fur a	14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	5, 004 7, 004 1, 332 9, 0464 437 438 1, 313 5, 716 418 1, 313 5, 716 1, 313 1, 405 2, 405 2, 425 2, 425	7:55 1.27.65 2.765 2.765 2.765 2.77 189 179 100 1.061 1.228 192 192 192 193 193 2.256 4.128 4.128 4.12	172 673 64 71 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	9, 454 1,949 2,763 1,252 4,527 1,519 9,218 2,559 455 6,627 2,624 2,624 1,626 6,827 6	97 23 96 29 96 29 96 29 96 97 98 77 99 29 96 77 99 25 77 50 99 25 77 50 99 22 80 97 72 80 96 74 16 77 12 96 97 72 86 97 74 87 97 12 96 97 74 82 97 74 14	14 20 77 496 15 15 20 44 2 67 14 10 12 10 14 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 13 10 14 10 15 10 16 10 17 10 17 10 18 10	1 500 505 505 505 505 505 505 505 505 50
66 TO 77 TO 74 TO	ware Scientific Instruments Shirts Shirt waists (women's) Shoes Slik (broad and ribbon) Slik dyeing Slik throwing	10 26 27 5 28 192 25	7,544 104 9 2,380 7,805 3,975 541	207 960 2,004 502 1,474 8,292 828 907	4 97 190 15 122 536 29 78	892 8,434 4,430 536 3,976 16,733 4,842 1,556	76 34 87 38 20 69 1 71 50 86 46 64 82 60 34 77	28 21 11 50 74 60 96 44 87 67 50 16 17 81 60 22	45 1.12 4.71 2.85 3.07 8.50 .60 5.01

				rage N sons E			Per	centag	e of
Office Number.	INDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Estab- ments Considered.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.
76 77 79 80 83 84 85 86 87 88	Silk mill supplies	17 28 17 8 12 8 13 8 7	606 1,139 2,005 1,567 1,041 1,976 499 1,126 219	164 296 593 66 587 3,584 42 355 46 2,177	48 20 47 16 80 512 4 51	818 1,455 2,645 1,649 1,708 6,072 545 1,532 265	74.08 78.29 75.80 95.03 60.95 32.54 91.56 73.50 82.64 7.57	20.05 20.34 23.42 4.00 34.37 59.03 7.71 23.17 17.36	5.87 1.37 1.78 .97 4.68 8.43 .73 3.33
90 92 93 94	Watches, cases and material. Wooden goods Woolen and worsted goods Unclassified	11 40 28 107	1,896 1,833 6,630 7,694	874 47 7,533 1,424	61 36 738 67	2,741 1,916 14,901 9,185	65.89 95.67 44.49 83.77	31.89 2.45 50.56 15.60	2.22 1.88 4.95 .78
	Seventy-five industries Other industries	2,326 312	211,331 31,008	84,015 94	6,554 16	301,900 31,118	70.00 99.65	27.83	2.17
	All industries	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 211,331; 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:

t'a	ntwe	1 per	x = xy + 1				14	Industries
		rent.						
		Awart.						
ite	bes	swat.	het.	unidan	2m	TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY	12	**
\$19	pur.	1491	fogs.	under				
600	pur	AMBIT	Best	winder	\$00.			
See	per	ewest.	and	01107			ts	44

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.

Classification of Wage Extrers in Seventy-five Industries Employing Women and Children.		per 1,606 Earners.	Increas Decreas	
	3912.	1913.	Number.	Percent.
Number of sale and over Wroman is years and and over Tueng persons under it years of age	751 249 20	738 252 36	- 3	- 0.4 + 1.3

The above table shows that of every 1,000 wage earners engaged in these seventy-five industries, there were in 1912, 731 men 16 years of age and over, 240 women 16 years of age and over, and 20 young persons under the age of 16 years. In 1013 there were for every 1,000 wage earners 728 men, 252 women, and 20 young persons of both sexes under the age of 16 years. It is thus 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 toward a small 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 is 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 prevailed 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 "twenty-five selected industries," are shown in the table which follows for 1913, 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,	shments.	Average N Persons E by Indu	mployed	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912,				
	Number of Establishm	1912.	1913.	Nur	nber.		er- tage.	
Artisans' tools Boilers, tanks, etc. Brewery products Brick and Terra cotta Chemical pro lucts Cigars and tobacco. Drawn wire and wire cloth. Electrical appliances Furnaces, ranges and heaters. Glass (window and bottle). Hats (fur and felt). Jewelry Leather (tanned and finished). Lamps (electric and other). Machinery Metal goods Cils Paper Pottery Rubber products (hard and soft). Shipbuilding Silk (broad and ribbon goods) Steel and iron (structural). Steel and iron (structural). Woolen and worsted gools. Twenty-five industries Other industries	41 17 35 87 41 13 34 18 19 37 122 122 120 89 23 36 56 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	2, 683 1,786 2,486 8,469 9,532 11,506 9,094 8,678 2,378 6,904 5,342 2,5686 7,284 5,592 21,844 9,173 7,366 3,758 6,061 21,130 3,734 2,567 14,727	2,705 1,880 2,557 8,155 9,864 13,945 9,454 8,988 2,559 6,052 5,098 3,610 6,354 6,462 22,028 9,596 7,090 4,144 6,136 6,630 16,733 3,996 2,497 14,901	++++++++++11+++++1+++++++++++++++++++++	222 94 71 314 332 2,440 360 310 116 6930 870 184 423 276 391 86 785 69 4,397 262 70 174	+++ +++++ ++++ ++++ + +++	0.88 5.33 3.7 3.7 4.0 3.6 4.7 2.5 4.7 2.0 12.8 4.6 3.7 11.4 8.8 8.1 1.1 20.8 7.0 0.5 6.6 6.6 6.6	
All industries	2,638	323,390	333, 018	+	9, 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 goods—broad 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 about 90 per cent. of the mills in the State during six months of 1912, causing a degree of disorganization from which the industry had not recovered in 1913.

Table No. 5 shows for each industry the average number of persons employed by months, classified as men 16 years of age and over; women 16 years and over; and children under the age of 16 years. The fluctuations in employment are shown in this table for each industry, 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 342.608, and the period of least employment. May, when only 322.121 persons were employed.

Considering the three classes of wage earners separately, employment for men was most abundant in October, when 246,085 were employed, and scarcest in June, when only 238,250 was the average number reported on the pay rolls. 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 1913 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.	Number of Establishments.	Average Earning Emplo	gs per	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.				
	Number	1912.	1913.	Amo	ount.		er- tage.	
Artisans' tools Bollers, tanks, etc. Brewery products Brick and terra cotta. Chemical products Clgars and tobacco. Drawn wire and wire cloth. Electrical appliances Furnaces, ranges and heaters. Glass (window and bottle). Hats (fur and felt). Jewelry Leather (tanned and finished). Lamps (electrical and other). Machinery Metal goods Oils Paper Pottery Hubber products (hard and soft). Shipbuilding Silk (broad and ribbon goods). Steel and iron (structural). Steel and iron (forging). Woolen and worsted goods. Twenty-five industries Other industries	41 17 35 87 41 13 34 13 14 13 19 37 122 82 12 130 89 89 23 54 56 56 56 58 192 37 13 13 13 14 13 14 13 14 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	\$629 52 692 37 938 82 542 56 568 98 348 96 526 89 633 88 517 79 703 28 517 93 712 93 544 99 684 87 526 12 688 44 560 11 725 46 547 75 654 20 567 84 440 42	\$649 76 710 04 957 94 575 04 576 18 350 48 499 77 622 91 776 88 611 26 557 13 557 11 54 566 08 729 84 569 87 753 98 570 80 628 56 628 573 34	++++++ +++ + +++++ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	\$20 24 17 67 24 12 32 48 1 20 2 42 27 12 10 97 4 91 192 02 69 20 19 40 119 44 28 59 26 16 14 60 23 10 4 97 4 98 22 12 28 86 26 68 68 68 68 66 68 68 66 68 68 66 68 68 67 50 8 98	++++++1111+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3.2 2.6 6.0 0.2 2.6 6.0 0.2 7.5 1.1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	
All industries	2,688	\$557 10	\$572 49	+	\$15 89	-	2.8	

Eighteen of the twenty-five selected industries show increases in earnings, ranging from 2 per cent. in "woolen and worsted goods" to 21.9 per cent. in "leather-tanned and finished." Seven industries show decreases in average earnings in 1913 compared with 1012, which range from 0.6 per cent. in "furnaces, ranges and heaters," to 13.1 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 classification-\$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 industries. 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.

spectively.

The table which follows gives the percentages of each of the three classes of wage earners employed in all industries, who, during the year 1913, received the specified wage rates:

Classic attende Workly Paymings		centage of V ecelving Spe		
Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Under \$3.00	. 0.3	1.3	6.4	0.7
\$3.00 but under \$4.00	0.5	2.8	21.1	1.5
4.00 but under 5.00	1.0	6.8	34.3	3.2
5.00 but under 6.00	1.9	14.4	25.5	5.6
6.00 but under 7.00	3.1	19.2	8.8	7.4
7.00 but under 8.00	4.0	16.2	2.2	7.2
8.00 but under 9.00	5.7	12.5	1.7	7.3
9.00 but under 10.00	10.6	8.5		9.8
10.60 but under 12.00	19.7	9.0		16.5
12.00 but under 15.00	20.8	6.0	***	16.5
15.00 but under 20.00	19.9	2.6	***	15.1
20.00 but under 25.00	8.0	0.3	***	5.9
25.00 and over	4,5		***	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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; 51.3 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 11 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 10 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 481 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 100 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 1913 is shown by the table to have been 71.24 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 \$1,445,752,719.

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 100 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.	Number of Establishments.	Average Pr of Busines Per Co	crease (-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1918 as compared with 1912.			
ø:	Number Establi	1912.	1913.	Per	Cent.		
Artisans' tools Bollers, tanks, etc. Brewery products Brick and terra cotta. Chemical products Cigars and tobacco. Drawn wire and wire cloth. Electrical appliances Furnaces, ranges and heaters. Glass (window and bottle). Hats (fur and felt). Jowelry Leather (tanned and finished). Lamps (electrical and other). Machinery Metal goods Olis Faper Pottery Rubber goods (hard and soft). Shipbuilding Silk (broad and ribbon goods). Steel and iron (structural). Steel and iron (forging). Woolen and worsted goods. Twenty-five industries Other industries	41 17 35 76 87 41 13 24 13 19 37 122 122 122 120 130 130 130 131 131 131 131 13	79.37 68,94 70.69 75,35 77,81 80.12 73.21 69.71 85.94 75.95 62.31 66,96 72,50 66.36 70.37 73.95 80.88 83.94 79.26 77.91 67.06 70.37 77.95 85.74 77.11 67.06 70.37 77.91	80.24 67.94 69.83 73.50 72.58 75.25 80.00 68.53 74.23 61.51 72.62 67.03 72.27 80.00 83.62 73.04 66.94 61.75 83.75 73.75 85.75 73.75 85.75 73.75 85.75 73.75 85.75 73.75 85.75 75.75	11 1+111111111+1+11111111+1	.87 1.00 .86 1.85 5.23 4.83 6.79 1.18 11.71 1.51 5.12 5.45 .12 .72 .99 1.53 .88 .82 6.22 1.57 .12 9.12 .47 2.60 2.14		
All industries	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," 0.12 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 2.81, 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," 11.71 per

cent.; "jewelry, 5.45 per cent.; "pottery," 6.22 per cent.; and "silk goods," 9.12 per cent.

Table No. 10, 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.	Numl Mote		Horse	Power.	Decreas	e (+) or e (-) in
CHARACTER OF FOWER.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	Motors.	Horse Power
Steam engines Gas and gasoline engines Water wheels (turbine) Water motors Electric motors Compressed air motors	4,568 371 143 26 17,938 54	4,639 379 133 12 19,902 79	481,579 17,576 9,701 591 198,440 5,068	508,819 18,558 8,393 141 226,369 6,098	+ 71 + 8 - 10 - 14 + 1,964 + 25	+ 27,240 + 983 - 1,308 - 450 + 27,929 + 1,038
Totals	28,100	25,144	712,950	768,878	+ 2,044	+ 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 Manufactures 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:

et a				Increase (
PARTICULARS.	1912.	1918.	-	Number.		Per
_						
Number of establishments operated under				-		
the factory system Number of these owned by individuals	2,556	2,638	+	82	+	8.2
and by partnerships	754	759	+	5	+	0.7
ners	1,328	1,303	_	25	_	1.9
Number owned by corporations Number of stockholders in these cor-	1,802	1,879	+		+	4.8
porations	127,288	140,848	+	13,465	+	10.5
ners	128,711	142, 151	+	13,440	+	10.4
Total amount of capital invested	\$919,137,610	\$969, 796, 504	1-	\$50,658,894	1	5.6
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	+	\$12,533,463	+	6.3
Amount invested in other forms; cash on						
hand, etc	\$508,985,811	\$584,855,487		\$30,919,626	1+	6.1
Selling value of all goods made or work	\$648,411,088	\$689,062,576	+	\$40,651,493	+	6.3
done	\$1,051,402,715	\$1,128,824,389	+-	\$77,421,674	+	7.3
Average number of persons employed Number of these who are males 16 years	328,390	333,018	+	9,628	+	3.0
old and over	236, 460	242,839	+	5,879	+	2.5
Number of these who are females 16	00.540	01.100		0 505	100	
years old and over Number of these who are children below	80,542	84,109	+	8,567	+	4.4
the age of 16 years	6,388	6,570	+	182	+-	2.8
Total amount paid in wages	\$180, 163, 737	\$190,649,091	+	\$10,485,354	+	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	-	1.3
Average number of hours worked per day	9.64	9.70	+	.06		
Average number of hours worked per		10000000	25			-
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		+	55, 428	+	7.8

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

		sh- ered.			Prop	rietors : Membe	and Fire	m	-8		Stockh	olders.		Aggre- gates.
Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES.	No. of Establish- ments Considered.	No. of Private Firms.	Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.	No. of Corpora- tions.	Males.	Females	Banks and Trustees	Total.	Partners and Stockholders.
0 1234567891011213145161718192012232425	Agricultural machinery and implements Artisans' tools Art tile Boilers, tanks, etc. Boxes (paper) Boxes (wood) Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter). Brick and terra cotta Brushes Buttons (ivory Buttons (metal) Buttons (metal) Buttons (pearl) Carpets and rugs. Carriages and wagons. Chemical products Cigars and tobacco. Clothing Confectionery Corks and cork specialties. Cornices and skylights. Corsets and corset waists. Cotton goods Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing Cutlery Drawn wire and wire cloth.	77 411 117 144 115 25 25 25 100 100 117 143 143 143 144 143 155 177 144 143 143 144 143 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145	3 199 1 1 77 23 77 1 1 21 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	5 25 25 33 7 1 1 28 28 7 7 24 6 6 27 7 7 23 19 10 11 19 3 3 6	1 	3	1 1	5 28 28 11 12 29 9 1 1 29 9 9 1 25 6 6 27 7 12 23 22 10 19 1 23 3 6 6	4 22 10 10 10 21 8 8 8 8 8 8 2 24 4 4 1 1 16 10 13 16 10 13	119 170 43 789 84 52 822 27 35 38 43 4,190 177 55 255 147 50	39 588 33 558 133 17 1344 849 2 8 8 5 5 12 4 4 3,408 2,544 	111 133 13 11 71, 2 6 6 144 888 	169 241 47 1,418 75 980 2,859 29 46 46 46 13 110 302 68 73 282 217 61 456	177 266 44 1,43 8 988 988 2,88 3 4 4 4 5 6 7,42 30 80 87 7 40 22 6 6 455
26 27 28 29 30 31 22	Electrical appliances Embroideries Fertilizers Food products Foundry (brass) Foundry (iron) Furnaces, ranges and heaters.	34 56 12 34 20 58 13	5 34 3 4 9 14 2	7 49 5 8 10 25 4	3	3	i	7 55 5 8 12 26 4	29 22 9 30 11 44 11	3,403 85 3,154 907 103 3,483 656	377 15 3,757 354 26 683 565	61 431 43 1 162 55	3,841 100 7,342 1,304 130 4,328 1,276	3,8- 16 7,3- 1,31 1- 4,33 1,25

					_									
33	Gas and electric light fixtures	16	1 2	1 2	1	.1	1	1 21	14 1	105	1 21	2	128	1 130
34	Glass (cut tableware)	10	4	5				1 -1	6	81			128	133
25	Glass mirrors	1 4						1 2		22		LINE DANGEROS	24	26
20	Glass (window and bottle)	19	1 7	20				01	75					
90		6	1 2	1 20	1 .		1	21	15	209			245	266
31	Graphite products		4	3			******	3	3 (94	67	28	189	192
38	Hats (fur and felt)	37	11	17				17	26	159	44	7	210	227
39	Hats (straw)	3	1 1	1 2	1		1	2	2	34	2		36	38
40	High explosives	10			1			1	10	3,764			4.011	4,011
41	Inks and mucilage	6	1	3				0	- E	28	77	1		2,011
10		122	53	113			1	1	0		1 .	1 1	46	49
42	Jewelry) 1	115	59	249	53	3	305	420
43	Knit goods	33	12	17	1 1			18	21	161	92	33	286	304
44	Lamps	12	1	2	1			2	11	4,798	4,838	1,222	10,858	10,860
45	Leather	82	34	49	1 2		1	52	48	259	48	98	405	457
46	Leather goods	99	12	24	1		1	24	70			57.0		
		22			1	******		24	10	35	13	2	50	74
47	Lime and cement	11		******				******	11	404	194	52	650	650
48	Machinery	130	28	39	1 6		1	46	102	4,723	1.013	199	5,935	5,981
49	Mattresses and bedding	8	2	3	1	1		3	6	59	24		83	86
50	Metal goods	89	18	39				20	71	1,301	738	177	2,216	2,255
51	Metal novelties	27	6	7		1		30	01	94				
			1				1 .	0	21		20	4	118	126
52	Mining (iron ore)	¥.		******	****		******	******	7	422	328	114	864	864
53	Motor vehicles and parts	17	1	1				1 11	16	118	22	4	144	145
54	Musical instruments	23	3	5	1			5	20	159	43	8	210	215
55	Oilcloth and linoleum	10	3	- 5				5	7	315	171	99	508	513
56	Oils	23				1		1 "	ea l	6,398		1 051		
					0.0000	1	******	******	20		5,676	1,251	18,325	13,325
57	Paints	17	3	5			******	5	14	245	155	39	439	444
58	Paper	54	9	13	3			16	45	1,056	154	24	1,234	1,250
59	Pig iron	3							3	121	54	16	191	191
60	Pottery	56	8	11	1	1	10012200000	13	40	399	205	44	648	661
61	Printing and bookbinding	20	6	-	1 -	1		10	14	567	367			007
			0	0			1	9			7.77	23	957	366
62	Quarrying stone	22	2	2				2 1	- 20	G1	11	3 1	75	77
63	Roofing (metal and tar)	8							8	53	7	4	64	64
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	56	3	5	1			6	53	7,559	5,810	232	13,601	13,607
55	Saddles and harness	4	3	5	100			5	1	2	1		3	8
66	Saddlery and harness hardware	10	9	9			SECTION AND A			20	12			
			1 .5		****			0	0	69		*******	51	54
57	Sash, blinds and doors	83	11	21	****			21	22	124	30	2	156	177
88	Scientific instruments	26	2	3			1	4	24	341	47	9	397	401
19	Shipbuilding	18	2	5				5	16	129	31	14	174	179
70	Shirts	27	18	40	1	4	1000	49	0	289	64	0	355	397
	Shirt waists (women's)	5	-0	7	-		******	44	2	200	01		000	
71			- 4		****	******	*****	7	1	4	*******	******	4	11
2	Shoes	28	10	21				21	18	77	19	16	112	133
3	Silk (broad and ribbon)	192	76	128	1		1	130	116	533	95	27	655	785
74	Silk dyeing	25	5	6				6	20	207*	55		262	268
-	Silk throwing	33	14	23				05	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	77.11	20000		278703.0	27077
5					1		1	25	19	54	13	*******	67	92
6	Silk mill supplies	17	12	19				19	5	16	8		24	43
77	Silver goods	28	8	15				15	20	108	51	17	176	191
18	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, cop-						Markettin (7)	2.5500	1000	120020	40.00			-
	per, etc.)	13	1)	1				1	12	5,687	2,708	400	0.000	0.000
1.14	per, etc.,	10	4 (- 1		******	******	1	1.5	0,001 1	4, 108 1	433	8,828	8,829

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

	fsh- ered,		1		Membe	ind Firm	n	4		Stockh	olders.		Aggre- gates.
INDUSTRIES.	No. of Establish- ments Considered,	No. of Private Firms.	Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.	No. of Corpora tions,	Males.	Females	Banks and Trustees	Total.	Fartners and Stockholders.
Soap' and tallow. Steel and iron (bar). Steel and iron (forging). Steel and iron (structural). Textile products Thread Trunks and traveling bags. Trunk and bag hardware. Typewriters and supplies. Underwear (women's and children's). Varnishes Watches, cases and material. Window shades Wooden goods Woolen and worsted goods. Unclassified	17 8 13 37 12 8 13 8 13 8 7 26 20 11 15 40 28 107	3 1 7 1 4 5 12 4 4 3 19 7 19	10 10 18 6 6 4 27 22 27	2 1 2		1	18 8 8 18 6 6 4 29 24 29	14 8 12 30 12 7 7 9 3 3 7 7 14 16 7 2 2 21 28 88	- 3,467 53 882 175 104 974 47 19 41 46 135 174 7 112 402 †9,002	32 5 221 27 44 *906 16 1 3 10 56 129 3 3 3 262 †10,601	4 11 39 3 1 *1 *1 	3,503 59 642 205 149 *1,881 63 20 44 56 206 349 10 148 760 †21,225	3,508 644 211 1486 1,883 77 28 44 44 211 355 167 78 21,256
All industries	2,638	759	1,229	51	8	15	1,303	1,879	82,420	49,860	8,568	140,848	142,15

[†] One establishment not reporting these items.

* Two establishments not reporting these items.

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

			Cap	Ital Invested	l in	*
Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Considered	Land and Bulldings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable, Stock in Process of Manufacture, Cash on Hand.	Total Amount of Capital Invested.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Agricultural machinery and implements Artisans' tools Artitle Boilers, tanks, etc. Boxes (paper) Boxes (wood) Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter Brick and terra cotta Brushes Buttons (ivory) Buttons (metal) Buttons (pearl) Carpets and rugs. Carriages and wagons. Chemical products Cigars and tobacco. Clothing Confectionery	7 41 11 17 44 15	\$491,548 1,141,322 506,743 3,181,241 359,889 754,423	\$498, 680 1, 367, 388 232, 161 1, 945, 321 525, 626 488, 373	\$2,530,612 1,658,263 378,788 7,911,422 656,059 699,472	\$3,520,840 4,166,973 1,117,692 12,987,984 1,541,574 1,942,268
7 8 9 10 11	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter Brick and terra cotta Brushes Buttons (ivory) Buttons (metal)	35 76 16 10 10	12,486,947 12,671,870 90,690 139,643 222,756	6,587,836 4,481,540 74,582 247,823 508,849	22,960,071 8,128,829 213,566 403,645 771,529	41,984,854 25,282,249 378,838 791,111 1,503,134
12 18 14 15 16 17	Buttons (pearl) Carpets and rugs Carrlages and wagons Chemical products Cigars and tobacco Clothing	25 5 28 87 41 20	147,536 397,913 804,489 11,511,648 3,957,031 170,153	146, 875 548, 951 160, 383 18, 328, 859 1, 994, 151 110, 487	461,344 1,602,427 469,189 22,872,635 33,072,814 717,428	755,755 2,549,291 984,061 47,713,142 39,023,996 998,068
18 19 20 21 22 23	Confectionery Corks and cork specialties Cornices and skylights Corsets and corset-waists Cotton goods Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing) Cutlary	15 5 25 10 42	471,753 482,110 239,076 169,095 2,801,408	465, 081 353, 896 171, 782 212, 127 3, 175, 425	720, 524 309, 776 574, 541 1, 826, 846 4, 939, 404	1,657,358 1,145,783 985,899 2,208,068 10,916,237
24 25 26 27	dyeing) Cutiery Drawn wire and wire cloth. Electrical appliances Embroideries Fertilizers	17 14 13 34 56	2,770,921 280,721 1,257,824 3,901,819 898,375	2,385,032 321,178 1,629,729 5,216,837 1,289,953	2,329,774 886,480 17,526,725 17,074,505 1,588,148	7,485,72 1,488,375 g20,414,275 b26,193,16 3,671,476
28 29 30 31 32	Foundry (brass) Foundry (iron) Furnaces, ranges and heaters	12 84 20 58 13	909,506 3,756,119 788,197 6,397,904 3,184,392	684,979 2,271,840 427,704 4,659,477 1,013,094	5,479,497 6,845,928 1,568,330 16,025,526 4,706,511	27,073,98; 12,873,88; 2,784,23; 27,082,90; 8,853,99;
33 34 35 36 37		16 10 4 19 6	190,021 60,343 79,000 1,932,792 1,552,266	233,065 51,869 62,500 844,825 1,304,126	822,141 401,671 302,800 2,955,480 2,780,255	1,245,22 513,88 444,30 b5,782,59 5,636,64
38 89 40 41 42	Hats (fur and felt) Hats (straw) High explosives Inks and mucilage Jewelry	37 3 10 6 122	1,145,816 195,135 e8,892,034 235,283 564,184	758,594 98,798 129,561 1,150,998	2,752,996 439,141 4,721,960 469,793 8,656,183	4, 656, 90 733, 97 13, 613, 99 834, 63 a10, 371, 36
48 44 45 46 47	Leather goods Lime and cement.	38 12 82 22 11	960,484 2,265,191 5,170,198 859,515 3,274,629	1,814,609 1,746,951 3,568,421 151,179 6,789,841	1,658,656 8,604,759 14,442,225 654,691 2,375,228	4,428,74 12,616,90 28,180,82 1,165,38 12,439,68
48 49 50 51 52		180 8 89 27 7	4,187,735 515,597 1,100,000	13,757,616 241,907 4,577,224 785,585 465,000	27,348,298 887,891 8,488,809 831,285 1,277,218	54, 399, 39 1, 495, 53 17, 203, 26 2, 132, 46 2, 842, 21
53 54	Motor vehicles and parts Musical instruments	17 23		1,803,857 1,217,928	7,415,314 2,779,287	10,493,6 5,812,1

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

1	*		Ca	pital Investe	d in	
Omce Numbers.	INDUSTRIES—Con.	Number of Estab- lishments Considered.	Land and Bulldings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable, Stock in Process of Manufacture, Cash on Hand.	Total Amount of Capital Invested.
5	Ollcloth and linoleum	10	\$3,383,737	\$2,103,614	\$4,282,476	\$9,769,827
6	Oils	28	7,780,985	25,866,690	51,042,065	84,689,740
7	Paints	17	2,768,397	1,237,141	3,497,092	7,502,630 13,345,758
9	Paper Pig iron	54	8,758,225 3,230,000	• 5,025,347 996,459	4,562,186 1,291,128	5,517,58
0	Fottery	56	3, 638, 440	1,309,942	6, 332, 697	f11, 281, 07
i	Printing and bookbinding	20	1,226,556	2,049,989	3,379,149	6,655,64
2	Quarrying stone	22	706,044	495,721	1,363,497	2,565,26
3	Roofing (metal and tar)	8	737,509	1,051,787	591,418	2,380,71
4	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	56	6,081,635	6,176,296	17,747,865	80,005,29
5	Saddles and harness	4	5,000	7,250	25,000	37,25
6	Saddlery and harness hard-				4 000 000	0.000 100
7	Ware	10 33	304,087	327,773	1,398,330 2,019,022	2,080,190 2,822,073
8	Sash, blinds and doors	26	435,909 3,357,371	3, 215, 413	11,238,505	17,811,28
9	Shipbuilding	18	5,388,768	3,540,058	20,710,064	29,638,89
0	Shirts	27	414,642	302,580	3,464,470	4,181,69
ĭ	Shirt waists (women's)	5		11,000	21,900	32,90
2	Shoes	28	430,991	671, 215	2,026,142	3,128,34
3	Shoes	192	6,054,444	11,812,310	22, 444, 990	40, 311, 74
4	Silk dyeing	25	4,166,249	5,561,733	12,307,966	22,035,94
5	Silk throwing	88	297,230	777,840	189,017	1,264,08
6	Silk mill supplies	17	233,438	230,710	350,124	814, 27
7 8	Silver goods	28	232, 256	600,028	1,888,049	2,712,33
0	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.) Soap and tallow Steel and iron (bar)	13	3,783,351	4,568,266	11,037,081	d19,388,69
9	Soon and tallow	17	3,769,870	2, 245, 398	6,006,322	12,021,59
0	Steel and fron (bar)	8	1,124,209	1,397,009	1,451,277	3,972,49
1	Steel and iron (forging)	13	6, 222, 061	5,530,034	8,052,772	14,804,86
2	Steel and fron (structural)	37	2,505,015	4,792,160	2,942,970	10, 240, 14
3	Textile products	12	800, 519	736, 674	2,679,947	4,217,14
4	Thread	8	747,832	1,507,104	2,990,803	a5,245,73
5	Trunks and traveling bags	13	175,533	62,104	705,027	942,66
6	Trunk and bag hardware	8 7.	305,347	500,738	622,570 1,048,801	1,428,65 1,473,73
S	Typewriters and supplies Underwear (women's and		164, 264	260,671	1,040,001	1,710,10
9	children's)	26	149,056	384,152	1,144,089	1,677,29
9	Varnishes	20	1,491,017	398,535	2, 264, 283	4,153,83
0	Watches, cases and material.	11	1,112,865	1,731,580	2,000,241	4,844,68
1	Window shades	5	54,000	22,364	52,487	128,85
2	Wooden goods	40	839,450	433,800	1,591,852	2,865,10
8	Woolen and worsted goods	28	8, 262, 736	8,620,754	19,914,013	36,797,50
4	Unclassified	107	12,551,684	4, 672, 635	14,365,111	b d31,589,48
	All industries	2,638	\$224,359,128	\$210,581,939	\$534,855,437	\$969,796,50

a-Two establishments. Capital not reported.

b-One establishment. Capital not reported.

c-Three establishments. Capital not sub-divided.

d-One establishment. Capital not sub-divided.

e-Including machinery, tools and equipments. f-Six establishments. Capital not sub-divided.

g-Two establishments. Capital not sub-divided.

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Seiling Value at Manufactory of Goods Made.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Agricultural machinery and implements. Artisans' tools Art tile Bollers, tanks, etc. Boxes (paper) Boxes (wood) Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter). Brick and terra cotta. Brushes	7 41 11 17 44 15 35 76 16	\$762,842 1,465,712 315,687 3,196,774 1,025,027 1,362,861 5,433,320 3,270,320 3,9272	\$1,745,754 4,115,008 1,192,607 6,639,342 2,424,847 2,039,613 22,488,587 10,586,711 642,055
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Buttons (Ivory) Buttons (metal) Buttons (pearl) Carpets and rugs. Carrlages and wagons. Chemical products	10 10 25 5 28 87	570,611 540,296 608,161 1,267,002 618,084 25,488,258	1,141,818 1,640,847 1,582,158 2,145,834 1,313,654 47,332,558
17 18 19 20 21	Clothing Confectionery Corks and cork specialties.	41 20 15 5 25 10	17, 258, 994 2, 306, 073 2, 142, 210 1, 170, 390 782, 299 2, 545, 812	35,173,637 3,387,694 3,276,016 1,698,688 1,826,980 5,265,119
22 23 24 25 26 27	Cornices and skylights. Corsets and corset waists. Cotton goods Cotton goods (finishing and dycing). Cutlery Drawn wire and wire cloth. Electrical appliances Embroderies Fertilizers Fend products	42 17 14 13 34 56	10,491,958 4,793,089 445,076 35,051,732 *10,964,726 2,888,840	15, 331, 749 7, 615, 211 1, 669, 846 46, 107, 376 *24, 028, 790 6, 613, 658
28 29 30 31 32 33	Fertilizers Food products Foundry (brass) Foundry (iron) Furnaces, ranges and heaters. Gas and electric light fixtures.	12 34 20 58 13 16	6,769,111 32,361,470 3,266,427 9,974,066 3,722,972 454,382	8, 890, 881 40, 892, 473 4, 748, 438 18, 338, 471 6, 623, 859 878, 578
35 36 37 38	Glass (cut and tableware). Glass mirrors Glass (window and bottle). Graphite products Hats (fur and felt). Hats (straw)	10 4 19 6 37 3	352, 281 222, 586 2, 333, 079 2, 096, 846 4, 674, 206	806, 290 371, 98f *5, 854, 553 4, 531, 533 9, 572, 576
39 40 41 42 43 44	Hats (straw) High explosives Inks and mucilage Jewelry Knit goods Lamps Leather	10 6 122 83 12	741,212 9,480,379 254,480 6,719,511 10,238,221 5,560,867	1, 453, 619 16, 474, 327 640, 353 †11, 762, 399 13, 811, 309 11, 031, 290 36, 197, 170
45 46 47 48 49 50	Leather goods Lime and cement. Machinery	\$2 22 11 130 8 89	24, 272, 658 1, 048, 157 2, 400, 658 19,482, 970 1, 350, 127 10, 612, 010	36, 197, 170 1, 916, 849 4, 687, 620 44, 075, 610 2, 400, 880 20, 796, 430
51, 52 53 54 55	Metal goods Metal goods Metal novelties Mining (iron ore) Motor vehicles and parts. Musical instruments Olleloth and linoleum.	27 7 17 23 10	1,132,601 333,027 3,145,541 2,271,714 9,195,555	2,810,26 1,101,276 7,486,786 6,157,82 13,468,926
56 57 58 59	Oils Paints Paper Paper Pig Iron	23 17 54 3	100,543,184 8,438,687 9,087,146 1,697,514	115,194,215 11,637,476 16,535,53 2,154,73

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

Pottery Printing and bookbinding Quarrying stone Roofing (metal and tar). Rubber goods (hard and soft).	56 20 22 8	\$2,928,109 2,002,858 776,389	\$9,474,160 4,784,866
Saddles and harness hardware. Saddlery and harness hardware. Sash, blinds and doors. Scientific instruments Shipbuilding Shirts Shirt waists (women's) Shoes Silk (broad and ribbon). Silk dyeing. Silk throwing Silk throwing Silk mill supplies. Silver goods Smelting and refining (gold, sliver, copper, etc.). Soap and tallow. Steel and iron (bar). Steel and iron (forging). Steel and iron (structural). Textile products Trunks and traveling bags. Trunks and traveling bags. Trunk and bag hardware. Typewriters and supplies. Underwear (women's and children's). Varnishes Warches, cases and material. Window shades Wooden goods Woolen and worsted goods.	56 4 10 33 26 18 27 5 28 192 25 33 17 28 13 17 28 13 37 12 28 13 37 12 28 13 27 28 19 26 27 28 19 27 28 19 28 19 28 19 28 19 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	711,892 25,808,839 715,487 1,692,491 6,690,182 4,954,642 2,496,796 124,570 4,518,992 30,252,990 3,401,745 284,877 416,113 1,301,098 35,919,776 21,508,576 11,766,682 3,156,643 7,498,475 4,808,185 5,759,295 1,769,475 4,808,185 1,759,295 1,759,804 742,021 1,760,552 2,359,804 221,677 2,232,342 22,825,802	2, 401, 140 3, 624, 722 43, 103 1, 708, 000 3, 112, 138 18, 514, 161 4, 860, 500 3, 112, 138 49, 055, 944 49, 955, 533 912, 761 1, 067, 944 3, 647, 785 7, 269, 457 12, 188, 986 5, 904, 255 49, 905, 944 3, 647, 785 7, 269, 457 12, 188, 986 5, 904, 255 4, 907, 124 3, 647, 785 7, 269, 457 12, 188, 986 5, 904, 255 4, 907, 164 1, 894, 152 1, 941, 955 1, 965, 328 4, 497, 448 38, 502, 556 4, 907, 448 3, 502, 556 3, 502, 556 4, 502, 502 4, 502, 502 4, 502, 502 5,

^{*} One establishment not reporting these items.

[†] Two establishments not reporting these items.

TABLE No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1913.

Aggregates.

		Averag	e Number	of Persons E	mployed.	Number of Employed riod of ment of	at Pe- Employ-	Excess Greatest Least N	Over
INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
Agricultural machinery and implements. Artisans' tools Art tile Bolters, tanks, etc. Boxes (paper) Boxes (wood) Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter). Brick and terra cotta. Brushes. Buttons (ivory) Buttons (ivory) Buttons (metal) Buttons (pearl) Carpets and rugs. Carriages and wagons. Chemical products Cigars and tobacco. Clothing Confectionery Corks and cork specialties. Cornices and skylights. Cornices and corset waists. Cotton goods Cotton goods Cotton goods Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing). Curlery Drawn wire and wire cloth.	7 41 117 44 15 35 76 16 10 25 5 5 87 41 20 15 25 10 42 17 14 13 34	595 2,559 663 1,573 621 794 2,557 421 144 414 715 659 659 7,392 2,450 711 383 701 643 22,176 643 24,176 643 24,176 643 7,664	116 333 1,301 83 15 114 257 543 174 357 2,339 10,812 953 510 16 2,620 4,429 669 171 788 1,277	4 30 55 2 130 30 30 30 30 30 30 42 41 41 11 133 683 68 28 7 7 85 207 52 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 20	599 2,706 1,651 1,850 2,052 97,052 5,757 8,165 419 999 999 9,804 13,945 6,912 2,945 6,912 3,461 1,317 9,454 8,858	\$02 2,750 1,965 2,208 1,025 2,642 9,663 441 709 1,102 1,050 697 10,111 14,934 1,903 1,273 801 760 3,142 7,129 3,627 7,129 9,663	362 2,632 1,015 1,744 1,902 2,496 6,538 391 662 385 585 9,735 13,001 1,431 747 665 586 2,742 6,661 3,303 1,290 9,161 8,011	440 118 59 221 306 313 146 3,100 30 161 410 114 112 376 1,933 472 526 136 174 400 478 324 476 502 503 503 504 505 506 507 507 507 507 507 507 507 507	54.5. 5.1. 11.2. 13.8. 30.5. 30.5. 32.1. 14.6. 37.5. 10.9. 24.8. 41.3. 17.0. 22.9. 24.8. 4.9. 25. 26. 27. 27. 28. 29. 20.

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

		Average	Number	of Persons E	mployed.	Number of Employed riod of ment of	at Pe- Employ-	Excess Greatest Least N	Over
INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total,	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
Embroideries Fertilizers Food products Foundry (brass) Foundry (iron) Furnaces, ranges and heaters Gas and electric light fixtures Glass (cut tableware) Glass (window and bottle)* Graphite products Hats (fur and felt) Hats (straw) High explosives Inks and mucllage Jewelry Knit goods Lamps Leather Leather goods Lime and cement Machinery Mattresses and bedding Metal goods Metal novelties	56 12 34 20 58 13 16 10 4 19 6 37 3 10 6 122 82 22 11 130 8 89 27	705 1,339 3,638 1,313 9,061 2,464 437 418 131 5,710 963 3,850 278 2,425 106 2,682 1,517 2,112 6,180 6,24 1,698 21,283 208 7,212 1,189	2,765 13 821 27 133 94 177 78 20 170 1,081 1,238 326 192 2 881 140 333 26 722 252 4,123 140 333 26 722 722 722 722 722 742 743 744 744 745 745 745 745 745 745 745 745	293 64 9 224 1 1 31 172 131 10 3 7 47 154 227 34 83 2 43 35 157	3,763 1,352 4,523 1,349 9,218 2,559 527 151 6,052 2,175 5,098 5,610 3,610 3,930 6,462 6,354 990 1,726 22,028 990 1,726 985 995 9,596 9,596	3,947 1,604 5,546 1,523 9,445 2,682 2,682 2,188 5,496 7,159 2,218 5,496 919 2,753 3,698 4,127 6,843 6,506 1,004 1,845 22,602 22,	3,519 1,214 4,130 1,137 8,990 2,407 145 3,970 2,129 4,858 210 2,478 3,545 102 3,545 6,156 974 1,568 19,917 552 8,996	428 390 1,116 386 455 275 65 108 89 276 13 153 653 1,201 349 30 277 2,685 195 984 403	10.8 24.3 25.5.2 25.3 4.8 10.3 13.2 18.7 7 -6.6 11.0 11.3 4.1 15.5 5.4 3.0 15.0 11.9 25.8

58	Motor vehicles and parts	17	2,597	70	7	2,674	3,023	2,407	616	20.4
54	Musical instruments	23	2,041	452	21	2,514	2,643	2,411	232	8.8
55	Oilcloth and linoleum	10	2,360	23	16	2,399	2,516	2,322	194	7.7
56	Oils	23	7,005	25	60	1,090	7,561	6,710	851	11.2
57	Paints	17	1,401	99	19	1,519	1,593	1,428	167	10.5
58	Paper	54	3,719	357	68	4,144	4,259	4,060	199	4.7
59	Pig iron	3	526	-		526	573	463	110	19.2
60	Pottery	56	5.085	961	90	6,136	6,269	5.930	339	5.4
61	Printing and bookbinding	20		526	18	- 54 50 5	1.943	1,597	346	17.8
	One-mile and booksinging		1,301	0.20	18	1,845				
62	Quarrying stone	22	1,429	********	*********	1,429	1,577	1,155	422	26.7
63	Roofing (metal and tar)	8	608	14	3	625	672	548	124	18.4
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	56	8,125	1,362	169	9,656	10,078	9,266	812	8.0
65	Saddles and harness	4	24	5		29	31	27	4	12.9
66	Saddlery and harness hardware	10	681	207	4	892	915	868	47	5.1
67	Sash, blinds and doors	33	970	9		979	1.007	943	64	6.3
68	Scientific instruments	26	7.544	993	97	8,634	9,424	8.011	1.413	15.0
69	Shipbuilding	18	6,630	000		6,630	7,268	5,762	1.506	20.7
70	Shirts	27	834	3,006	190	4,030	4,208	3,892	316	7.6
71			002							17.7
	Shirt waists (women's)	5	8	502	15	526	560	461	99	
72	Shoes	28	2,380	1,474	122	3,976	4,053	3,888	165	4.0
73	Silk (broad and ribbon)	192	7,805	8,392	536	16,733	22,898	6,504	16,394	71.6
74	Silk dyeing	25	3,975	838	29	4,842	5,971	3,134	2,837	47.5
75	Silk throwing	33	541	937	78	1,556	1,839	1,266	573	31.2
76	Silk mill supplies	17	606	164	48	818	862	746	116	13.5
77	Silver goods	28	1,139	296	20	1.455	1,551	1,381	170	10.9
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	13	4,956	7		4,963	5,278	4,630	648	12.3
79	Soap and tallow	17	2,005	593	47	2,645	2,833	2,459	374	13.2
80	Steel and iron (bar)	8	1,567	66	16	1,649	1,690	1,469	221	13.1
81	Steel and iron (forging):		2,487	8	2	2,497	2,753	2,411	342	12.4
82		13					4,412	3,412		22.7
	Steel and iron (structural)	37	3,987	7	2	3,996			1,000	9.9
83	Textile products	12	1,041	587	80	1,708	1,792	1,615	177	
84	Thread	8	1,976	3,584	512	6,072	6,253	5,923	330	5.2
85	Trunks and traveling bags	13	499	42	4	545	585	495	90	15.4
86	Trunk and bag hardware	8	1,126	355	51	1,532	1,794	1,386	408	22.7
87	Typewriters and supplies	7	219	46		265	283	251	32	11.3
88	Underwear (women's and children's)	26	180	2,177	21	2,378	2,526	2,152	374	14.8
89	Varnishes	20	376	12	1	389	402	374	28	7.0
90	Watches, cases and material	11	1.806	874	61	2.741	2,795	2,681	114	4.1
2.3	Window shades	5	83	4		87	96	80	16	16.7
91		40	1.833	47	36	1,916	2,013	1.758	255	12.7
92	Wooden goods						15,553	14,163	1,390	8.9
98	Woolen and worsted goods	- 28	6,630	7,533	738	14,901				
94	Unclassified	107	7,694	1,424	67	9,185	9,767	8,523	1,244	12.7
	All industries	2,638	242, 339	84,109	6,570	333,018	360,321	297,133	63,188	17.5

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

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
734		6	740
778	*****	4	782
776		5	781
731		6	737
798		4	802
625		3	628
585	*****	3	588
360		2	362
387		2	389
424	*****	2	426
452		5	457
494		4	498
	18 years and over. 734 778 776 731 798 625 586 360 387 424 452	16 years and over. 734 778 776 731 798 625 586 360 387 424 452	16 years 16 years under and over. 16 years. 16 years. 734 6 778 5 731 6 798 4 625 3 586 3 360 2 387 2 424 2 452 5

ARTISANS' TOOLS-FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,571	123	21	2,715
February	2,591	129	21	2,746
March	2,600 +	120	26	2,746
April	2,602	123	25	2,750
May :	2,595	118	26	2,739
June	2,569	116	30	2,715
July	2,488	113	31	2,632
August	2,507	115	36	2,658
September	2,531	114	39	2,684
October	2,568	106	33	2,707
November	2,542	107	35	2,684
December	2,540	103	37	2,680

ART TILE-ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	634	331 -	50	1,015
February	641	331	52	1,024
March	649	331	52	1,032
April	666	318	58	1.042
May	664	349	50	1,063
June	654	344	54	1,052
July	666	342	59	1,067
August	679	335	.58	1,072
September	685	335	53	1,078
October	680	334	60	1,074
November	673	880	- 56	1,059
December	664	822	55	1,041

BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	1,964		1	1,965
February	1,939		1	1,940
March	1,922		2	1,924
April	1,919	*****	2	1,924
May	1,894		. 2	1,896
June	1,909	*****	3	1,912
July	1,910	*****	3	1,913
August	1,894	*****	3	1,897
September	1,837	*****	3	1,840
October	1,824		3	1,827
November	1,785		8	1,788
December	1,740		4	1,744

BOXES (PAPER)-FORTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	620	1,297	117	2,034
February	611	1,296	123	2,030
March	619	1,292	117	2,028
April	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
August	615	1,291	128	2,034
September	685	1,330	132	2,097
October	658	1,346	141	2.145
November	659	1,395	154	2,208
December	653	1,397	152	2,202

BOXES (WOOD)-FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	16 years under	
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	650	41	21	712
February	705	55	. 21	781
March	739	59	26	824
April	747	78	25	850
May	787	83	26	896
June	800	82	28	910
July	784	86	39	909
August	851	88	34	973 -
September	848	100	36	984
October	864	105	36	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).

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

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	2,497	*****		2,497
February	2,496	****	*****	2,496
March	2,512			2,512
April	2,511			2,511
May	2,561			2,561
June	2,596			2,596
July	2,642			2,642
August	2,640			2,640
September	2,597			2,597
October	2,558			2,558
November	2,550		*****	2,550
December	2,524		*****	2,524

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA-SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children	Total Number
Months.				
	and over,	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	6,678	9	16	6,708
February	6,533	9	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	9,032	19	45	9,096
July	9,590	19	49	9,658
August	9,491	19	51	9,561
September	8,773	19	87	8,829
October	3,404	19	23	8,446
November	7,773	10	20	7,768
December	6,778	10	16	6,804

BRUSHES-SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Men Months. 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	291	1.06	4	401
February	310	112	4	426
March	315	121	5	441
April	310	117	2	432
May	292	113	9	414
June	283	112	11	406
July	269	112	10	391
August	283	119	10	412
September	290	119	8.	417
October	298	117	8	423
November	319	112	9	440
December	302	116	9	427

BUTTONS (IVORY)-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Men Months. 16 years		Women 16 years		
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	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 (METAL)-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	456	605	41	1,102
February	412	548	45	1,005
March	418	538	42	998
April	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	888	554	36	978

BUTTONS (PEARL)-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number
January	834	183	27	Employed.
February	860		31	1,076
March	863	197	32	1,092
April	835	198	32	1,065
May	669	69 165	81.	865
June	583	155	42	780
July	504	145	33	682
August	619	158	49	826
September	684	175	56	915
October	702	176	58	936
November	727	174	54	955
December	697	174	53	924

CARPETS AND RUGS-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Men	Women	Women Children	
Months.	16 years	16 years under		Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	591	334	11	986
February	592	347	17	956
March	642	354	16	1,012
April	661	364	16	1,041
May	647	853	11	1,011
June	652	874	10	1,036
July	676	366	8	1,050
August	638	377	10	1,025
September	632	365	. 9	1,006
October	689	356	9	1,004
November	645	348	8	1,001
December	648	352	8	1,008

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	585			585
February	606	*****	****	606
March	642	*****	****	642
April	660			660
May	665			665
June	665			665
July	685			685
August	697			697
September	690		****	690
October	655		*****	655
November	659			659
December ,	595		****	595

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS-EIGHTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	. 7,482	2,276	138	9,896
February	7,478	2,274	121	9,873
March	7,408	2,323	120	9,851
April	7,476	2,322	120	9,918
May	7,846	2,815	111	9,772
June	7,360	2,263	121	9,744
July	7,301	2,884	117	9,752
August	7,291	2,317	127	9,735
September	7,307	2,404	142	9,853
October	7,399	2,413	153	9,965
November	7,482	2,461	168	10,111
December	7,371	2,864	158	9,893

CIGARS AND TOBACCO-FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Men		Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	2,361	10,065	575	13,001
February	2,366	10,336	587	13,289
March	2,378	10,269	584	13,231
April	2,408	10,604	631,	13,643
May	2,415	10,583	645	13,643
June	2,361	10,714	660	13,735
July	2,408	10,813	702	13,923
August	2,446	10,709	715	13,870
September	2,525	11,114	757	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.		en ears	Women 16 years	Children	Total Number
	11000		and over.	16 years.	
January		585	846		1,431
February		601	858		1,459
March		754	950	1	1,705
April		751	955	1	1,707
May		798	983	1	1,782
June		819	988	20	1,827
July		823	1,058	22	1,903
August		818	953	22	1,798
September		826	972	3	1,801
October		832	967	3	1,802
November		830	979	2	1,811
December		813	980	1	1,744

CONFECTIONERY-FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	362	477	29	868
February	376	451	25	852
March	359	437	28	819
April	326	400	21	747
May	331	404	23	758
June	239	420	22	781
July	821	411	19	751
August	362	443	23	828
September	414	559	33	1,006
October	478	681	46	1,205
November	493	786	44	1,273
December	440	698	33	1,171
4 STAT.		Y		

CORKS AND CORK SPECIALTIES-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	644	15	6	665
February	650	14	. 7	671
March	671	16	6	693
April	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

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

CORSETS AND CORSET-WAISTS-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	235	2,491	76	2,802
February	247	2,671	89	8,007
March	251	2,751	81	3,083
April	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	2,930
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	239	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 ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	2,260	4,118	273	6,651
February	2,256	4,149	298	6,703
March	2,229	4,211	298	6,738
April	2,226	4,277	290	6,793
May	2,221	4,332	277	6,880
June	2,194	4,422	279	6,895
July	2,125	4,465	325	6,915
August	2,122	4,546	326	6,994
September	2,179	4,599	321	7,099
October	2,138	4,645	328	7,111
November	2,080	4,674	337	7,091
December	2,083	4,716	- 330	7,129

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	2,875	673	55	3,603
February	2,871	680	- 59	3,610
March	2,901	671	- 55	3,627
April	2,798	658	49	- 8,495
May	2,786	659	52	-8,497
June	2,655	672	- 62	-3,379
July	2,602	651	Б0	3,303
August	2,621	659	- 44	3,324
September	2,618	678	- 51	8,847
October	2,707	689	- 55	8,451
November	2,724	665	- 53	3,442
December	- 2,729	676	50	3,455

CUTLERY-FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,122	177	10	1,309
February	1,185	170	. 9	1,314
March	1,136	177	. 11	1,324
April	1,127	173	11	-1,311
May	1,124	171	12	1,307
June	1,112	168	10	1,290
July	1,106	162	12	1,280
August	1,114	167	- 13	1,294
September	1,140	164	13	1,317
October	1,162	172	. 13	1,347
November	1,167	- 175	14	1,356
December	1,168	172	. 14	1,354

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	8,647	819	61	9,527
February	8,597	820	61	9,478
March	8,551	829	61.	9,441
April	8,626	858	61.	9,545
May	8,512	852	61	9,425
June ,	8,568	825	61	9,454
July	8,838	764	61	9,663
August	8,629	773	61	9,463
September	8,663	767	61	9,491
October	8,602	763	65	9,430
November	8,608	697	65	9,370
December	8,404	• 690	67	9,161

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES-THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	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	9,432
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	8,830
October	7,857	1,207	47	8,611
November	7,204	1,253	53	8,510
December	6,773	1,190	48	8,011

EMBROIDERIES-FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number	
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.	
January	685	2,660	304	3,649	
February	745	2,810	304	3,859	
March	765	2,861	304	3,930	
April	739	2,834	291	3,864	
May	693	2,765	278	3,736	
June	662	2,672	291	3,625	
July	638	2,589	292	3,519	
August	672	2,667	299	3,638	
September	692	2,703	292	3,687	
October	704	2,808	282	3,794	
November	732	2,887	284	8,903	
December	732	2,926	289	3,947	

FERTILIZERS-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,200	14	*****	1,214
February	1,831	16	*****	1,347
March	1,541	16	*****	1,557
April	1,584	20		1,604
May	1,389	13		1,402
June	1,224	9		1,233
July	1,231	9		1,240
August	1,311	9		1,320
September	1,383	13		1,396
October	1,286	13	*****	1,299
November	1,277	13		1,290
December	1,309	12		1,321

FOOD PRODUCTS-THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	8, 680	797	61	4,538
February	3,660	813	56	4,529
March	3,611	762	56	4,429
April	3,666	765	55	4,486
May	3,456	660	55	4,171
June	3,422	653	55	4,180
July	3,543	740	61.	4,344
August	3,737	891	76	4,704
September	4,511	961	74	5,546
October	8,912	929	76	4,917
November	3,180	959	72	4,211
December	3,275	925	73	4,273

FOUNDRY (BRASS)-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	1,483	32	8	1,523
February	1,470	81.	8	1,509
March	1,436	31	6	1,473
April	1,416	3.7	7	1,454
May	1,357	30	8	1,395
June	1,314	30	8	1,352
July	1,301	28	10	1,339
August	1,276	- 28	10	1,314
September	1,228	26	10	1,264
October	1,222	20	9	1,251
November	1,148	16	10	1,174
December	1,111	16	10	1,187

FOUNDRY (IRON)-FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	9.177	121	16 years.	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	8,999	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	28	9,274
November	9,111	141	22	9,274
December	8,817	155	18	8,990

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

		Men	Women	Children	Total
0	Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
		and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January		2,380	92	1	2,473
February		2,469	100	1	2,570
March		2,505	101	1	2,607
		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 ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

the second of the second	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
And the second s	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	458	20	1	479
February	459	20	1	480
March	474	19	1	494
April	462	. 17	1	. 480
May	437	14	1	452
June	435	. 13	1	449
July	419	14		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 TABLEWARE)-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	460	78	88	571
February	465	79	35	579
March	456	78	37	571
April	432	77	34	543
May	417	75	35	527
June	382	76	28	486
July	369	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	532 -

GLASS MIRRORS-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 yea and o	irs	Wom	ars	Childre under 16 years	1	Total Number Imployed.
January	12			22		-	147
February	13	30		21			151
March	13	34	- 3	23			157
April	. 18	32	1	22	*****		154
May	12	37		21	*****		148
June	18	31		21			152
July	13	31		17			148
August	12	35		18			153
September	13	37		19			156
October	13	36		17	1		154
November	13	27		17	. 1		145
December	1:	33		17	1		151

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)-NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,032	167	. 147	6,346
February	5,598	130	104	5,832
March	6,176	139	-155	6,470
April	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

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	934	1,067	128	2,129
February	939	1,074	120	2,133
March	956	1,083	131	2,170
April	958	1,082	131	2,171
May	965	1,081	131	2,177
June	967	1,086	134	2,187
July	978	1,097	135	2,210
August	983	1,099	136	2,218
September	996	1,080	134	2,183
October	976	1,082	135	2,193
November	972	1,077	133	2,182
December	961	1,062	128	2,151

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

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	8,739	1,219	8	4.966
February	3,735	1,241	8	4,984
March	3,733	1,234	10	4.977
April	3,648	1,201	9	4,858
May	3,678	1,179	8	4,865
June	3,824	1.199	9	5,032
July	3,942	1,225	12	5,179
August	4,137	1,278	13	5,428
September	4,179	1,305	12	5,496
October	8,988	1,284	10	5, 282
November	3,884	1,270	10	5,164
December	3,710	1,229	8	4.947

HATS (STRAW)-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

HIGH EXPLOSIVES-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January,	2,510	167	7	2,684
February	2,386	163	7	2,556
March	2,328	175	6	2,509
April	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 MUCILAGE-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	118	2		115
February	102	2		104
March	110	2		112
April	106	2		108
May	105	2	*****	1.07
June	100	2		102
July	102	2	*****	104
August	105	2		107
September	104	2		108
October	109	2		111
November	106	2		108
December	106	2		108

JEWELRY-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	2,683	867	45	3,595
February	2,644	851	50	3,545
March	2,672	854	47	8,573
April	2,653	865	45	3,563
May	2,709	882	46	3,637
June	2,696	880	45	3,621
July ,	2,641	871	44	3,556
August	2,675	874	48	8,597
September	2,711	900	51	3,662
October	2,734	916	48	3,698
November	2,699	919	49	3,667
December	2,664	888	51	3,603

KNIT GOODS-THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,459	2,143	140	3,742
February	1,208	2,663	117	3,478
March	1.494	2,208	150	3,582
April	1,511	2,254	149	8,914
May	1,496	2,258	155	3,909
June	1.515	2,269	162	2,939
July	1,538	2,253	164	3,955
August	1,563	2,290	158	4,011
September	1,575	2,330	161	4,066
October	1,581	2,374	172	4,127
November	1,595	2,246	166	4,107
December	1,569	2,302	164	4,005

LAMPS-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men M years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	2,180	4,230	241	6,761
Pebruary	2,199	4,331	240	6,770
March	2,070	4,189	242	6,501
April	2,047	4,055	230	6,332
May	2,054	2,855	244	6,155
June ,	2,108	3,799	235	6,142
July ,	1,978	3,403	241	5,642
August	2,006	4,014	253	6,863
September	2,131	4,180	230	6,841
October	2,106	4,407	204	6,717
November	2,173	4,497	181	6,791
December	2,197	4,460	186	6,843

LEATHER-EIGHTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	6,125	126	35	6,286
Pebruary	6,297	122	22	6, 291
March	6,218	119	33	6,368
April	6,229	125	84	6,288
May	6,292	121	245	6,439
June	6,328	149	36	6,505
July	6,172	134	37	6,346
August	6.072	145	35	6,252
September	4,192	162	13	6,377
October	6,221	154	32	6,417
November	6,126	158	35	6,319
December	5,945	154	25	6,156

LEATHER GOODS-TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months,	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	683	332	81	996
February	637	334	32	1,003
March	620	329	31.	980
April	617	335	28	980
May	627	327	34	988
June	632	334	33	999
July	632	339	33	1,004
August	615	336	36	987
September	607	329	38	974
October	611	331	32	974
November	621	836	35	992
December	634	338	32	1,004

LIME AND CEMENT-ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months. 16 years 16 years under Num and over. and over. 16 years. Emplo January	al oer
January	
	4
February 1,546 22 1,55	8
March 1,780 25 1,78	5
April 1,809 28 1,85	7
May 1,815 29 1 1,88	5
June 1,769 28 1 1,779	8
July 1,783 26 2 1,76	1
August 1,707 26 4 1,77	7
September 1,744 26 4 1,77	4
October 1,739 28 3 1,77	0
November	8
December 1,570 28 3 1,60	1

MACHINERY-ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	21,279	702	82	22,013
Pebruary	21,428	705	34	22,167
March	21,748	719	37	22,504
April	21,724	781	45	22,500
May	21,743	713	43	22,498
June	21,621	719	51	22,391
July	21,806	727	54	22,589
August	21,820	728	54	22,602
September	21,493	728 .	47	22,268
October	19,141	783	43	19,917
November	20,820	730	41	21,591
December	20,537	723	40	21,300

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	506	53	3	562
Pebruary	540	88	4	597
March	569	51	4	624
April	612	54	4	670
May	615	61		672
June	615	80		670
July	622	49	6	677
August	650	49	6	705
September	697	85	5	757
October	671	56	6	783
November	629	54	6	689
December	870	50	6	626

METAL GOODS-EIGHTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,780	2,069	157	8,996
Pebruary	6.862	2,087	145	9,094
March	7,145	2,261	141	9,537
April	7,096	2,218	140	9,454
May	7,334	2,333	149	9,806
June	7,233	2,242	148	9,623
July	7.304	2,226	162	9,692
August	7,438	2,831	175	9,934
September	7,250	2,249	166	9,665
October	7,384	2,219	165	9,768
November	7,486	2,312	182	9,980
December	7,244	2,297	157	9,608

METAL NOVELTIES-TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	1,099	262	66	1,627
Pebruary	1,121	875	61	1,667
March	1,155	297	59	1,611
April	1,086	269	52	1,507
May	1,185	280	64	1,671
June	1,166	406	56	1,628
July	1,113	414	58	1,585
August	1,166	407	58	1,631
September	1,261	426	61	1,728
October	1,392	471	57	1,910
November	1,721	480	55	1,856
December	1,273	476	52	1,901

MINING (IRON ORE)-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS,

Months,	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	850	*****	*****	850
February	781	*****	*****	781
March	821	*****	*****	831
April	705	*****		705
Muy	695	*****		695
June	809	*****		809
July	844	*****		S44
August	804		*****	804
September	800	*****	*****	800
October	536	*****	*****	836
November	853	*****	*****	853
December	855	*****	*****	855

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years,	Total Number Employed.
January	2408	62	6	2,476
February	2,594	57	6	2,657
March	2,905	59	5	2,969
April	2,776	65	6	2,847
May	2,891	68	6	2,965
June	2,946	70	7	3,023
July	2,656	75	7	2,738
August	2,502	72	8	2,582
September	2,374	73	7	2,454
October	2,358	77	9	2,444
November	2,444	79	10	2,533
December	2,311	86	10	2,407

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,071	414	23	2,508
Pebruary	2,119	445	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	2,537
July	1,982	411	18	2,411
August	2,029	434	18	2,481
September	1,944	460	22	2,426
October	2,033	467	18	2,518
November	1,972	474	21	2,467
December	1,953	470	21	2,443

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

OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	2,385	22	17	2,424
February	2,480	21	15	2,516
March	2,431	22	17	2,470
April	2,385	22	15	2,422
May	2,230	22	17	2,369
June	2,309	21	17	2,346
July	2,375	21	19	2,415
August	2,350	21	17	2,388
Beptember	2, 329	23	17	2,379
October	2,346	23	19	2,388
November	2,307	26	14	2,847
December	2,283	25	14	2,322

OILS-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,343	24	66	7,433
Pebruary	7,472	26	64	7,561
March	7,291	25	59	7,475
April	7,311	25	59	7,396
May	6,939	25	68	7,017
June	6,706	25	57	6,788
July	6,737	35	61	6,823
August	6,621	25	64	6,710
September	6,731	25	63	6,819
October	6,826	25	62	6,913
November	6,901	25	59	6,985
December	7.078	25	68	7,161

PAINTS-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over,	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,445	102	14	1,561
Pebruary,	1,461	100	18	1,582
March	1,470	104	19	1,593
April	1,464	100	19	1,583
May	1,437	94	19	1,554
June	1,407	109	21	1,528
July	1,392	24	22	1,510
August	1,363	91	20	1,474
September	1,333	94	22	1,440
October	1,306	101	21	1,480
November	1,209	97	20	1,426
December	1,430	94	19	1,543

PAPER-FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over,	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,695	370	69	4,134
February	3,745	372	64	4,181
March	3,662	363	65	4,090
April	3,730	361	53	4,144
May	3,688	840	60	4,088
June	3,669	333	58	4,060
July	3,745	340	76	4,161
August	3,664	339	80	4,083
September	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 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	463	****	****	468
February	502			502
March	535	*****	*****	535
April	537	*****		537
May	556	*****	*****	556
June	548	*****	*****	548
July	564	*****		564
August	573	*****	*****	573
September	564	*****	*****	564
October	568		*****	568
November	555	*****	*****	555
December	550	*****		550

POTTERY-FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over,	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	5,076	951	89	6,116
February	5,043	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	95	6,133
September	5,191	984	94	6,269
October	5,102	962	81	6,145
November	5,024	941	77	6,042
December	4,929	924	77	5,930

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men , 16 years and over,	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,290	.005	19	1,914
Pebruary	1,354	547	17	1,920
March	1,361	827	19	1,907
April	1,304	524	18	1,846
May	1,315	557	18	1,890
June	1.379	530	18	1,927
July	1,261	517	21	1.799
August	1,142	481	22	1,597
September	1,185	440	20	1,645
October	1,729	487	15	1,831
November	1,354	550	15	1,919
December	1,338	599	15	1,943

QUARRYING STONE-TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	1,383			1,383
Pebruary	1,337	1444	*****	1,337
March	1,500	11111	*****	1,500
April	1,518	91.811	111111	1,518
May	1,453	*****	*****	1,453
June	1,451	*****	*****	1,451
July	3,406	*1111	*****	1,406
August	1,577	*****	*****	1,577
September	1,515	*****	*****	1,515
October	1,478	40400	*****	1,478
November	1,370	*****	*****	1,870
December	1,155	*****		1,155

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	. Women 14 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	535	14	*****	549
Pebruary	334	14		548
March	\$56	14	3	675
April	605	14	3	622
May	649	14	5	668
June	154	14	3	671
July	614	14	4	672
August	640	14	3	657
Beptember	623	14	3	640
October	681	14	4	649
November	602	14	4	620
December	610	14	5	429

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

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over,	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	7,754	1,348	164	9,266
February	8,001	1,359	167	9,527
March	8,048	1,354	160	9,562
April	8,283	1,896	171	9,850
Мау	8,480	1,396	180	10,056
June	8,426	1,458	184	10,078
July	Я, 289	1,406	188	9,883
August	8, 154	1,344	175	9,678
September	8,088	1,319	168	9,575
October	8,071	1,360	164	9,595
November	7,965	1,300	161	9,426
December	7,930	1,300	153	9,883

SADDLES AND HARNESS-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.		en ears		men	-	ildren nder	Total Number
	and	over.	and	over.	16	years.	Employed.
January		22		5			27
February		23		5			28
March		25		5			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
October		22		5			27
November		28		5			28
December		23		5			28

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	674	201	4	879
February	688	206	4	898
March	681	220	4	905
April	688	223	4	915
May	686	221	4	911
June	671	227	4	902
July	675	215	4	894
August	683	204	4	891
September	680	203	4	887
October	672	192	4	868
November	685	189	4	878
December	688	179	. 4	871.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS-THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over,	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	992	9	****	1,001
February	969	9	*****	978
March	960	9		969
April	960	9	*****	969
May	987	9	****	996
June	166	9	****	977
July	248	9.	11111	967
August	954	9	****	963
Beptember	934	9	*****	943
October	996	9		1.007
November	992	9		1,001
December	972	9	*****	981

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS-TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	7,247	909	91	8,247
Pebruary	7,675	560	97	8,732
March	7,697	1,016	99	8,512
April	7,696	1.029	100	8,737
May	7, 434	949	91	8,484
lune	7,012	907	92	8,011
July	7,222	952	100	8,274
August	7,319	831	103	8,255
September	7,106	1,070	97	8,273
Detober	8,203	1.076	103	9,382
November	8,225	1,091	98	9,424
December	7,775	1,112	91	8,978

SHIPBUILDING-EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	7.098	35519	****	7,096
February	7.043	44430	4.000	7,043
March	7.268	15000	14014	7,268
April	7,190	20.000	4-4-4	7.190
May	7,006	*****	****	7,058
June	6,967			6,967
July	6,930	17119	FFEET	6,930
August	6,045	\$100 E	415.5	6,065
September	6,003	450000	2424	6,092
October	6.114	40100	14500	6,114
November	5,941	200.2	*****	5,981
December	5,762	****		5,762

SHIRTS-TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	841	2,984	170	3,995
February	848	3,009	180	4,037
March	853	3,008	186	4,047
April	820	2,980	190	3,990
May	816	2,946	187	3,949
June	812	2,935	183	3,930
July	802	2,896	194	3,892
August	806	2,942	196	3,944
September	829	3,008	194	4,031
October	851	3,118	197	4,166
November	858	3,118	. 198	4,174
December	876	3,123	209	4,208

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
Atomins.	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed,
January	9	497	12	518
February	9	501	14	524
March	9	503	18	530
April	9	512	18	589
May	9	519	13	541
June	9	443	9	461
July	9	494	14	517
August	9	536	15	560
September	9	514	19	542
October	9	528	18	555
November	9	502	19	530
December	9	476	16	501

SHOES-TWENTY-BIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,383	1,470	126	3,979
February	2,877	1,488	115	3,980
March	2,888	1,431	119	3,888
April	2,360	1,425	122	3,907
May	2,383	1,469	127	3,979
June	2,353	1,474	127	3,954
July	2,388	1,480	128	3,996
August	2,381	1,530	121	4,032
September	2,371	1,482	118	3,971
October	2,369	1,465	116	8,950
November	2,422	1,482	117	4,021
December	2,433	1,495	125	4,053

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

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO ESTABLISH-MENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over,	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	10,143	10,541	674	21,358
Pebruary	10,012	10, 107	675	20,794
March	6,270	7,210	460	13,940
April	4,049	4,658	310	9,017
May	2,958	3,299	247	6,504
June	8,074	3,713	293	7,079
July	5,746	6,287	407	12,440
August	9,291	9,802	630	19,713
September	10,070	10,953	677	21,706
October	10,558	11,252	690	22,500
November	10,689	11,515	694	22,898
December	10,795	11,863	688	22,846

SILK DYEING-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Men	Women	Children	Total
16 years	16 years	under	Number
and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
4,970	898	23	5,891
5,006	905	30	5,971
2,478	770	23	3,271
2,317	798	19	3,184
2,584	800	17	3,401
2,841	724	29	3,594
3,943	784	20	4,706
4,575	852	83	5,459
4,649	851	85	5,585
4,672	885	25	5,592
4,510	908	36	5,754
4,820	904	25	5,889
	16 years and over. 4,570 5,006 2,478 2,317 2,584 2,841 3,943 4,575 4,649 4,672 4,810	16 years 16 years and over. 4.570 S98 5.006 906 2.478 770 2.317 788 2.584 800 2.841 724 3.943 724 4.575 852 4.649 851 4.672 885 4.810 908	16 years 16 years under and over. 8nd over. 16 years, 4,570 898 23 5,096 905 30 2,475 770 23 2,317 798 19 2,584 800 17 2,841 724 29 3,943 724 30 4,575 852 32 4,649 851 85 4,672 885 25 4,810 908 38

SILK THROWING-THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	519	870	62	1,451
Pebruary	530	910	63	1,502
March	542	927	71	1,541
April	482	778	52	1,312
May	447	769	50	1,266
June	479	192	72	1,443
July	122	940	83	1,545
August	544	956	99	1,599
Soptember	592	966	96	1,054
October	566	1,065	94	1,759
November	623	1,121	95	1,839
December	619	1,051	94	1,764

SILK MILL SUPPLIES-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number
January	589	and over.	16 years.	Employed. 828
February	611	180	61	852
March	604	164	57	825
April	582	170	41	793
May	580	160	44	784
June	560	145	41	746
July	573	168	39	780
August	607	164	43	814
September	620	163	50	833
October	645	156	48	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.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,059	306	16	1,381
February	1,080	325	18	1,423
March	1,100	318	16	1,434
April	1,114	291	16	1,421
May	1,144	296	19	1,459
June	1,117	293	17	1,427
July	1,122	276	18	1,416
August	1,147	280	19	1,446
September	1,181	277	26	1,484
October	1,206	295	23	1,524
November	1,237	288	26	1,551
December	1,159	309	26	1,494

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed,
January	4,790	10	*****	4,800
February	4,840	10	*****	4,850
March	4,620	10		4,630
April	4,701	10	****	4,711
May	4,808	9		4,817
June	4,867	6		4,878
July	4,909	6	****	4,915
August	5,119	6	*****	5,125
September	5,273	5		5,278
October	5,253	6	****	5,259
November	5,118	6		5,124
December	5,169	6		5,175

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

SOAP AND TALLOW-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over,	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,848	547	64	2,459
February	1,944	671	62	2,577
March	1,950	577	67	2,584
April	1,980	566	55	2,601
May	1,956	557	50	2,563
June	1,968	567	46	2,581
July	2,006	602	43	2,681
August	2,043	604	44	2,691
Beptember	2,012	629	41	2,682
October	2,133	664	36	2,833
November	2,124	648	35	2,807
December	2,071	581	36	2,688

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,632	72	17	1,621
Pebruary	1,599	75	16	1,690
March	1,591	64	14	1,669
April	1,595	61	14	1,670
May	1,610	61	17	1,688
June	1,606	63	1.33	1,684
July	1,554	70	15	1,639
August	1,592	66	15	1,673
Beptember	1,568	65	15	1,648
October	1,575	66	18	1,659
November	1,590	66	16	1,672
December	1,388	65	16	1,469

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over,	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,744	N	1	2,753
February	2,666	N	1	2,677
March	2,652	N	2	2,662
April	2,601	3	2	2,793
May	2,649	N.	2	2,659
June	2,687	N.	2	2,697
July	2,724	8	2	2,734
August	2,700	8.	2	2,713
September	2,714	9.	2	2,724
October	2,634	N-	2	2,644
November	2,550	3.	2	2,500
December	2,401	8	2	2,411

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

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over,	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	2,983	8	1	3,992
February	3,863	S	1	3,872
Murch	3,862	8	1	3,871
April	4,197	7	1	4,205
Мау	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
September	3,994	7	2	4,003
October	3,857	7	2	3,866
November	3,616	7	2	3,625
December	3,403	7	2	3,412

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

•	Men	Women	Children	Total
Months.	16 years	16 years	under	Number
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	1,058	577	63	1,698
February	1,037	585	77	1,699
March	1,062	600	78	1,740
April	1,069	582	80	1,781
May	1,067	021	82	1,770
June	1,082	623	87	1,792
July	1,044	587	86	1,717
August	1,029	563	92	1,684
September	1,024	572	79	1,675
October	976	561	78	1,615
November	1,014	577	85	1,676
December	1,034	591	72	1,697

THREAD-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,016	3,652	497	6,165
February	2,031	3,683	505	6,219
March	2,052	3,684	517	6, 253
April	2,014	3,654	526	6,194
May	1,953	3,531	521	6,005
June	1,949	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	1,941	3,529	495	5,965
November	1,967	3,581	503	6,051
December	1,961	3,563	407	6,021

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	457	34	4	495
Pebruary	47%	25	3	516
March	497	26	5	538
April	501	39	4	543
May	521	28	4	563
June	477	40	3	520
July	479	45	3	530
August	498	47	2	647
September	508	48	3	550
October	517	48	- 5	570
November	534	47	4	585
December	525	47	4	576

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed,
January	1.062	232	40	1,424
Pebruary	1,040	317	38	1,395
March	1,048	324	43	1,415
April	1,019	229	28	1,386
May	1,029	336	40	1,415
June	1,006	321	40	1,397
July	1,051	229	61,	1,448
August	1,150	394	68	1,621
September	1,309	399	61	1,769
October	1,319	412	63	1,794
November	1,290	402	62	1,754
December	1,143	370	56	1,569

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children	Total Number
	and over,	and over.	16 years.	Employed.
January	223	44	****	267
Pebruary	222	45	****	267
March	223	49		272
April	214	50	****	264
May	211	49	44.71	260
June	201	48	1000	251
July	211	46	44.00	257
August	278	45	44.44	283
Beptember	228	47	****	275
October	224	47	****	271
November	217	43	14.44	260
December	217	44	****	257

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

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

Months.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Total Number	
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.	
January	192	2,269	24	2,485	
February	192	2,287	24	2,503	
March	189	2,313	24	2,526	
April	182	2,293	22	2,497	
May	180	2,212	21,	2,413	
June	174	2,133	21	2,328	
July	162	1,984	21	2,167	
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	Women 18 years	Children under	Total Number	
	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.	
January	360	12	2	374	
February	362	12	1	375	
March	364	12	1.	877	
April	373	12	1	886	
May	386	12	****	398	
June	389	12	1	402	
July	387	12	1	400	
August	389	12	1	402	
September	283	12	1	396	
October	377	13	1	391	
November	376	13	1	390	
December	369	13	1	383	

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL-ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Men	Women	Children	Total Number	
Months.	16 years	16 years	under		
•	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Employed.	
January	1,820	875	55	2,750	
February	1,855	890	50	2,795	
March	1,789	893	55	2,737	
April	1,802	876	63	2,741	
May	1,798	885	60	2,743	
June	1,786	877	62	2,725	
July	1,824	869	71	2,764	
August	1,828	888	65	2,781	
September	1,811	861	63	2,735	
October	1,805	862	61	2,728	
November	1,781	873	64	2,718	
December	1,772	844	65	2,681	

WINDOW SHADES-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	93	4	*****	87
February	52	4		87
March	55	4.		89
April	90	6	****	96
May	88	7	****	95
June	53	7		190
July	77	6	****	83
August	77	4	****	81
September	76	2	****	80
October	54	. 2	*****	86
November	50	2		82
December	82	2	*****	84

WOODEN GOODS-FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,677	37	44	1,758
February	1.717	41	40	1,798
March	1,790	50	26	1,876
April	1,805	50	25	1,883
May	1,820	49	29	1,908
June	1,841	46	29	1,916
July	1,829	46	28	1,918
August	1,001	45	43	1,969
Beptember	1,969	55	34	1,958
October	1,915	48	27	2,000
November	1,922	51	40	2,013
December	1,913	49	45	2,007

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,842	7,850	861	16,553
February	6,708	7,904	724	15,336
March	6,755	7,587	683	15,025
April	6,722	7,480	685	14,887
May	6,602	7,504	767	14,873
June	6,452	7,007	704	14,163
July	6,575	7, 137	700	14,413
August	6,582	7,287	708	14,577
September	6,601	7,290	760	14,751
October	6,573	7,550	754	14,877
November	6,572	7,683	739	14,994
December	6,579	N, 019	770	15,368

UNCLASSIFIED-ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,037	1,419	67	8,523
February	7,426	1,439	70	8,935
March	7,487	1,461	69	9,017
April	7,634	1,452	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
August	8,186	1,440	81	9,707
September	7,911	1,393	73	9,377
October	7,610	1,424	70	9,104
November	7,386	1,406	66	8,858
December	7,123	1,346	64	8,533

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.	
January	243,040	85,010	6,529	334,579	
February	244,207	85,407	6,360	335,974	
March	241,082	82,678	6,219	329,979	
April	240,742	80,044	6,098	326,884	
May	239,468	78,007	6,143	323,618	
June	238, 250	77,613	6, 258	322,121	
July	241,103	79,928	6,578	327,609	
August	244,278	84,607	6,882	835,767	
September	245,785	87, 314	6,944	340,043	
October	246,085	89,234	6,975	342,294	
November	245,718	89,903	6,987	342,608	
December	240,505	89,585	6,930	837,020	
November	245,718	89,903	6,987	1075 557	

TABLE No. 6.—Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1913.

-	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements	7	\$396,216 1,757,616	\$661 649
4	Art tile	11	482,618 1,226,760	459 : 710 (
4	Boxes (paper)	44	787,005	383 (
1	Boxes (wood)	15	443,650	489
1	Boxes (wood) Browing (lager beer, ale and porter) Brick and terra cotta.	76	2,449,462 4,689,470	957 5 575
ı		16	207, 206	494
1	Buttons (Ivory)	10	388,466	562
	Buttons (metal)	10 25	486,767 436,982	487 469
	Carpets and rugs	5	477,904	474
	Carriages and wagons	29	424,974	653
	Carpets and rugs Carriages and wagons Chemical products Clgars and tobacco	87 41	5,624,262 4,887,499	570 350
	Clothing	20	824,547	476
1	Confectionery Corks and cork specialties	15	349, 1124 379, 693	879 524
1	Carplant and abstitute	25	511, 181	794
	Cornets and cornet walsts	10	1.165,479	395
	Cotton goods	42 17	2,669,727 1,721,699	286 500
	Corneces and cornet waists. Cotton goods Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing). Cuttery	14	720,602	554
	Drawn wire and wire confi.	13	4,724,792	490
	Electrical appliances	84 56	5,598,748 1,616,213	622 429
1	Fertilizera	12	871,150	644
	Food products	20	2,260,076 834,383	499 618
	Foundry (brass)	58	5,856,764	635
	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	13	1,988,024	776
	Glass fout tableware)	16	298,752 225,984	656 428
	Glass mirrors	4	86,652	673
	Glass (window and bottle)	19	3,699,356	611
	Graphite products Hats (fur and felt)	8 37	1,041,524 2,993,200	478 587
		3	206,799	505
	High explosives	10	1,720,260 73,595	655 681
	High explosives Inks and muchage Jewelry	122	2,644,070	732
	Knit goods Lamps	23	1,976,559	502
	Leather	12 52	2,846,434 4,221,770	440 664
	Leather goods Lime and cement Machinery Mattresses and bedding	22	496, 367	501
	Lime and cement	11	1,200,815	695
	Machinery	130 S	15,651,503 358,753	710 539
	Metal goods	66 1	4,908,579	511
	Metal goods Metal novelties Mining (fron ore) Motor vehicles and parts Musical instruments Olicioth and lineleum	27	814, 255	490
	Mining (from ore)	17	619, 643 1, 818, 820	769 680
	Musical Instruments	23	1,446,441	575
6	Ollcloth and lineleum	10	1,517,686 5,044,787	632
5	Oits Paints	23 17	5,044,787 847,763	711 558
	Paper	54	2,341,677	565
Ü	Pig fron	3	202,104	67

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

Office Number.	1NDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
60	Pottery	56	\$4,478,315	\$729-84
61	Printing and bookbinding	20	1,224,944	663 93
62	Quarrying stone	22	1,118,338	782 60
63	Roofing (metal and tar)	8	428, 341	685 36
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	56	5,503,626	569 83
65	Saddles and harness	4	14,568	502 3
66	Saddlery and harness hardware	10	488,724	547 9
67	Sash, blinds and doors	33	719,983	735 3
68	Scientific instruments	26	5,461,093	632 5
69	Shipbuilding	18	4,992,923	753 0
70	Shirts	27	1,611,212	899 8
71	Shirt waists (women's)	5	157,066	298 60
72	Shoes	28	2,025,071	509 3
73	Silk (broad and ribbon)	192	9,542,765	570 3
74	Slik dyeing	25 33	2,931,427	605 4 380 9
75 76	Slik throwing	17	592,816 403,580	498 3
77	Silver goods	28	1,060,777	729 0
78	Smelling and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).	13	3,659,778	787 4
70	Soap and tallow	17	1,528,381	577 8
80	Steel and Iron (bar)	8	1,042,576	632 2
X1	Steel and iron (forging)	18	1,836,146	735 3
82	Steel and from (structural)	37	2,511,501	628 5
83	Textile products	12	774,742	458 5
84	Thread	8	2,529,979	416 6
85	Trunks and traveling bags	13	360,485	661 4
86	Trunk and bag hardware	8	791, 228	516 4
87	Typewriters and supplies	7	170,001	641 5
88	Underwear (women's and children's)	26	837, 312	852 1
89	Varnishes	20	285,781	734 6
90	Watches, cases and material	11	1,679,274	612 6
91	Window shades	5	52,720	605 9
92	Wooden goods	40	1,164,317	607 6
93	Woolen and worsted goods	28	6,696,531	449 4
94	Unclassified	107	5,078,840	552 9
	All industries	2,638	\$190,649,091	\$572 4

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1		Persons Recommounts who	iving Specifi	od Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts,
U	nder	83		9.00	1444	****	****
\$1	but	under	14	1111	14.15	****	4944
4	**		B	****		1	1
8		**	6	2	****	1	3
6	0	191	7,	8		4	12
7	**	**		13	****	****	13
8	**	11	9	22	****	****	23
9	**	**	10	145	****	****	145
10	**	**	12	245		****	245
12	. 0	10	15	192			192
15		0.1	90	141	****	****	141
20	**	100	25	39	****	****	39
25	and	over.		6	****	****	6
	T	otal		914	2111	6	820

ARTISANS' TOOLS-FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

						iving Specifi	
	Cla	esifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts,
U	nder	81	***********	. 8	2	3	18
\$3	but	under		200	2	2	42
4	4+	**	S	. 51	1	14	66
5	**	**	f	65	26	14	105
6	22.	.55	7	. 101	23	3	127
7	**	. 61	A	125	23	****	158
8	481	**	9	119	11	1	131
2	40	10	10	220	7	1177	227
10	**	**	12	285	9	****	394
12	**	**	15	. BR7	8	1000	590
15	**	311	20	579	2	1000	581
20	**	**	35	252	2000	****	252
25	and	over.	*************************	120	****	****	120
	T	otal	*************	2,650	119	27	2,806

ART TILE-ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

				Number of 1	Persons Rece	177	ed Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		. 6	3	****	9
\$3	but		\$4		7	6	20
4	**	- 11	5	. 6	40	27	73
5	11	-11	G	. 39	109	25	173
6	**	**	7	. 31	SI	1	113
7	**	**	8	. 29	41		70
8		- 11	9	. 61	15		76
9	11	- 11	10	. 91	11	****	102
10	**	- 44	12		4		159
12	11	11	15		1		127
15	11	11	20	. 129			129
20	***	**	25	. 34			34
25	and	over.		. 13		****	13
	т	otal		727	312	59	1,098

BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

					Persons Rece		led Total Number
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		. 8			8
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 7			7
4	"	**	5	. 4			4
5	**	- 11	6	. 19	****	1	20
6	**	**	7	. 29		1	30
7	**	**	8	. 44			44
8	**		9	. 98	****	****	98
0	**	**	10	. 203		****	203
10	**		12	. 420			420
12	.01	- 0	15	. 512		****	512
15			20	. 481		****	481
20	**	- 11	25	. 239	****		239
25	and	over.		. 68			68
				-	-	-	-
	. T	otal		. 2,132	****	2	2,134

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

BOXES (PAPER)-FORTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1			iving Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		****	8	5	13
\$3	but	under	\$4	14	67	60	131
4	**	**	5	37	208	117	362
5	**	**	G	27	277	23	327
6	**	11	7	45	250	3	298
7	**	11	8	35	200	1	236
8	**	**	9	51	174	2	227
9	**	**	10	72	156		228
10		44.	12	105	95		200
12	**	14.	15	130	48		178
15	**	**	20	108	11	****	119
20	**	- 44	25	25			25
25	and	over.		11			11
				-		Mary Statement	
	T	otal		660	1,484	211	2,355

BOXES (WOOD)-FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1			iving Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 усаги.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3	**************	****	****	3	2
\$3	but	under	\$4	4	1	2	7
4	**	**	5	38	7	25	70
5	**	11	6	24	19	3	46
6	**	110	7		13	4	56
7	**	.00	8	40	18		68
8	**		9		16	****	58
9	"	**	10	206	13		219
10	**	11	12	135	16		151
12	**	44	15	192	6	****	198
15	**	**	20	179		****	179
20	**	"	25,	25			25
25	and	over.			****	****	15
				-			
	T	otal		939	109	37	1,085

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

				Number of 1		elving Specif	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		. 2			2
\$3	but	under	\$4				
4	**	**	5	. 12			12
5	**		G	. 12			12
6	100		7				24
7	0.	**	8				13
8	**		9	. 19	****		19
9	**	**	10	. 21	****		21
10	11	••	12	. 57			57
12	***	**	15	. 203			203
15	++	**	20	. 1.521			1,521
20	10	**	25				619
25	and	over			****	****	159
		A CONTRACTOR OF THE					
	т	otal .		. 2,662	****	****	2,662

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA-SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

					Persons Reco	elving Specifi	ed Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		. 11	4.44	2	13
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 44	****	****	44
4	**	**	5	. 25		21	46
5	**	***	6	. 65		16	81
6		**	7	14 44	8	8	158
7	**	11	8,	. 207	1	2	210
8	**	**	9	. 486	****	****	486
9	**	**	10	. 1,797	2		1,799
10	**	11	12	4,330	2	****	4,332
12		11	15	. 1,596	4	2424	1,600
15		11	20,	. 853	1		854
20		- 11	25	. 283	1		284
25	and	over.		. 155		****	155
	T	otal		. 9,994	19	49	10,062
	6 8	TAT.					

BRUSHES-SIXTEEN ESTAPLISHMENTS.

					Persons Reco mounts who	lving Specifi are	ed Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
III	nder	\$3		. 2	6	****	8
\$3			\$4		24	1	26
4	11	**	5	100	16	7	28
5	**	**	G	35	20	1	56
8	16	**	7	. 34	19	1	54
7			8		16		29
8		- 11	9	. 27	9	4414	26
9	11	**	10		5	****	31
10	11	- 11	12		6	4414	56
12	**	**	15		2	10000	45
15	**	**	20	48	2		50
20	11	**	25	13		****	13
25	and	over.		12	4444	2111	12
20					-		
	T	otal		321	125	10	456

BUTTONS (IVORY)-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			2747 4 5 7 5 7		Persons Rece	iving Specifi are	ed Total
	Cla	usifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Chlidren	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
		+		and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3	***************************************	1000	4	1	5
\$3	but	under	\$4	****	24	2	80
4	"	"	5	2	28	12	42
5	"	**	6		61	1	59
6	"	. "	7	25	64	****	59
7		**	8	15	42	****	57
8	- (1	**	9	20	26	71.44	48
9	**	**	10	24	25	11.44	49
10	11	**	12	62	14	1111	76
12	"	"	15	73	5	1100	78
15	"	**	20	129	1	****	150
20	- 41	**	25	56	****	****	54
25	and	over.		26	1881	****	36
	T	otal		447	290	18	755

BUTTONS (METAL)-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

					Persons Recommounts who		
	Clu	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	· Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3					
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 3	13	4	20
4	**	**	5	. 18	32	29	79
5	- 11		6	. 26	83	6	115
6	**	- 01	7.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	. 16	161	****	177
7	**	**	8	. 19	93		112
8	**	"	9	. 22	76	34	132
9	**	**	10	. 27	43		70
10	- 11	**	12	. 45	31		76
12	**		15	. 64	15		79
15	15	11	20	. 113	2		115
20		**	25	. 66			66
25	and	over.	*************	. 63	****	****	63
				-			
	T	otal		. 482	549	73	1,104

BUTTONS (PEARL)-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

					Persons Reco		ed Total
	Clu	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3	*************		6	2	8
\$3			84		16	2	22
4	**	**	5	. 11	11	23	45
5	**	**	6.,	26	31	30	87
6	- 11	**	7	. 44	- 24	1	69
7	***	- 00	8	44	33		77
8	***	111	9	58	44		102
9	**	**	10		19		108
10	11	11	12	188	15	****	203
12	**	- 01	15	179	1	****	180
15	**	**	20	179	****	****	179
20	**	**	25	. 24			24
25	and	over.		. 4	****		4
						-	
	T	otal		\$50	200	58	1,108

CARPETS AND RUGS-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

					Persons Reco	iving Specifi	
					Number		
	Clo	unifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
	Cio	monnece	tion of Hearth and	16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		. 6	7.	177.64	13
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 4	2	2	15
4		**	Б	. 14	20	4	77
5	11	11	6	***	62	5	79
6	**	**	7		65	2111	97
7	**	**	8	19	41	117.5	130
8	11	**	9	118	57	11111	171
9	**	**	10	52	34		36
10	11		12	111	37	1111	114
12	110		15	101	20	****	121
15		**	20	41.00	11	4114	140
20	**	**	25	32	1	****	23
25	and	over.				****	15
						-	-
	T	otal		681	392	11	1,804

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

					Persons Reco	iving Specifi	ed Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		* ****	88.11	****	****
\$3	but	under	\$4	4	1111		4
4	"	**	5	. 7	10.00	1111	7
5	**		6	26	79.43	****	16
6	**	**	7	. 9	11.00	1114	9
7	"	**	8	24	22.00	1114	24
8	**	**	9	43	2222		41
9	"	**	10	32		1111	22
10	**	**	12	19		1111	19
12	**	**	15		1111		165
15	"	"	20		1111		214
20	. 14	**	25		7111	1000	47
25	and	over.			****	1111	11
	Т	otal		663		****	661

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS-EIGHTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

				Number of 1	Persons Rece	iving Specifi	ed Total	
				A	Amounts who are			
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving	
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified	
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.	
U	nder	\$3		. 17	25	5	47	
\$3	but	under	\$1	. 9	27	25	61	
4	**	**	5	. 49	222	66	337	
5	**	11.	6	. 118	526	22	666	
6	**	**	7	. 144	450	8	602	
7	**	**	8	. 138	824	3	465	
8	**	**	9	. 435	392	1	828	
9		**	10	. 887	250		1,137	
10	**	**	12	. 1,744	209		1,953	
12	**		15		61	****	2,531	
15		**	20	1,544	25		1,569	
20	"	**	25	. 313	7		320	
25	and	over.		. 145	8		148	
	т	otal		8.013	2,521	130	10.664	

CIGARS AND TOBACCO-FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

						eiving Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
Ui	nder	\$3		. 16	450	153	619
\$3	but	under	\$1	18	917	228	1,163
4	**	**	5	44	1,142	140	1,326
5	**	**	0	. 56	1,669	123	1,848
6	**	- 11	7	. 109	1,963	93	2,165
7	**	**	8	201	1,938	27	2,166
8	**	**	9	209	1,447	14	1,670
9	111	**	10	443	831		1,273
10	100	111	12	598	868		834
12	***	- 11	15	388	446	****	834
15	**	**	20	. 360	62	****	422
20	11	**	25	. 190	2		192
25	and	over.		. 54	****	****	54
				-			
	T	otal		2,685	11,735	778	15,198

CLOTHING-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

				Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total						
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving			
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified			
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts,			
U	nder	\$3			3	2000	3			
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 8	11	3	22			
4	11	**	б	. 12	33	2	47			
5		**	6	24	58	1114	82			
6	**	- 11	7	. 31	72	****	103			
7		**	8	. 57	125	1111	162			
8	11	- **	9	42	110	17.55	152			
9	**	**	10	. 80	120	1112	200			
10	**	**	12	102	86	4.654	188			
12		- 0	15	123	42	1114	165			
15	.00	- 11	20	150	13	1076	163			
20	-11	**	25	. 29	****		29			
25	and	over.		20	****	1118	20			
					-					
	T	otal		658	673	5	1,336			

CONFECTIONERY-FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

					Persons Recommounts who	lving Specifi	ed Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	ader	\$3		1	2		3
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 3	32	12	47
4	**	**	5	14	214	30	258
5	111		6		225	7	276
6	0		7		190	7.00	250
7		**	8	53	23		94
8	11	**	0		16		75
9	**		10		22		61
10	**	**	12		16	14.64	75
12	**	**	15		11	.0000	84
15	0	**	20		12		66
20	11	**	25		-	0.000	17
25	and	over	***************************************	20	****	10.00	
	120000			20	1	1111	21
	T	otal	***************************************	493	777	40	1.319

CORKS AND CORK SPECIALTIES-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number				
		100						
	Cin	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving	
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified	
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.	
Ur	nder	\$3		****				
\$3	but	under	\$4	3	****	2	5	
4	**	**	5	3	****	2	5	
5	**	**	G	19	6	1	26	
6	**	11	7	4	2		6	
7	**	**	8,	13	7	****	20	
8	- 65	**	9	53	2		55	
9	**	**	10	57	1		58	
10	**	**	12	561	1		562	
12	**	**	15	68			68	
15		**	20	. 57			57	
20	11	**	25	16			16	
25	and	over.		7			7	
	T	otal		861	19	5	885	

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

				Number of 1	Persons Recommounts who		ed Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
Ui	nder	\$3			****	****	****
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 3	****		3
4	"	**	5	. 11	****	****	11
5	**	**	6	. 16			16
6	111	11	7	. 24		****	24
7		**	8	. 19			19
8			0	. 19			19
9	**	111	10	122	****		43
10	**	31	12	. 78			78
12	**	**	15	. 105			105
15	**	**	20	. 86			88
20		**	25	. 186			186
25	and	over.		. 185			185
(2.5.4%)	13/6/6						-
	T	otal		. 775		****	775

CORSETS AND CORSET-WAISTS-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			I.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total				
				A	~ Number			
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving	
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified	
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.	
U	nder	\$3		1	26	17	44	
\$3	but	under	\$4	1	85	17	103	
4	**	**	5	3	183	27	213	
5	**	***	G	20	305	25	350	
6		-tr	7	18	361	2	381	
7		10	8	12	360	1	373	
8		41	9	8	451	****	450	
9		**	10	8	337		345	
10	11	**	12	27	440	****	467	
12	**	••	15	37	285	****	322	
15	**	***	20	72	47		119	
20	11	**	25	23	7		40	
25	and	over.		14	2	****	16	
				-	-		-	
	T	otal		251	2,889	89	3,232	

COTTON GOODS-FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

						lving Specifi	
				Amounts who are Nu			
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		. 1	40	98	139
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 5	121	51	177
4	**	**	6	. 65	431	82	578
5	**	**	G	. 57	720	56	842
6	**		7	231	1,290	32	1,553
7	**		8,	. 243	1,180	12	1,435
8	111		9	. 315	591	3	909
9	**	-11	10	. 315	261	****	576
10	11	41	12	. 423	220	1111	643
12	**	- "	15	. 358	73	***	431
15	"	"	20	238	11	****	249
20	"	**	25	. 69	5	1000	74
25	and	over.		. 39	2	****	41
				-			-
	T	otal	***********	2,359	4,954	334	7,647

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

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

				Number of I	Persons Reco		
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings,	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3			****		
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 2	6	2	9
4	**	**	5	48	106	21	175
15	**		G	. 136	264	34	434
6	***	**	7	. 144	179	2	325
7		**	8	. 633	99	****	729
8		311	9		8	****	621
9	**	**	10		11		574
10	**		12	321	17		338
12	**	**	15	273	16		283
15	**	**	20	180	7	****	187
20	**	**	25	45	1		46
25	and	over.	***************************************	. 95		****	95
	T	otal	***************************************	. 3,058	704	59	3,821

CUTLERY-FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

				Number of 1		elving Specificare	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	nder	\$3	**************		****	****	
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 8	****	****	8
4	**	**	5	. 28	22	4	54
5	**	**	6	. 54	42	8	104
6	**	**	7	. 91	46	****	137
7	**	31	8	. 96	55	1	152
8	**	111	9	. 91	15	1	107
9	**	**	10	. 96	5		101
10	**	**	12	. 106	3 1	****	109
12	**	**	15	. 191	2	****	193
15	**	**	20	. 281	1	****	282
20	**	**	25	. 90	****	****	90
25	and	over.		. 36			36
	T	otal		. 1,168	191	14	1,373

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			,		Persons Reco mounts who	lving Specifi	Number
	Cla	asifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		86	4		90
\$3	but	under	\$4	19	11	****	30
4	**	**	б	16	36		511
5		11	G	46	86	1	133
6		11	7	57	153	15	225
7	11.	44	8	St	60	4	145
8	-01	**	9	132	13	****	145
9		**	10	289	19	****	308
10	**	11	12	613	17	****	630
12	**	**	15	533	18		551
15		**	20	503	1		504
20	**	0.	25	152	****		152
25	and	over.		66	****	****	66
					*****		-
	T	otal		2,593	418	20	3,031

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES-THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1		Persons Reco	iving Specifi	ed Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		122	56	****	178
\$3	but	under	\$4	64	40	4	108
4	**	**	5	74	53	31	158
5	**	**	6	183	127	17	327
6	**	316	7		249	3	474
7	**		8	245	298	1	544
8	**	**	9	873	213	2	1.088
9	**	44	10	725	232	****	957
10	**	**	12	1,328	191	****	1,519
12	**	**	15	1,617	81		1,698
15	"	11	20	1,988	5		1,993
20	**	**	25	950	****		950
25	and	over.		362		****	362
					Assertation		-
	т	otal	***************************************	8,753	1,545	83	10,356

EMBROIDERIES-FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

			30	Number of 1	Persons Rece	iving Specifi	ed Total
				A	mounts who	are—	- Number
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		. 2	39	6	47
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 2	47	182	231
4	**	11	5	. 27	280	92	399
5	"	**	6	. 39	493	6	538
6	**	**	7	. 85	425	5	465
7	**	- 11	8	. 26	453		479
8	**	**	9	. 24	416	1	441
9		**	10	. 38	228		266
10			12	. 56	321	****	377
12	**	**	15	. 78	147		225
15	0	-	20		18		123
20	**	**	25	. 92	3	****	95
25	and	over.			8	****	294
	T	otal		. 810	2,878	292	3,980

FERTILIZERS-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

					Tumber of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number			
	Cla	sulfica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Number Receiving	
	- In	anti-tick.	tion of theeris warmings.	16 years	16 years	under	Specified	
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.	
U	nder	\$3					****	
\$3	but	under	84	. 2	*****		2	
4	**	**	5	. 1			1	
5		**	6	. 3			3	
6	**	**	7	. 11	5	****	16	
7	**		8	. 1			1	
8			9	. 10	****		10	
9	**	**	10	. 215			215	
10	.0	300	12	. 832	13		345	
12	**		15	. 1,073	****		1,078	
15		**	20	. 141	****		141	
20	**	**	25	. 23	****	****	23	
25	and	over.	.,,	. 15	****	****	15	
				-	-	-	-	
Total			. 1,827	18	****	1,845		

FOOD PRODUCTS-THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1		mber of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number			
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.	
U	nder	\$3		. 6			6	
\$3			\$1		5	28	44	
4	- 11	**	5	20	34	33	87	
5	"	**	G	49	200	14	353	
6	**	**	7	80	550	1	631	
7	**	**	8	108	160	****	268	
8	**	73	9	273	58	2	333	
9	. 0.	110	10	427	50		477	
10	**	00	12		30		1,468	
13	"		15	\$14	16	****	930	
15	**		20	700	9	****	709	
20	"	"	25	221	2	11111	223	
25	and	over.		101	****	****	101	
				-	Marie State	and the same		
Total				4.348	1.204	78	5,630	

FOUNDRY (BRASS)-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

			7		Persons Recommounts who	Contract of the Contract of th	The state of the s
Classification of Weekly Earnings.			tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
22		4		and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	100000	ALCOHOLO D		4	1	1	6
\$3	but	under	\$4	16	2	1	19
4	**	91	5	26	3	6	35
5		- 11	6	31	2	1	34
6		11	7	38	3		41
7	11	11	8	60	3		63
- 8	**	**	9	98	3		101
9	**	**	10	268	8		276
10	11	199	12	254	5		259
12		110	16	294	2	1111	296
15	0.0	300	20	293	****	****	293
20	**	100	25	117	****		117
25	and	over.		45		****	45
						-	
Total				1,544	32	9	1,585

FOUNDRY (IRON)-FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number Classification of Weekly Earnings. Men Women Children Receiving 16 years 16 years under Specified and over. and over. 16 years. Amounts. Under \$3..... 14 3 17 \$3 but under \$4...... 48 15 5 68 5..... 75 22 4 10 107 6 115 26 3 144 a 160 26 2 188 7 252 21 203 8 9..... 483 13 496 ** 9 1,550 10 1,560 10 ** 12..... 2,127 16 2,143 15..... 12 1.745 11 1,756 15 1,982 1,982 20 1,019 1.019 25 and over..... 206 206 Total 9,806 160 23 9,989

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1	Number of 1	Persons Rece	iving Specifi	ed Total
					~ Number		
	Cla	asidea	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		18			18
13	but	under	\$4	15		2	17
4	**	11	5	42		****	42
5	**	**	G	50	40		90
6	**	**	7	58	24	****	82
7		4.6	8	54	7		61
8	***		9	67	2		69
9	**	**	10	125	8	****	133
10			12	505	2	****	507
12	**	**	15	400	2		402
15	**	**	20	542	1		543
20	**	**	25	390			390
25	and	over.		419		****	419
	T	otal		2,685	86	2	2,773

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES-SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1			elving Specifi	
	Cla	asifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		7		****	7
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 2		1	8
4	**	"	5	. 6	1	1	8
5	11	**	6	13	7	****	20
6	**	**	7	22	2		24
7	**	**	8	24	6	****	28
8	11.	**	9	36	5	****	41
9	- 11		10	31	2	****	33
10	0.5	:11	12	60	1	****	61
12	**	**	15	114	****	****	114
15	**	**	20	108	****	****	108
20	. 11	**	25	45	****	****	45
25	and	over.		23	****	****	23
	т	otal		489	24	1	515

GLASS (CUT TABLEWARE)-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

					Persons Recommounts who	iving Specif	led Total
	Cla	saific	ation of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified
TT	ndan	89					Amounts,
00		110 10000			****	****	
40			r \$4	377.	2	6	31
4		**	5	32	21	22	75
5	- 11	"	6	23	21	9	53
6	**		7	40	14	1	55
7		**	8	48	р	3	60
8	**	**	9	45	3	1	49
9	"	**	10	43	2	****	45
10	**	11	12	70	1	****	71
12	1.5		15	66	****	****	66
15	"	**	20	61	****	****	- 61
20	"	**	25	15	****	****	15
25	and	over		11	****	****	11
	m	otn1					
	13	orari.	******************************	478	73	42	593

GLASS MIRRORS-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

					mounts who		
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	ider	\$3			****	****	****
\$3	but	under	\$4		3	****	3
4		**	б	. 5	5	1	11
5	**	- 11	6	. 2	5	****	7
6	**	17	7	. 16	5	****	21
7	55.	- 00	8	. 10	4	****	14
8	**	**	9	. 10	1		11
9	**	11	10	. 23			23
10	**	**	12	. 10	****		10
12	**	***	15	. 26			26
15	**		20	. 36			36
20			25	. 2	****		2
25	and	over.			****	****	4
					-		
	T	otal		. 144	23	1	168

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)-NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1	Amounts who are Number of Persons Receiving Specified To			
	Cla	asifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over,	Children under 16 years.	Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Ur	ider	\$3	***********	****		****	****
\$3	but	under	\$4	****	1717	31	31
4	11		5	69	31	26	116
5	. 11	**	6	220	125	132	477
6	44	66	7	1,171	64	4	1,239
7	-01	**	8	891	7	4	902
8	**		9	341	7	****	348
9	**	**	10	943	****	****	943
10	**	**	12	721			721
12	**	0	15	558	****	****	558
15	**	**	20	596	1	****	597
20	**		25	418	****		418
25	and	over.		1,138			1,138
	T	otal		7,056	235	197	7,488

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Classification of Weekly Earnings. Men Women Children Receiving under Specified 16 years 16 years and over. and over. 16 years. Amounts. 12 12 Under \$3..... 38 42 \$3 but under \$4...... 1 3 ** ** 83 4 5...... 24 140 247 4 5 6...... 59 276 339 ... 6 7...... 73 219 292 **** 7 8..... 126 180 306 ** 9..... 208 8 85 123 9 10..... 67 71 138 10 ** 56 168 12..... 112 12 15..... 24 212 188 " 15 161 6 167 20 51 1 52 25 and over..... 42 42 Total 989 1,099 137 2,225

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

			2		Persons Recommounts who		
1	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	nder	\$3	**************		5		6
\$3	but	under	\$4	21	11		32
4	**	**	Б	26	127	5	158
5	**	**	6	92	128	4	224
6		**	7	156	101	4	261
7			8	159	108	1	268
8		100	9	210	111	10	331
9	"		10	364	146		510
10	a	**	12	459	174		633
12	**		15	616	209		825
15	**	**	20	902	122		1,024
20	"	**	25	757	51		808
25	and	over.	***************************************	542	8		550
	T	otal	***************************************	4,305	1,301	24	5,630

HATS (STRAW)--THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

				Number of 1	Persons Reco mounts who		od Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
H	nder	\$3		and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
\$3		under			7		7
4	"	***	5		13	5	19
5	111	- 66	0		109	2	136
8	100	111	7		64		84
7		4.6	8		50	****	73
8	**		9		77	****	102
9	**	11	10	. 92	66		159
10	**	**	12	. 45	81	****	126
12	**	**	15,	. 74	65	****	139
15	**		20	. 61	39	****	100
20	**	11	25	. 31	9		40
25	and	over.	*********************************			****	19
	T	otal		. 416	580	7	1,003

HIGH EXPLOSIVES-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1			elving Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
Ur	der	\$3		and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
\$3			\$4		5		12
4		**	Б	100	12	1	29
5	-11		6	32	19	2	53
6	**		7		28	3	77
7			8		79	1	151
8			9		16	1	85
9	11	**	10	176	30		206
10	**	**	12	560	15		575
12	**	"	15	770	5	****	775
15	**	"	20	786	1		787
20	**	**	25	. 229	2	****	231
25	and	over		. 73			73
	T	otal .		2,838	216	8	3,062
	7 8	TAT.					

INKS AND MUCILAGE-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number					
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.		
Uı	ıder	\$3				****	****		
\$3	but	under	\$4			1	1		
4	11	**	5	. 3		****	3		
5	11	**	6	3		****	3		
6	.00	**	7	6		****	6		
7	ce	11	8	1	1		2		
8	100	64	9	2			2		
9	- 11	**	10				****		
10	11	**	12		2		21		
12	- (1	**	15	32		****	32		
15	11	**	20	. 22		****	22		
20	11	**	25	14			14		
25	and	over-		6			6		
						The same of	-		
	T	otal		108	3	1	112		

JEWELRY-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1		Persons Rece	The state of the s	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		11	1	4	16
\$3	but	under	\$4	68	24	23	115
4	"	"	5	76	50	24	150
5	**	**	6	94	79	4	177
6	**	**	7	70	78	1	149
7	**	**	8	65	110		175
8	**	41	9	73	142		215
9		11	10	84	128		212
10	**	**	12	170	158		329
12		-	15	344	151	****	495
15		**	20	849	45	****	894
20	-	**	25	584	5		589
25	and	over.	·····	460			460
	т	otal		2,948	971	56	3,975

KNIT GOODS-THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1			elving Specif	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		****	21	1	22
\$3	but	under	\$4	7	83	35	75
4	**	**	5	29	89	48	166
5	**	**	6	57	281	56	394
6		**	7	68	421	4	493
7		**	8	104	369	12	485
8	**		9	57	338	5	400
9		44	10	105	258	****	363
10	11	**	12	218	379	****	597
12		**	15	253	193	****	446
15	**	**	20	302	66	****	368
20	**	**	25	146	7		153
25	and	over.		303	****	****	203
						-	
	m	otal		1.649	2,455	161	4,265

LAMPS-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

						iving Specif	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3	********************************		****	****	****
\$3	but	under	\$4	6	13	20	39
4	**	**	5	16	216	154	385
5	**	41	G	71	799	66	936
6	**	**	7	153	634	1	788
7	- 66	***	8	349	930	1	1,280
8		**	9	147	797	1	945
9	- 01	**	10	351	687		1,038
10	**	**	12	436	651	****	1,087
12	**	"	15	337	148		485
15	**	••	20	382	12		394
20	**	44	25		****	1111	92
25	and	over.			****	****	34
				7000	7.00		-
	T	otal	******************************	2,373	4,887	243	7,503

LEATHER-EIGHTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are———— Number				
	Classification of Weekly Earnings.				Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.	
TI	rabe	\$3		and over.	1	1	19	
\$3			\$4		7	4	22	
4	**	11	Б	14	5	20	39	
5	· ee		6	62	39	6	107	
6		44	7	148	55		203	
7	11	**	8	321	21		342	
8	11	**	B	329	9		338	
9		**	10	900	9	****	909	
10	-01		12	1,526	9	****	1,535	
12	- 11	**	15	1,604	5	****	1,609	
15	0		20	1,284	3	****	1,287	
20	**	131	25	550		****	550	
25	and	over.		390	****	****	390	
	т	otal		7.156	163	31	7,350	

LEATHER GOODS-TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1			eiving Specifi	
	Classification of Weekly Earnings.		Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified	
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		****	****	****	
\$3	but	under	\$4	35	46	10	91
4	"	**	5	67	79	24	170
5	"	**	6	49	69	1	119
6	**	**	7	45	59		104
7	**	11.	8	44	52	****	96
8		**	9		23	****	57
9	**	**	10	32	15		47
10	**	**	12	63	8		71
12	**	"	15	136	4	****	140
15	**	"	20	119	4		123
20	11	**	25	27	1		28
25	and	over.	•••••	16		****	16
	т	otal	****************************	667	360	35	1,062

LIME AND CEMENT-ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number Classification of Weekly Earnings. Men Women Children Receiving 16 years 16 years under Specified and over, and over, 16 years, Amounts. 11 11 Under \$3..... 9 \$3 but under \$4..... 9 13 5..... 12 1 4 6..... 12 12 5 **** 7..... 28 22 6 11 8..... 51 3 7 **** 9..... 71 2 73 8 10..... 1 420 9 419 10 " 12..... 572 572 **** 411 411 12 15..... 258 258 15 20 " 25..... 66 66 25 and over..... 46 46 **** 29 1,966 1,995 Total

MACHINERY-ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

			, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>			are Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		109		5	114
\$3	but	under	\$4	171	3	4	178
4	**	**	5	311	40	12	363
5	**		6	394	70	25	489
6		**	7	416	171	3	590
7	11	**	8	534	138	4	676
8	**	11	9	780	105	1	886
9	**	"	10	1,608	100		1,708
10	**	**	12	3,297	104		3,401
12			15	4,570	40		4,610
15	**	111	20	5,117	3		5,120
20		16	25	2,461	****	****	2,461
25	and	over.		738		****	738
				-		- marine	
	T	otal		20,506	774	154	21,334

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1			iving Specifi	
	Clo	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		****	2	****	2
\$3	but	under	\$4		2	3	5
4	**	**	5	1	1	1	3
5	**	**	G	8	7	1	16
6	11	**	7	16	7	****	23
7	100	.00	8	37	11	1	40
8	:0:	10.	9	6.1	7		68
9	**	a	10	123	8	****	131
10	-0	**	12	112	5	****	117
12	**	**	15	105	1	****	106
15	**	**	20	138	2	4444	140
20	**		25	54		****	54
25	and	over.		47		****	47
				instance.	Million Market	Section 1	
	T	otal		702	53	6	761

METAL GOODS-EIGHTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number				
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.	
U	nder	\$3		. 20	25	7	52	
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 29	108	44	181	
4	**	11	5	130	270	32	432	
-5	11	**	6	. 242	467	51	760	
6	**	"	7	319	451	18	788	
7	**	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8	612	329	2	873	
8		**	9	659	171	1	831	
9	0	**	10	945	99		1,044	
10	**		12	1,215	87	****	1,302	
12	.0.	**	15	1,405	45	****	1,450	
15	**	**	20	1,152	6		1,158	
20	"	**	25	528	1		529	
25	and	over.		258	3	****	261	
	T	otal		7,444	2,062	155	9,661	

METAL NOVELTIES-TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			140	THE RESERVE THE	Persons Reco	elving Specif	ed Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	ider	\$3			3	3	6
\$3	but	under	\$1	. 7	6	2	15
4	11		ō	. 40	44	31	115
5	-61	0.0	G	. 5S	81	21	160
6	**	***	7	. 96	130	4	230
7	- 11	111	8		97	5	219
8	- 66	**	9	. 131	61	****	192
9	**	**	10	. 103	33	****	136
10	**	**	12	. 192	27		219
13	- 11	11	15	. 214	11	****	225
15	**	**	20	. 344	2	****	346
20		11	25	. 110	****	****	110
25	and	over.			****	****	34
	Т	otal .		1,446	495	. 66	2,007

MINING (IRON ORE)-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS,

				Number of I	Persons Reco		ed Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
			and the second s	16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
Ur	ıder	\$3		. 8			8
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 8	****	****	8
4	**	- 11	5	. 21	****		21
5	31	11	G	. 15	****		15
6		**	7		****		27
7	**	***	8		****	****	27
8	**		9				35
9	**	- 11	10	. 81	1111		81
10	**		12	. 325	****		325
12		**	15			****	249
15	**	**	20	. 68			68
20	**	11	25			*****	20
25	and	over.			****	****	6
				-		******	
	1	otal .		. S90	****	****	890

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1		Persons Rece mounts who		
	Cla	salfica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	ıder	\$3				****	
\$3	but	under	\$4	5			5
4	**	**	5	9	****	3	12
Б	11	11	6	86	****	7	93
6	11	**	7	40	20		60
7	**	**	8	48	9		57
8	**	**	9	72	32	****	104
9	-	0.0	10	281	11	****	292
10	**	**	12	471	7		478
12	**	**	15	788	****		788
15		**	20	1,183	1	1111	1,184
20	**	**	25	290			290
25	and	over.		73	****	****	73
				-		-	_
	Т	otal .		3,346	80	10	3,436

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1		Persons Rece	iving Specifi	ed Total
	Classification of Weekly Earnings.				Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
Uı	der	\$3	***************************************	3	****		3
\$3	but	under	\$4	4	20	2	26
4	**	"	5	36	15	8	59
5	**	- 0	6	76	134	9	219
6		44	7	113	115	2	230
7	-0	**	8	173	72		245
8	-	"	9	141	64	2	207
9	**	**	10	162	33		200
10	"	**	12	307	54		361
12	**	**	15	465	14		479
15	**	1 11	20	586	5	****	591
20		- 0	25	189			189
25	and	over.	****************************	77			77
				-		Sant Street,	-
	T	otal .		2,332	531	23	2,886

OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number Women Children Receiving Classification of Weekly Earnings. Men under Specified 16 years 16 years Amounts. and over. and over. 16 years. Under \$3..... **** \$3 but under \$4..... " 5,..... 2 5 7 4 5 20 15 5 22 G ... 41 5 27 8..... 53 7 400 ** 1 2 56 ... 8 .. 9..... 241 241 100 9 100 10..... 298 298 10 " 144 999 986 13 8 12 " 44 15..... 492 500 15 " .. 336 20...... 335 20 ** ** 25..... 103 103 29 25 and over..... 29 Total 23 2,616 17 2,576

OILS-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1		Persons Rece	iving Specifi	ed Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
Uı	ader	\$3	***************************************	19	****	1	20
\$3	but	under	\$4	9		4	13
4	**	**	5	11	4	2	17
5	-	**	6	49	2	4	55
6	- 11	**	7	116	11.	34	161
7	**	**	8	138	1111	13	151
8	**	**	9	249	3	6	258
9	. 11		10	153	1		154
10	5.5	5.5	12	2,639	2	****	2,641
12	н	.00	15			****	1,691
15	**	11	20,		****	****	2,249
20	**	**	25		1		742
25	and	over.		223			223
						****	200
	T	otal .		8,287	24	64	8,375

PAINTS-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			7	lumber of l			
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts,
Uı	ıder	\$3		****	****		
\$3	but	under	\$4	7	4	4	15
4	**		5	10	17	4	31
5		**	6	8	21	7	36
6	- (1	**	7	25	12	3	40
7	11	11	8	21	15	****	36
8	**	- 11	9	36	8	****	44
9	**	**	10	217	6	****	223
10	**	11	12	542	12	****	554
12		0.	15	378	6		384
15	- 60	- 0	20	176	2		178
20	**		25	71	****	****	71
25	and	l over.	*************	23	****	****	23
				-	-		
	Т	otal		1,514	103	18	1,635

PAPER-FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

					Persons Recommounts who	olving Specifi	led Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	nder	\$3			9	4	. 8
\$3			\$4		4		13
4	**	4.6	5	27	32	19	78
5		**	6	23	118	40	*181
6	.01	- 11	7	144	86	18	248
7		- 11	8		70	1	257
8	.16	110	9		31		262
9		11.	10		10	1111	632
10	**		12	1,029	10	****	1,039
12	11	**	15	819	6		825
15	**	- 11	20	489	4		493
20	11		25	240	2		242
25	and	over.		155	1	****	156
						-	
	T	otal	************	3,976	376	82	4,434

PIG IRON-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

						eiving Specif	
	· cor-	und floor	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
	Cia	BHILLEST	tion of weekly Earnings.	6.07.00		under	Specified
				16 years	16 years	77.77	
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		. 11	****	****	11
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 16			16
4		**	5	. 19	47.0	****	19
5	11	**	G	. 9	****	****	9
6	**	1.0	7	. 16	****		16
7			8	. 20			20
8		116	9	. 21	****		21
9	11.	100	10	. 116	****	****	116
10		100	12	. 115	****	****	115
12	**	**	15	. 110	****		110
15	11	**	20	. 90			90
20	**	- 11	25	. 32	****		32
25	and	over.		. 2	****		2
700				-	-	-	-
	т	otal		. 577			577

POTTERY-FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

				Number of I		are Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
Uı	ider	\$3		. 51	42	12	105
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 61	44	32	137
4	**	**	5	. 78	175	29	282
5	***	**	6	. 92	148	11	251
6	.0	**	7	. 118	204	2	324
7	**		8	. 204	182	4	390
.8	**	**	9	. 228	116	1	345
9	- 11	11	10	. 579	65		644
10			12	. 815	70	1111	885
12	. 11	**	15	. 658	39	****	697
15	***	**	20	980	9		989
20	***		25	. 739	1		740
25	and	over.		. 902			902
					-		
	T	otal	••••••	5,505	1,005	91	6,691

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

				Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number				
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.	
Uı	nder	\$3				****		
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 8	7	4	19	
4	**	**	5	. 49	140	14	203	
5	**	**	6	. 96	130	6	232	
6	**	**	7	. 70	89	****	159	
7	**	**	8	. 75	69	****	144	
8	**	**	9	. 75	56	****	131	
9	**	- 66	10	. 69	45		114	
10	**	**	12	. 172	64		236	
13	**	**	15	. 191	15	****	206	
15	**	**	20	. 258	3	****	261	
20	**	**	25	. 189	4		193	
25	and	over.		. 226	1	****	227	
				-		-		
	T	otal .		. 1,478	623	24	2,125	

QUARRYING STONE-TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

					Persons Recommounts who		led Total
	Clas	sifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	der :	\$3			****		****
\$3	but	under	\$4	2			2
4	**	**	5	5	****	****	6
5	***	"	6,	17	****		17
6	110	**	7	18		****	18
7	**	**	8	• 17	****		17
8	**	**	9	35		****	35
9	**	**	10	248		****	248
10	**	**	12	334			334
12	**	**	15	293			293
15	- 64	"	20	252		****	252
20		**	25			****	310
25	and	over		323	****	1111	323
					-	1	
	T	otal .	*************************	1,854	****	****	1,854

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

						eiving Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		4	****	****	****
\$3	but	under	\$4		****	3	1110
4	"	**	5	. 1	****	****	1
5	44	**	6		9	4	13
6	11	0	7	. 10	****	****	10
7	11	**	8		****		9
8	**	**	9	. 8	****	****	8
9	**	**	10	. 76	****	****	76
10	**	**	12	. 238	1	****	239
12		**	15	. 136	2	****	138
15	14	**	20	. 123	1	****	124
20		**	25	. 17		****	17
25	and	over.	.1	. 58			58
17.6					-		
	T	otal		. 676	13	4	693

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

						elving Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts,
U	nder	\$3	·		6	5	34
\$3			. \$4		22	16	55
4	**	11	Б		43	35	104
5	**	**	6		185	98	384
6	**	16.	7		385	46	695
7	**	300	8		390	4	756
8	**	**	9	. 670	186	3	859
9	"	"	10	1,227	136		1.363
10	**	**	12	2,084	116		2,200
12	**	••	15	2,100	33		2,133
15	**		20	1,440	0		1,449
20	. 44	**	25	487	****	****	487
25	and	over.		188	****		188
			,				-
	T	otal .		. 8,989	1,511	207	10,707

SADDLES AND HARNESS-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number				
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.	
Uı	der	\$3	******************************			****	****	
\$3	but	under	\$4		****		****	
4	**	**	5	1			1	
5	16	- ((6		1	,,,,	1	
6	**		7	1	1	****	2	
7	**	4.1	8		1	****	1	
8	**	**	9	2	1		3	
9	**	**	10	4			4	
10	**	11	12	9	1	****	10	
12	11		15	6			6	
15	111		20	8		****	. 8	
20	**	10	25	1			1	
25	and	over.						
	T	otal .		33	Б	****	37	

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

						elving Specifi	
	lane.						
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
Uı	der	\$3			5	1	6
\$3	but	under	\$4	8	13	1	22
4	**	11	5	21	22	2	45
5		***	6	18	27	****	45
6	**	***	7	30	12		42
7	11	11	8	27	16	****	43
8	11	**	9	57	24		81
9	**	**	10	36	21	****	57
10	**		12	134	14		148
12	***	**	15	90	17	****	107
15	311	14	20	193	3	****	196
20	**	**	25	57	****	****	57
25	and	over.	***************************************	17	****	****	17
٠	т	otal		688	174	4	- 866

1

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

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS-THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number Women Children Receiving Classification of Weekly Earnings. Men 16 years 16 years under Specified and over. and over. 16 years. Amounts. Under \$3..... \$3 but under \$4..... 7 7 4 " 5..... 3 1 4 5 6..... 35 1 36 6 11 7...... 13 13 7 8..... 25 1 26 8 ** 9..... 39 4 43 ** 10..... 1 9 72 73 10 " 1. 11. 133 134 12 " ** 15..... 190 190 15 " 20..... 363 364 1 20 " .. 118 118 22 25 and over..... 22 **** **** Total 1,020 10 1,030

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS-TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

			I.			iving Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	der	\$3					
\$3	but	under	\$4	8		8	16
4	**	"	5	53	48	42	143
5	**	**	G	113	62	25	200
6	11:		7	380	415	27	822
7		**	8	183	131	1	315
8	***	0	9	450	160	****	610
9			10	1,127	92		1,219
10	**	**	12	1,932	93		2,025
12	**		15	2,000	25		2,025
15	**	**	20	1,730	4	****	1,734
20	**	**	25	430			430
25	and	and over		205			205
					-		
	T	otal		8,611	1,030	103	9,744

SHIPBUILDING-EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total				
				^	Number			
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving	
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified	
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.	
U	nder	\$3		3			3	
\$3	but	under	\$4	4		****	4	
4	**		5	57	****		57	
5	**	**	6	45	****	****	45	
6	11	- 11	7	14			14	
7	9.0	-11	8	166		****	166	
8	.00	- 55	9	898	****		893	
9	"	**	10	207		****	207	
10	**	***	12	1,133	****	****	1,133	
12	**	**	15	1,096	****	****	1,096	
15	**	**	20	1,741	****	****	1,741	
20	**	**	25	743	****	****	742	
25	and	over.		91	****		91	
					-			
	T	otal	***************************************	6,192	****	****	6,192	

SHIRTS-TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

						eiving Specifi	13.00
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		2	71	22	95
\$3	but	under	\$4	4	158	129	291
4	**	**	5	20	295	52	367
5	"		6	47	331	5	383
6	**	**	7	34	478	1	513
7	**		8	45	473		518
8	**	**	9	38	422		460
9		**	10	29	381	****	410
10	**	**	12	83	369		452
12	-	***	15	135	254		389
15	11	"	20	251	101		352
20	**	"	25	45	9	****	54
25	and	over.		8	1		9
						-	
	T	otal		741	3,343	209	4,293

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Tota						
				A	Amounts who are Nu					
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving			
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified			
			*	and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.			
U	ıder	\$3		****	3	****	3			
\$3	but	under	\$4	****	9	8	17			
4	**	**	5	****	23	10	33			
5	**		6	****	43	****	43			
6	**	**	7	****	68	****	68			
7	11	**	8	****	100		100			
S	**	0	9	****	112		112			
9	**		10	****	90	****	90			
10	111	**	12,	1	65		66			
12			15	1	37	****	38			
15	**	**	20	5	12	****	17			
20		-	25	1	3		3			
25	and	over.		1	2	****	3			
				*****		No. of Contrasts	-			
	T	otal		9	566	18	593			

SHOES-TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total								
				Amounts who are Nu					
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving		
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified		
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.		
U	nder	\$3		. 26	25	11	62		
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 32	58	32	122		
4	**	**	5	. 55	120	44	219		
5	111	**	6	. 95	227	31	353		
6	- 0	**	7	. 117	210	11	338		
7	"	"	8	. 146	202	3	351		
8	**	44	9	. 178	190	1	369		
9	**	**	10	. 182	149		331		
10	**	11	12	. 300	200		500		
12		"	15	. 471	140	****	611		
15	***	11	20	. 554	36	****	590		
20	***	**	25	. 207	1	****	208		
25	and	over.		. 124	2		126		
							1		
	T	otal		. 2,487	1,560	133	4,180		
	8 8	STAT.							
	7.000								

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)-ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO ESTABLISH-MENTS.

			1	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number				
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving	
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified	
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.	
U	nder	\$3		108	125	44	277	
\$3	but	under	\$4	85	236	245	566	
4	**	**	5	164	452	283	899	
5	11	64	6	273	800	107	1,130	
6	**	**	7		1,362	56	1,726	
7	- 11	44	8	436	1,521	18	1,975	
8	**	**	9	523	1,537	9	2,069	
9	**	**	10	554	979		1,533	
10	**	**	12,	1,333	1.844	200.00	2,677	
12		**	15	2,658	1,982		4,640	
15	"		20	3,703	1,400	****	5,103	
20	- 01	**	25	999	95	****	1,094	
25	and	over	***************************************	295	9	****	304	
				1				
	T	otal .		11,439	11,842	762	24,043	

SILK DYEING-TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

						eiving Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
Uı	nder	\$3			****	5	5
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 6	2	4	12
4	**	"	5	. 21	13	4	38
5	**	44	6	. 25	19	21	75
6			7	. 41	657	****	698
7	0.	- 00	8		110	****	195
8	**	-00	9	. 113	59	7777	172
9	-11	- 44	10	1.092	24		1,106
10	**	. 11	12	1.047	14		1,061
12	**	**	15	. 2,222	10		2,233
15	**	- 11	20	. 502	2		504
20	- 11	10	25	. 193		****	193
25	and	l over		. 157	****	****	157
				The Land			
	T	otal .		. 5,494	910	34	6,423

SILK THROWING-THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total Amounts who are Number Women Children Receiving Classification of Weekly Earnings. under Specified 16 years 16 years and over. and over. 16 years. Amounts. Under \$3..... 3 6 8 17 \$3 but under \$4..... 14 30 47 91 4 " 123 5..... 31 52 40 *** 50 68 14 132 5 2 240 6 51 187 7 " 525 74 451 11 8 85 174 259 - (1 9 " 158 115 43 10 " 24 80 56 ** 35 12 " 15..... 30 5 15 ... 53 11 64 20 " 95 95 1 25 and over..... 1 1.051 111 1,820 653

SILK MILL SUPPLIES-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1			are Specifi	
	Cla	saifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts,
U	ıder	\$3		2	28	10	40
\$3			\$4	12	10	25	47
4	**	**	5	37	25	12	74
5	**	**	6	40	36	4	89
6		**	7	41	20	3	73
7	**	**	8	38	27	****	65
8	**	**	9	50	22		72
9		**	10	51	9	****	60
10	**	**	12	94	14		108
12	**	**	15	111	11		122
15	**		20	118	6	****	124
20	"	0	25	27	4714		27
25	and	over.		11		****	11
	T	otal		632	217	64	903

SILVER GOODS-TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

					mounts who	are——	Number
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
Uı	nder	\$3		2	3	****	5
\$3	but	under	\$4	8	7	12	27
4	"	"	5	28	23	14	65
5	**	**	6	49	42	2	93
6		.0	7	77	56		133
7	**	**	8		58	****	107
8			9	50	61	****	111
9	**	**	10	48	28	****	76
10		**	12	61	42		103
12	**	**	15	106	26	****	132
15	**	**	20	397	18		415
20		**	25	302	7		309
25	and	over.	******************************	138	1		139
				-	+		
	T	otal	***************************************	1,315	372	28	1,715

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

						are Specif	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		The second second	****	****	
\$3	but	under	\$4	4			4
4	**		5	. 6	****		6
5	**	**	0	14	2		16
6	"	**	7	42	2		44
7	- 33		8	28	1		29
8			9		2		27
9	"	"	10	83	2		85
10	"	- 11	12	1,139			1,139
12	**	**	15	2,255	1	****	2,256
15	**	**	20	1,580			1,580
20	**	**	25	258			258
25	and	over.	***************	119		****	119
	T	otal	*******************************	5,553	10	****	5,563

SOAP AND TALLOW-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total _____Amounts who are_____ Number Women Children Men Classification of Weekly Earnings. Receiving 16 years under Specified 16 years and over. and over. 16 years. Amounts. 1 1 Under \$3..... **** 23 \$3 but under \$4..... 1 1 4 " 15 5..... 20 1 5 .. 6.... 20 56 20 6 " 7..... 142 102 15 7 " 117 70 8 " 9..... 88 93 9 " .. 10...... 249 92 10 12..... 697 111 12 " 15..... 103 441 238 15 " 20..... 308 312 4 20 " 4 25..... 153 148 **** 75 75 25 and over..... 2,204 673 37 2,914 Total

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		mounts who		Number
	Cla	ssinca	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women 16 years	Children	Receiving Specified
				16 years and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
TTr	der	22		2	****	20 70001	2
33			84	6			8
4	11	**	б	24	23	****	47
5	11	-0	6	17	40	3	60
6	**	**	7	36	15	11	62
7	**		8	47	4	2	53
8		**	9	87	3		90
9			10	195	1		196
10	.11	**	12	499			499
12	**		15	297	****		297
15	311	***	20	247	****	****	247
20	**	- 11	25	120	****		120
25	and	over.		71			71
					-	A months	
	T	otal		1,648	86	16	1,750

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

						iving Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		. 16		****	16
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 10			10
4	**	**	5	. 28	1		24
5	- 0	**	G	. 19	1	****	20
6	**	14	7	. 30		****	30
7	**	**	8	. 68	2	2	72
8	**	**	9	194	1		195
9	**	11	10	628	1	****	629
10	**	**	12	500	1	****	501
12	**	.0	15	464	****	****	464
15	11	11	20	519	1	****	520
20	**	44	25	157	****		157
25	and	over.		111		****	111

	T	otal		2,739	8	2	2,749

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

			4		Persons Reco mounts who	iving Specifi	ed Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings,	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts,
U	nder	\$3		2	****	****	2
\$3	but	under	\$4	9	****	****	9
4	"	44	5	9	****	1	10
5	**	"	6	26	****		26
6	**	**	7	50			50
7	. 66	**	8	43			43
8	115	**	9	259	****		259
9		00	10	618	****	****	618
10	**	- 11	12	1,232			1,282
12	**	**	15	837		****	837
15	11	**	20	625			625
20	**	**	25	316			316
25	and	over.		426		****	426
	T	otal		4,452	****	1	4,458

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Number of Persons Receiving Specified Total ----Amounts who are------ Number Women Children Receiving Men Classification of Weekly Earnings. Specified 16 years 16 years under and over. and over. 16 years. Amounts. 3 4 Under \$3..... **** 3 5 3 11 \$3 but under \$4..... 4 " 21 23 73 117 5..... 9 5 92 158 259 ** 6 49 161 210 7 .. ** 86 103 189 450.00 8 " 208 102 107 9 .. 11 268 244 24 **** 224 10 ** ** 34 190 12 " 9 134 125 6 15 " 143 149 20 .. 49 49 25 25 25 and over..... ****

1,132

634

85

1,851

THREAD-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

						iving Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		1	****	1	2
\$3	but	under	\$4		4	****	4
4	**	**	5	11	53	181	245
5	11	**	G	123	416	240	779
6	3.0		7	93	901	60	1.054
7	11	**	8		892	9	1,017
8	111	- 10	9		442	8	651
9	**	**	10	202	204		406
10	**	**	12	363	102		465
12	**	**	15	367	7		374
15		**	20	404			404
20	11	.01	25	84		****	84
25	and	over.			****	****	. 35
	т	otal	***************************************	2,000	3,021	499	5,520

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

					Persons Reco	elving Specif	led Total
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years	Women 16 years	Children under	Receiving Specified
TI	ndor	9.7		and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
\$3	but		\$4		****		
4	"	"	5		1		4
5		1.6	6		11	4	20
6	110	110	7		13		41
7	11	11	8		14		35
8	**	11	9	. 43	4		47
9	**	**	10	. 30	4		34
10	**	- 11	12	. 74	1		75
12	- 00	-11	15	. 122	2	****	124
15		1.6	20	. 184		****	184
20	11		25		2	****	44
25	and	l over		. 33		****	33
	т	otal .		. 588	52		644

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

				Number of 1	Persons Rece	lving Specifi	ed Total	
				Amounts who are Numb				
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving	
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified	
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.	
U	nder	\$3		. 5	G	5	16	
\$3	but	under	\$4	. 10	21	9	40	
4		"	5	. 33	41	14	88	
5	**	**	G	. 65	51	7	123	
6		96	7	. 79	51	4	134	
7	**	10	8	. 55	37	4	96	
8	- 11		9	. 93	47	13	153	
9		**	10	. 105	46	****	151	
10	**		12	. 137	47	****	184	
12	"	11	15	. 184	24	****	208	
15		"	20	. 297	20	****	317	
20	**	**	25	. 114			114	
25	and	over.		. 65		****	65	
	T	otal .	***************************************	. 1,242	391	56	1,689	

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1			lving Specifi are	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		****	****		
\$3	but	under	\$4	****	****		****
4	**	11	5	4	****	****	4
5	**	**	6	3	7	****	10
6	- 11	••	7	14	19	****	33
7		11	8	ā	11	****	16
8		11:	9	4	3	****	7
9	- 61	44	10	13	4	****	17
10	0.	44	12	50	1	41.01	51
12		71	15	63	1	****	64
15		11	20	51	****	1111	51
20		**	25	14	1	****	15
25	and	over.		9	****	****	9
					-	-	-
	т	otal		_ 230	47		277

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

			1			lving Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over,	16 years.	Amounts.
U	ıder	\$3			60	7	67
\$3	but	under	\$4	2	113	13	128
4	11	- 11	5		168	4	176
5			6		247		261
6	**	0	7	12	284		296
7		**	8	11	318	****	329
8	**	**	9	14	353	44.00	367
9	**	**	10	24	261		255
10	**		12	17	249		266
12	**	**	15	26	175	****	201
15	11	960	20	46	62		108
20		0.	25	23	9		32
25	and	over.		23	7		- 29
					-		Participal
	T	otal		215	2,306	24	2,545

VARNISHES-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

				1			lving Specifi	
16 years 16 years under Specified and over and over 16 years Amounts					A	mounts who	are	\(\text{Number} \)
Under \$3 and over. 16 years. Amounts. \$3 but under \$4. 4 " " 5 1 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 7 8 9		Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
Under \$3					16 years	16 years	under	Specified
\$3 but under \$4					and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
4 "" " 5. 1 2 3 5 " " 6. 2 2 6 " " 7. 7 1 8 7 " 8. 5 2 7 8 " " 9. 6 2 8 9 " " 10. 17 3 20 10 " " 12. 57 2 59 12 " " 15. 168 2 160 15 " " 20. 88 1 89	U	nder	\$3		****		****	
5 " 6 2 2 6 " 7 1 8 7 " 8 5 2 7 8 " 9 6 2 8 9 " 10 17 3 20 10 " 12 57 2 59 12 " 16 168 2 160 16 " 20 88 1 89	\$3	but	under	\$4	****		****	****
6 " 7 1 8 7 " 8 5 2 7 8 " 9 6 2 8 9 " 10 17 3 20 10 " 12 57 2 59 12 " 168 2 160 15 " 20 88 1 80	4	**	**	5.,	1	****	2	3
7 " 8 5 2 7 8 " 9 6 2 8 9 " 10 17 3 20 10 " 12 57 2 59 12 " 168 2 160 16 " 20 88 1 80	5		**	6	2	44.44	****	2
8 " 9 6 2 8 9 " 10 17 3 20 10 " 12 57 2 59 12 " 15 168 2 160 15 " 20 88 1 89	6	- 61	**	7	7	1		8
9 '' '10 '' 17 3 '' 20 '' 15 '' 20 '' 88 1 '' 89 10 '' '' 12 '' 15 '' 20 '' 88	7	. 0	**	8	Б	2		7
10 " 12 57 2 59 12 " 15 168 2 160 15 " 20 88 1 89	8	- 11	**	9	6	2	2.11	8
12 '' '' 15	9	**	**	10	17	3	****	20
ib '' '' 20	10	**	**	12	57	2	****	59
	12	**		15	158	2	****	160
20 " " 25 34 34	15	- 11		20	88	1	****	89
	20	**	11	25	34		****	34
25 and over	25	and	over.		39		****	39
						-	Section 2	-
Total 414 13 2 429		T	otal .		414	13	2	429

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL-ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

						iving Specifi	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		****	4	1	5
\$3	but	under	\$4	4	15	7	26
4		11	5	18	34	17	69
5		9.6	6	28	62	17	107
6		**	7	69	186	24	279
7			8	69	153	7	229
8	**		9	70 -	175	1	246
9	**	**	10	99	139	****	238
10	11	**	12	200	99		299
12	11	**	15	303	19		322
15	21.	211	20	586	12		598
20	10	100	25	315	****	****	315
25	and	over.		130	***		180
					1	-	
	T	otal		1,891	898	74	2,863

WINDOW SHADES-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

				Number of 1		iving Specifi	
	Cla	sslfica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	nder	\$3			****	****	
\$3	but	under	\$4		****	****	****
4	**	**	5		10000	2.000	****
5	11	**	6				7444
6	**	**	7	. 2	2	41.64	4
7	11	**	8	. 1	1	44.64	2
8		11	9	. 2	1		3
9	***	64.	10	. 4			4
10	200	17	12	. 5	1		6
12	***	.00	15	. 21	3	****	24
15	16	44	20	. 51	1777	1111	51
20	11		25	. 6			6
25	and	over.			44.66		
				-		and the same of	-
	т	otal		. 92	8	2444	100

WOODEN GOODS-FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

			1			iving Specifi	
				A	mounts who	are	- Number
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
Uı	ider	\$3		8			8
\$3	but	under	\$4	10		29	39
4	**	**	5	28	12	9	49
5	99	**	6	45	9	9	63
6	.11		7	69	10	6	85
7		0	8	. 73	4	1	78
8	**	100	9	90	7		97
9	- 11	11	10	147	4		151
10	**	**	12	215	7		222
12	**	**	15	483	3		436
15	**	**	20		2		555
20	**	11	25		1		193
25	and	over.	**************************				87
							01
	T	otal		1,950	59	54	2,063

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS-TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

						elving Specif	W. T. A. S.
	Cla	sslfica	tion of Weekly Earnings,	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		. 3	5	3	11
			\$4		32	45	82
4	**	**	5	. 34	333	806	673
5	**	- 0	6	189	1,655	355	2,199
Ĝ	**	**	7	314	2,197	88	2,599
7	- 11	11	8	376	1,603	7	1,986
8		0.	9	740	898	2	1,640
9		.00	10		561	****	1,808
10	a		12		708		2,028
12	**	**	15	1,311	345	****	1,656
15	**	**	20	1,083	110	****	1,192
20	**	**	25	360	6		366
25	and	over.		167	****	****	167
				-	-	-	
	T	otal	***************************************	7,148	8,453	806	16,407

UNCLASSIFIED-ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

			7		Persons Rece	Section 1997	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
				and over,	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		13	45	5	65
\$3	but	under	\$4	37	72	27	136
4	**	11	5	93	183	13	289
5	**	- 11	6	140	271	6	417
6	**	0.	7	186	381	1	568
7	**	**	8	297	245	1	543
8	- 11	11.	9	329	121	****	450
9	**	e	10	884	70	****	954
10		- 65	12	1,817	66		1,883
12	100	10	15	3, 22L	27	****	3,248
15	**	**	20	1,329	9	****	1,338
20	0.	**	25	382	8		385
25	and	over.		256	2	****	258
				-		-	-
	T	otal	*************	8,983	1,498	53	10,534

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

						elving Specif	
	Cla	ssifica	tion of Weekly Earnings.	Men	Women	Children	Receiving
				16 years	16 years	under	Specified
6				and over.	and over.	16 years.	Amounts.
U	nder	\$3		. 831	1,207	477	2,515
			\$4		2,650	1,572	5,423
4	"	**	5	. 2,767	6,500	2,558	11,825
5	- 0	11	6	5,135	13,541	1,900	20,576
6	**	**	7	8,317	17,943	651	26,911
7		**	8	10,557	15,495	166	26,218
8			9	15,027	11,690	127	26,844
9	. 11	u.	10	. 28,006	7,908	****	35,914
10	**	**	12	51,768	8,401		60,159
12	- 11	11	15	. 54,737	5,570		60,307
15	"	"	20		2,410	****	55,110
20			25	. 21,145	254	4477	21,399
25	and	over.		. 12,012	53	****	12,065
					Processing	alcontrollers.	Backettering.
	T	otal		. 264,193	93,622	7,451	365,266

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.

		olish- ed.	r of Days uring the	e Number of Hours ad per Day (Under	s Worked er Normal	Overtin	shments Worked to During Year.
Ounce rammer.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of D in Operation During Year,	Average Numbe Worked per D Normal Condit	Number of Hours per Week (Under Conditions).	Number of Establish- ments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
1	Agricultural machinery and im-						
2 3 4 5 6	plements Artisans' tools Art tile Boilers, tanks, etc. Boxes (paper) Boxes (wood) Brewing (lager beer, ble and porter) Brick and terra cotta	7 41 11 17 44 15	290,14 290,12 287,68 298,65 291,36 293,87	9,86 9,70 9,91 9,47 9,73 9,73	57.48 54.95 54.74 54.71 53.84 55.47	3 4 5	776 160, 855 733 913
7	Browing (lager beer, ale and	35	298,10	8,43	50.40	14	40, 475
8 9	Buttons (Irons)	76 16 10	237.63 301.18 296.80	9.54 9.75 10.00	56.46 54.44 55.90	12 2	21,455 216
1 2	Butions (metal) Butions (pearl) Carpets and rugs. Carriages and wagons.	10 25 5	293,00 263,96 283,80	9,60 9,76 9,80	55,40 54,60 54,80	3 2	477 288
3	Carriages and wagons	28	299,25	9.64	56.18	3 99	1,45
6	Clears and tobacco	57 41	301.98 289.75	11.00 9.18	58.03 51.58	2	105, 24 2, 27
7 8	Clothing	20 15	294,90 293,00	9,53	52.75 54.86	1 5	12 2,18
9	Cornices and skylights	5 25	291.08	9,40 8,36	56,00 46,84		1,01
22	Corsets and corset-waists Cotton goods Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing) Cuttery Drawn wire and wire cloth Electrical appliances Embroideries Fortilizers	10 42	295.00 290,90	9.30 9.67	52.00 54.21	5	1,85
	dyeing)	17	289,99	9.94 9.64	57.35	5	3,24
24	Drawn wire and wire cloth	14 13	288,36 278,08	9.83	55.00 55.07	1 3	38
26	Electrical appliances	34 56	297 50 287.07	9,82	55.38 57.71	12	73.46 2.10
28	Fortilizers Food products Foundry (brass) Foundry (Iron) Furnaces, ranges and heaters.	12	275.55	9.92	58.30	3 8	94 37,18
29	Foundry (brass)	34 20	288.52 297,40	9.50	57.78 54.45	1	16
31	Foundry (Iron)	58	281.91	9,38	55.60	10	138,74
32 33	tass and electric light hxtures.	13 16	290.69 291.75	9,46	53.84 52.44	1 3	4.31 1,71
34	Glass (cut tableware)	10	257,80	9.90	55.60	1	17
35 36	Glass mirrors	14 19	297.25 267.67	9.50	54.50 54.94	1	31
37	Graphite products	6	305.33	10.50	59.17	2	2,60
28 29	Hats (fur and felt)	37	282.49	9.17	51.17 57.33	1	1
40	High explosives	10	284.00	9,60	54.20		16.27
41	Inks and mucilage	6	294.33	9.50	54.67	2	2
42 43	Glass (window and bottle). Graphite products Hats (fur and felt). Hats (straw) High explosives Inks and mucilage. Jeweiry Knit goods Lamps Leather Leather goods	122	281.34 282.45	9,29	53.15 53.51	5 9	19
44	Lamps	12	272,50	9.33	53.00	2	110, 20
45 46	Leather	52 22	295.91 294.95	9.75 9.62	56.71	6	5.17 1,93
47	Lime and cement	11	267.60	10.60	54.48 66.00	4	78,00
48	Machinery	130	295.90	9.60	54.62	31	199,00
49 50	Mattresses and bedding Metal goods	89	286.25 291.97	9.62	55.50 55.25	12	6,68

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).

		Establish- sidered.	Number of Days ation During the	Number of Hours per Day (Under Conditions).	s Worked er Normal	that V	shments Vorked e During Year,
Office Number.	INDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Establi ments Considered	Average Number of in Operation Durin Year.	Average Number of Worked per Day (Normal Conditions)	Number of Hours I per Week (Under Conditions).	Number of Establish- ments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
51	Metal novelties	27	288.37	9,89	57.15 59.80	10	1,303
52	Mining (Iron ore)	17	291.60 294.82	10,00 9.71	54.35	9	42,511
54	Musical instruments	23	297.52	9.61	54.78		469
55	Olicloth and linoleum	10 23	288,10	9,60	56.70 57.58	2 8	1,345 18,238
56	Oils	17	310.78 294.94	9.76	54.82	4	9,069
58	Paper	54	290.04	10.81	62.76	6	3.399
59	Pig iron	3	328.00	12.00	66.00	1	2,240 1,134
61	Printing and bookbinding	56 20	279.20 302.00	9.22 8.75	52.76 50.70	2 6	31,339
62	Quarrying stone	20	228.05	9.45	53.86	4	775
68	Roofing (metal and tar)	8	289.12	9.75	57.00	1	187
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	56	293.62	10.00 9.25	56,25 54,25	16	20,095
65 66	Saddles and harness	10	287.00	9.70	56.20	2	3,668
67	Sash, blinds and doors	33	298,15	9.06	51.61	4	4,142
68	Scientific Instruments	26	290.96	9.69	54.23	6	5,511
69 70	Shipbuilding	18 27	299.06 298.19	9.17	53.39 53.55	3	43,155
71	Shirts	5	261.80	9.20	51.20		**********
72	Shoes	28	284.32	9.93	54.93	3	157
73	Silk (broad and ribbon)	102	285.84	0.98	54.86	8	6, 225
74 75	Silk dyeing	25 33	240.80 276.33	8.36	46,40 55,15		13.509
76	Silk mill supplies	17	291.58	9.88	54.59	1	7,080
77	Silver goods	28	277.18	9.71	55.39	8	4,650
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	13	286.07	10.23	61.69	2	24,863
79	Soap and tallow	17	312.82	9.71	55.88	3	5, 37
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	600
82 83	Steel and iron (structural)	87 12	298.38 294.75	9.46 9.75	54.05 54.50	13	27, 250 3, 276
84	Textile products	8	294.15	10.00	55,71		111111111
85	Trunks and traveling bags	13	291.84	9.61	56,84	2	2,60
86	Trunk and bag hardware	8	282.00	9.87	56.12	2	
87 88	Typewriters and supplies Underwear (women's and chil-	7	298,50	8.67	48.67	2	24
33	dren's)	26	290.61	9.48	52.56	3	360
89	Varnishes	20	304.45	9.30	52.70	i	6
90 91	Watches, cases and material	11	283.45	9.73	55.82		
91	Window shades	5 40	294.00 288.30	9.60	56.00 53.67	1 6	1,34
98	Woolen and worsted goods	28	289.50	10.00	55.75	3	1,94
94	Unclassified	107	282.40	9.78	55.70	17	12, 23
	5.00 00 to 10 00	2,638	283.98	9.70	55.04	399	

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

Office Number.	Industries.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done. Percentage.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements	7	65.0
2	Agricultural machinery and implements. Artisans' tools Art tile Bollers, tanks, etc. Boxes (paper) Boxes (wood) Brewing (lagor beer, ale and porter). Brick and terra cotta.	41	80.2
3	Art tile	11	79.0
5	Bollers, tanks, etc	17 44	67.5
6	Boxes (wood)	15	68.
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	35	60.5
8	Brick and terra cotta	76	73.1
9	Brushes	16	78.
0	Buttons (Ivory)	10 10	74.
3	Buttons (netai) Buttons (netai) Buttons (pearl)	25	59.
3	Buttons (pearl) Carpets and rugs. Carriages and wagons.	5	75.
4	Carriages and wagons	28	71.
5	Carriages and wagons. Chemical products Cigars and tobacco. Clothing	87	72.
0	Clothing	41 20	75. 73,
8	Confectionery	15	68.
)	Confectionery	5	90.
)	Cornices and skylights	25	65.
1 2	Corsets and corset waists	10 42	92,
3	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	17	77.
4	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).	14	78.
5	Drawn wire and wire cloth	13	80.
3	Electrical appliances Embroideries	34	68.
3	Fertilizers	56 12	78. 67.
9	Food products	34	73.
1	Food products	20	74.
	Foundry (fron) Furnaces, ranges and heaters. Gas and electric light fixtures.	58	70.
3	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	13 16	74.
	Glass (out tableware)	10	61. 64.
	Glass mirrors Glass (window and bottle)	4	68.
	Glass (window and bottle)	19	74.
	Graphite products Hats (fur and felt)	87	88.
	Hats (straw)	37	67. 78.
	High explosives	10	72.
	Inks and mucliage	6	74.
3	Jewelry	122	61.
1	Knit goods Lamps	33 12	70. 67.
	Leather	82	72.
3	LeatherLeather goods	22	77.
	Time and coment	11	67.
3	Machinery Mattresses and bedding	130	69.
)	Mattresses and bedding	89	68. 72.
	Metal goods Metal noveltles	27	67.
	Mining (fron ore). Motor vehicles and parts.	7	62.
3	Motor vehicles and parts	17	65.
	Musical instruments Olicioth and linoleum	23	80.
5	Oils	10 23	83. 80.
1	Paints	17	88.
8	Paints Paper	54	83.
	Pig iron	3	97

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done. Percentage.
601 602 603 604 605 607 608 609 707 777 777 777 777 777 777 777 777 7	Pottery Printing and bookbinding Quarrying stone Rtoofing (metal and tar) Rubber goods (hard and soft) Saddles and harness Saddlery and harness hardware. Sash, blinds and doors Scientific instruments Scientific instruments Shipbuilding Shirts Shirt walsts (women's) Shoes Slik (broad and ribbon) Slik dyeing Slik throwing Slik throwing Slik throwing Slik throwing Slik mill supplies Sliver goods Smelting and refining (gold, sliver, copper, etc.) Scap and tallow. Steel and iron (bar). Steel and iron (structural) Textile products Thread Trunks and traveling bags Trunk and bag hardware. Typowriters and supplies Underwear (women's and children's) Varnishes	56 20 22 8 56 4 4 10 33 25 27 25 25 33 17 28 13 17 18 13 17 18 18 17 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	73.04 75.000 62.05 78.75 76.34 45.000 67.88 66.79 78.85 66.77 88.80 77.86 67.77 62.33 67.31 67.77 67.67 71.67
90 91 92 93 94	Watches, cases and material. Window shades Wooden goods Woolen and worsted goods. Unnclassified All industries	11 5 40 28 107 2,638	60.91 75.06 73.87 83.76 71.36

						Ch	aracter	of Pow	er Use	d.				
		Establishments	Ste. Engi		Gas Gaso Engi	line	Wa: Whe		Wa Mot		Elec		Ai Cor press	n-
Office Number.	INDUSTRIES,	Number of Establ Considered.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements	7	6	415	4	305	2	115	1	20	40	300		
2	Artisans' tools	41	32	3,500	12	851	3	130	1	12	52	491		
3	Art tile	11	8	585		******		******			31	256		
4	Bollers, tanks, etc	17	27	4,111	3	296	2	250	*****	*****	127	1,845	******	
5	Boxes (paper)	44	16	852	4	22	1	4		*****	76	283	*****	****
6	Boxes (wood)	15	12	1,833	- 4	63	******	*****	******	******	92	1,194	******	*****
4	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	35	234	15,621	1 15	12		*****		******	389 222	3,378 5,265	- 4	6
5	Brick and terra cotta	76 16		17,152 112	15	221	******	*****		20	24	62		
9	Buttons (ivory)	10	10	596		20	******	*****	*****	******	14	167	******	
1	Buttons (metal)	10	7	425		62	******				94	211		
2	Buttons (pearl)	25	12	297	ž.	60	1	15		******	14	163		*****
3	Carpets and rugs	5	8	594		******	3	200			4	105		
4	Carriages and wagons	25	11	330	5	75	1	22			26	222		
5	Chemical products	87	222	22,610	8	1,177	2	40			1,074	15,319	3	64
6	Clgars and tobacco	41	41	2,735	2	22	4	59	3	3	159	1,363	*****	
7	Clothing	20	3	19	3	23		*****		******	200	172		
18	Confectionery	15	11	620	1	150	******		*****	*****	96	650	*****	54160
9	Corks and cork specialty	5	4	242	2	6.0	******	******	*****	*****	73	1,388	*****	
39	Cornices and skylights	25	3	105	7	176	******	*****	*****		40	254		
11	Corsets and corset waists	16	6	425	*******	******		******	*****	*****	59	173	*****	****
12	Cotton goods	42	66	6,504	9	82	9	772	*****	*****	126	1,119		
2	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	17	114	8,459			2	125	*****	*****	111	1,989	*****	
4	Cutlery	14	11	1,006	1	20	******	******	******	*****	3	7,923	*****	*****
5	Drawn wire and wire cloth	13 34	143	28,759 5,735	12	2,162	******	******			1.009	8,722		
6	Electrical appliances	56	7	418	3	51		45			295			

	Fertilizers	12 34	33 67	4,291 6,781	5 1	145 15		# 150 T10010.000			152	3,247	2 2	15
	Food products			688			*******		******		424		100	
	Foundry (brass)	20	10		9	186	******		*****		96	1,242	1	3
1 1	Foundry (iron)	58	92	7,554	18	1,880	******	*****	*****		532	8,728	10	7.
2 1	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	13	18	2,073	1	25	3	44	*****		150	3,611	1	1
(as and electric light fixtures	16	3	68	4	73				*****	33	323		
	Blass (cut tableware)	10	8	188	3	25								
	Glass mirrors	4	2	45					1	20	9	20		
		19	70	2,628	5	60	AND SERVICE	The second second			82	534		10000
	Hass (window and bottle)	13	10					******	******	******			******	***
	Fraphite products	6	7	1,500	******		5	316	******		104	1.333	******	
1	Hats (fur and felt)	37	43	4,937	******		******		*****		59	1,048		
1	Hats (straw)	3	1	125	******						36	188		
	High explosives	10	66	4,883	9	362					389	4.674	11	
	nks and mucilage	6	5	304							9	180		
	ewelry	122	40	888	11	190					167	652		
		33	15	1.337	3	17	2	135					1 3.555	
	Knit goods	12	15	2.371				1775			169	1,114		
	amps				******	*******	******	*****	*****	*****	1,291	4,204	1	
I	eather	82	83	7,998	1	15	1	50	*****		367	5,194	*****	444
1	eather goods	22	7	245	4	28	******		******		53	195		
	ime and cement	11	65	17,415	3	33	1	50			319	4.919		1000
	fachinery	130	153	24.037	21	418	11	325	1	3	1,872	24, 791	13	
	fattresses and bedding	8	3	275	1	20	1	1	-		69	666		
		89	78	9,904	25	414	1	******	******				*****	
	fetal goods				20		-	20	*****		737	3,991	*****	
	fetal noveltles	27	16	915	7	145	******	*****	*****	******	23	134	*****	
1 7	fining (iron ore)	7	52	3,950	******		******	*****	*****		8	465		
7	fotor vehicles and parts	17	11	1,840	1	27					138	1.517	3	
	fusical instruments	23	17	1,945	3	33	2	40			128	1,391		
	olicloth and linoleum	10	71	8,195					5000000		369	6.380		
		23	676	26, 161	14	3,762			******		278	6,551	******	***
)ils	17		5, 245	27	2 LESS (\$10)	*******	******	*****				8	
	Paints		49		******	*******	1	25	*****		177	2,928	*****	
I	aper	54	160	23,379	2	1,050	29	2,344	3	3	310	3,674	2	
I	ig iron	3	22	2,010	******	******	******	******	******		14	350		
	ottery	56	54	4,230	3	45	1	30		1	191	1.904	9	
	rinting and bookbinding	20	11	1,427	2	40					535	1.604		
	Ouarrying stone	22	44	4,325	1	9					19	266	1	
		8	30	2,380	9	92		*****	******	******	777.0	-	1	
	Roofing (metal and tar)	70	124	26,432	2	15		******	******		14	151	******	***
	tubber goods (hard and soft)	20	124	20,362	2	10	٥	845	*****	*****	374	4,335		
	addles and harness	4	******	*******	******		******				1	3	******	***
8	addlery and harness hardware	10	5	555	1	5					98	609		
	ash, blinds and doors	33	26	2,115	1	19					50	376		
	cientific instruments	26	26	7.203	9	132					363	2,578		7.6.8
		18	49	7,782	9	198					395	4,801	2	
	hipbuilding	97	12	524	5	71			*****					
	hirts				D	11	******	******	******	*****	30	218	*****	
	hirt waists (women's)	5	1	35	******	******	******		******		4	13		
S	hoes	28	22	1,089	3	42	******		*****		79	320	******	
	ilk (broad and ribbon)	192	115	12,215	6	60	10	405			433	3.971	1	
	ilk dyeing	25	197	13,273							135	987		
0	ilk throwing	33	78	1.523	9	25	4				31			
1 2	III. LIII.UN III.S	- 00	40	4,000	-	20	1	100	******	******	97	931	******	

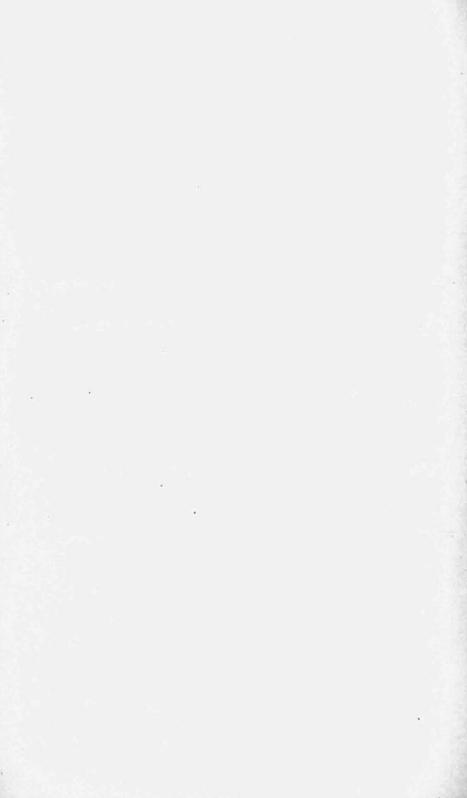
1						Ch	aracter	of Pow	er Use	ed.				
		Establishments	Ster		Gas Gaso Engi	line	Wa Whe		Wa		Elec	tric tors.	Co: press	m-
Cuice Muniber.	INDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Establiconsidered.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number,	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
	Silk mill supplies Silver goods Smeiting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.) Soap and tallow Steel and iron (bar) Steel and iron (forging) Steel and iron (structural). Textile products Thread Trunks and travelling bags. Trunk and bag hardware Typewriters and supplies Underwear (women's and children's) Varnishes Watches, cases and material Window shades Wooden goods Woolen and worsted goods. Unclassified	17 28 18 17 8 12 8 12 8 12 8 76 90 11 5	6 111 142 51 45 47 122 23 9 9 8 14 8 22 11 115	430 1,092 37,993 4,962 6,986 7,065 6,906 4,092 200 1,073 445 409 593 471 1,797 1,631 18,143 17,978	5 6 6 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	666 766 40 502 100 160 6 355 50 165 6 190	1 2 5 5	12 110 575 15 730 131	1	60	13 58 640 314 91 393 612 187 56 30 18 4 22 54 22 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	49 367 11,255 2,461 1,410 5,759 7,622 1,225 71,225 150 397 1,271 1,052 7,062 1,761	6	822

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.

PARTICULARS.	1913.	1914.		Increase (+ crease () is compared w	n 191	4 ns
LANINGUIANN	10101	4044.		Amounts.		er- itage.
Aggregate number of miles of road in New Jersey	2,177.82	2,246.44	+	08.62	+	3.1
Aggregate number of persons em- ployed	48,790 13,663,450	18,389 13,660,333	=	401 3,117	_	0.8
Average number of days worked per employee	280	282	+	2	+	0.7
day	10.2 85	10.2 83	_		3	2.8
Aggregate amount paid in wages Average wages per day Average yearly earnings per em-	\$36,732,022.83 \$2.69	\$37,447,086.75 \$2.74	++	\$715,063.92 \$0.05	+	1.9
ployee	\$752.86	\$773.88	+	\$21.02	+	2.8
Jured at work	2,262	2,641	+	882	+	16.9
sulted in death	78	82	+	4	+	5.1

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 3.1 per cent.

(135)

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 1914. The aggregate number of days employed during the twelve months ending June 30, 1914, was 3,117 less than the number worked during the next preceding year. Reduced to percentage, this falling off is a fraction of 1 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

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.

road 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 \$21.02, 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.

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Years.	Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, in- cluding Sundays.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Barnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year,	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company Philadelphia and Reading Rwy, Co. Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey	{ 1913 1914 1913 1914 { 1913 1914 { 1913	397.45 397.37 221.47 225.40 399.83 400.31	19,513 19,448 2.808 2,923 8,603 8,780	5,860,661 5,837,943 810,630 888,391 2,710,110 2,794,751	300 300 289 304 315 318	9.7 9.8 , 10. 10.	65 65 76 61 50 47	\$15,388,518.07 15,724.101.94 1,913,092.23 2,063,502.99 6,463,583.00 6,936,481.20	\$2.63 2.70 2.36 2.32 2.39 2.17	\$788.63 808.52 681.30 705.95 751.32 790.03	1,749 1,916 61 127 213 212	34 31 10 18 15
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rallroad Company Erie Railroad Company Lehigh Valley Railroad Company	{ 1913- 1914 { 1913 1914 { 1913 1914 { 1913	234.11 234.37 145.32 145.32 129.35 129.32	7,032 6,927 2,441 2,338 3,169 2,900	923,360 898,465 762,593 736,349 943,311 864,439	324 316 312 315 297 298	10. 10. 10.5 10.7 9.8 9.9	41 49 53 50 68 67	5,028,271.87 4,969,406.19 1,729,115.62 1,653,375.42 2,223,661.84 2,121,988.71	2.19 2.21 2.27 2.24 2.36 2.45	715.06 717.40 708.36 707.17 701.69 731.72	38 107 21 11	11 15 9 8
New York, Susquehanna and West- ern Railroad Company	{ 1918 1914 { 1913 1914 { 1913	136.07 136.07 337.48 337.48 71.4	1,802 1,618 2,796 2,821 600	557, 614 545, 731 891, 971 901, 368 149, 655	309 337 319 320 249 346	10.6 10.7 10.8 11. 10.4	56 28 46 45 116	1,205,484.48 1,213,628.50 2,214,054.55 2,274,158.75 397,805.28 337,311.58	2.16 2.23 2.48 2.52 2.66 2.74	668.97 750.08 791.86 806.15 663.01 947.50	129 240 49 22	
Lehigh and New England Railroad. Tuckerton Railroad Company Raritan River Railroad Company Rahway Valley Railroad Company.	1914 1913 1914 1913 1914 1913 1914 1915 1914	71.4 43.31 108.20 29.00 29.00 22.20 22.20 10.75	356 68 74 71 60 129 122 23	123,336 15,977 17,119 18,627 16,015 32,788 29,017 7,554 7,409	235 231 262 267 254 238 328 337	10. 10.5 11. 9.4 8.8 10.4 10.6 10.6	130 134 103 98 111 127 37 28	34, 900.63 38, 663.10 36, 107.50 34, 225.42 80, 990.87 65, 975.00 17, 336.89 14, 267.95	2.74 2.13 2.26 1 94 2.14 2.47 2.27 2.30 1.92	500.01 522.47 508.56 570.42 627.84 540.78 753.78 648.54	1 3 1 1 1 1	i

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.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Barnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year.	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death,
Conductors Brakemen	493 1,621	155,723 448,193	316 276	10 10	49 89	\$714,747.93 1,382,349:86	\$4.59 3.09	\$1,449.79 852.78	65 287	
Engineers Firemen	651 669	190,313	292 287	10 10	73 78	1,135,985.05	5.97	1,744.98	32	
Firemen	231	191,907 73,986	320	12	45	675,646.32 146,119.86	3.52 1.98	1,009.93 632.55	80 19	
Magmen	194	64,573	333	11	32	163, 055, 40	1.90	840.49	5	
Engine wipers, etc	182	52,595	289	12	76	123, 376, 60	2.35	677.89	48	
Zaramen	691	231,069	334	11	31	757,134.56	3.28	1.095.71	19	
rackmen	2,210	672.125	304	10	61	1,241,073.35	1.85	561.57	219	1
gents	159	56,127	353	9	12	172, 636, 29	3.07	1.085.70	220	
Assistant agents	4	1,270	317	9	48	5,940.00	4.68	1,485.00		
Baggagemen	138	45,019	326	10	33	101,719.07	2.26	737.09	4	
llerks	1,435	497,686	347	9	18	1,139,713.24	2.29	794.23	13	
Other depot men	588	179,438	305	11	60	346,657.00	1.93	589.55	52	
Machinists and helpers	1,050	285, 719	272	9	93	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	738,056,75	2.55	692.36	147	
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	553	156,606	283	10	82	432,410,82	2.76	781.94	65	
Construction gangs	70	18,716	267	10	98	32,007.90	1.71	457.26	2	
Celegraph operators	475	164, 947	347	8	18	418, 782, 08	2.54	881.65	2	
Division Superintendent's office	81	25,787	318	9	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	
Total	*19,448	5,837,943	300	9.8	65	\$15,724,101.94	\$2.70	\$808.52	1,916	-

^{*3,060} employes are required to pass into States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

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.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages,	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year,	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death,
Conductors Brakemen Engineers Firemen Switchmen Flagmen Engine wipers, etc. Yardmen Trackmen Agents Assistant agents Baggagemen Clerks Other depot men Machinists and helpers. Blacksmiths and helpers. Boilermakers and helpers. Carpuilders and repairers. Carpenters and bridgebuilders. Telegraph operators Division Superintendent's office. Supply department Other employes	94 260 93 97 66 60 111 107 745 28 80 226 83 111 103 44 21 9 7	28,779 72,963 32,227 32,957 22,984 19,524 55,809 229,373 23,563 9,637 6,907 29,543 77,657 8,028 2,867 4,215 25,402 13,200 6,630 3,799 2,411 176,841	306 283 345 326 308 241 308 362 344 260 369 344 260 315 422 346 250		59 85 19 29 27 17 37 124 57 3 21 1122 105 105 119 65 50	\$116, 338, 17 221, 574, 38 142, 091, 08 91, 464, 96 54, 062, 08 27, 760, 537, 39 423, 245, 84 54, 692, 94 14, 819, 84 10, 162, 96 60, 385, 63 142, 111, 33 21, 159, 25 6, 934, 85 12, 237, 24 62, 802, 94 34, 548, 62 13, 619, 55 9, 041, 40 4, 490, 28 403, 358, 67	\$4.04 4.42 2.85 1.42 2.05 1.55 1.84 2.32 2.04 1.68 2.44 2.44 2.24 2.26 2.32 2.44 2.32 2.48 2.32 2.48 2.20 2.48 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.2	\$1,237.64 \$52.21 1,557.86 \$194.94 \$49.44 \$19.12 \$40.63 \$69.10 \$13.43 \$59.12 \$41.42 \$59.28 \$41.42 \$59.28 \$41.42 \$69.10 \$10.73 \$10	29 29 113 29 114 1120	
_!* Total	2,923	888,391	304		61	\$2,063,502.99	\$2.32	\$705.95	127	10

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.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wagos.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year.	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death,
Station agents Other station men Enginemen Firemen Conductors Other trainmen Machinists Carpenters Other shopmen Section foremen Other trackmen Section foremen Other trackmen Employes, account floating equipment. All other employes and laborers.	185 1,106 336. 342 276 793 245 268 964 229 1,583 400 1498 1,484	65, 959 342,025 131,797 128, 679 106, 773 261, 249 67, 666 73, 798 272, 585 77, 226 501, 004 133,108 25, 429 108, 336 499, 057	356 309 392 376 387 329 276 275 283 337 316 833 358 218	11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 10 9 10 10 12 9	9 56 36 89 90 82 28 49 32 7 7 147 29	\$177, 851, 75 701, 509, 80 536, 792, 55 539, 654, 95 420, 292, 68 740, 020, 09 223, 169, 77 183, 178, 65 667, 638, 03 182, 446, 58 987, 547, 61 275, 004, 07 66, 523, 12 289, 318, 80 1, 075, 498, 24	\$2.70 2.05 4.46 2.80 3.93 2.84 3.30 2.45 2.45 2.36 1.97 2.06 2.62 2.62 2.16	\$961.52 634.27 1,746.41 1,651.42 1,522.80 938.19 910.90 683.50 692.57 796.71 622.85 687.51 937.02 580.96 724.73	1 12 37 21 102 2 2 	1 1 3 3

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.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year.	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death.
Conductors Brakemen Engineers Firemen Switchmen Flagmen Engine wipers, etc. Yardmen Trackmen Agents Baggagemen Clerks Other depot men Machinists and helpers. Blacksmiths and helpers. Carbuilders and repairers. Carpenters and bridgebuilders Telegraph operators Division Superintendent's office Supply department Other Employes	98 256 1991 1199 23 228 54 245 51,021 108 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	7,502 83,576 20,357 71,610 26,918 30,008 91,941 222,286 23,519 201,439 201,439 7,502 8,225 23,882	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 11 1	20 36 29	\$153, 245.07 219, 494.27 322, 662.95 201, 132.10 15, 365.15 102, 893.69 33, 873.84 258, 433.40 440, 779.77 94, 619.33 71, 830.96 220, 370.86 561, 066.18 147, 958.99 41, 009.78 64, 898.55 461, 336.06 149, 325.79 25, 427.79 28, 739.01 44, 844.59 1, 310, 694.57	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	\$1,563.73 1,585.19 1,686.19 1,600.71 1,600.71 1,600.71 1,000.71 1,000.71 1,000.71 3,054.83 1,054.83 481.72 876.10 825.64 781.46 633.26 666.48 788.65 764.63 637.20 790.08 1,130.35 1,149.56 631.61	8 8 1 1 4 4 6 6 8 8 6 6	3 4 4
Total	6,927	898,465	316	10	49	\$4,969,406.19	\$2.21	\$717.40	107	16

^{*} Not reported because as explained by the company these employes were partly on other than a per diem basis.

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee,	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Barnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year.	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death.
Conductors Brakemen Engineers Firemen Switchmen, flagmen, engine wipers and yardmen Trackmen Agents and assistant agents. Baggagemen, clerks and other depot men Machinists and helpers Blacksmiths and helpers	64 191 83 91 51 309 37 388	22, 934 59,163 27,035 27,497 16,769 95,392 13,101 118,894 24,653	358 310 326 301 329 309 354 306	10 10 10 10 12 12 12 12 12	7 55 39 64 36 56 11 59	\$88,771.77 167,298.59 122,841.14 82,351.71 21,666.93 148,978.43 29,646.47 210,835.67	\$3.87 2.82 4.58 3.00 1.29 1.56 2.26 1.77	\$1,387.06 875.91 1,492.06 904.96 424.84 482.13 801.26 543.39 857.78		
Carbuilders and repairers, carpenters and bridge-builders Telegraph operators Division Superintendent's office Supply department and other employes	137 41 21 836	41,204 14,243 8,590 266,964	301 347 409 319	10 10 10 10	64 18 46	84, 391.24 26, 416.30 23, 636.26 569, 198.29	2.05 1.86 2.75 2.13	615.99 644.30 1,125.54 680.86		
Total	2,338	736, 349	315	10.7	50	\$1,653,375.42	\$2.24	\$707.17		

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.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year.	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death.
Conductors Brakemen Engineers Friemen Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen Engine housemen Yardmen Trackmen Agents and assistant agents Baggagemen, clerks and other depot men Machinists and helpers	\$1 197 162 178 144 80 93 373 56 396 22	27,549 48,522 48,225 48,828 48,738 30,234 32,236 112,071 20,172 114,575 7,763	340 246 298 274 338 378 346 300 360 289 353	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	25 119 67 91 27 19 65 5 76	\$108, 224, 77 169, 718, 05 224, 695, 11 143, 502, 55 93, 309, 90 60, 803, 23 77, 730, 93 205, 808, 42 48, 942, 32 225, 620, 91 20, 440, 34	\$3.93 3.50 4.65 2.94 1.92 2.01 2.41 1.84 2.43 1.97 2.63	\$1,336.11 861.50 1,337.00 806.19 647.98 760.04 835.82 551.77 873.97 569.75 929.16	1 1 2	1 1
Boilermakers and helpers. Carbuilders and repairers Carpenters and bridgebuilders And other shopmen Construction gangs	273 444	\$8,239 125,892	323 283	10	42 82	185,363.35 279,891.54	2.10	678.90		
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	17 384	6,152 105,243	362 274	S 10	3 91	11,412.07 266,527.22	1.85 2.53	671.30 694.0S		
Total	2,900	864,439	298	9.9	67	\$2,121,988.71	\$2.45	\$731.72	11	8

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

New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey-136.07.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages,	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year.	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death.
Conductors	59	21,890	371	10		\$76,749.71	\$3.51	\$1,300.84		
Brakemen Engineers	160	54,452 27,619	340 336	10 10	25 29	129,538.38 126,206.05	2.38 4.58	809.61 1,539.91		
Firemen	82 87	27,517	316	10	49	79,826,25	2.90	917.54		
Switchmen, flagmen, engine wipers and yardmen	48	14,552	303	12	62	18,225.99	1.25	379.71		
Trackmen	189 57	86,672	458	12		129,602.66	1.50	685.73		
Agents and assistant agents		20,945	367	12		44,943.96	2.15	788.49		
Baggagemen, clerks and other depot men	73	25,092	343	12	22	41,326.83	1.65	566.12		
Biacksmiths and helpers	54	15,818	293	10	72	47,008.15	2.97	870.52		
Carbuilders and repairers	83	25,372	306	10	59	55,873.44	2.20	673.17		
Telegraph operators	69	22,959	333	10	32	39,311.07	1 71	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		

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed,	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year.	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death.
Conductors Brakemen	142 297	42,848 81,296	302 274	12 12	63 91	\$198,367.83 280,074.83	\$4.63 2.83	\$1,396.95 774.66	10 56	i
Engineers Firemen	119 112	39,701 30,678	334 274	12 12	31 91	221,236.75 110,459.30	5.57 3.60	1,859.13 986.24	8 18	
Switchmen	2	1,095	365	12		2,082,40	1.90	694.13	10	
Flagmen	19	5,895	310	12	- 55	17, 929,87	3.04	943.68		
Engine wipers, etc	3	1,008	336	11	29	1,733.30	1.72	577.77	7	
Yardmen	3	932	311	10	54	3,243.30	3.47	1,081.10		
Trackmen	711	214,288	301	10	64	395,881.05	1.85	556.79	54	1
Agents	128	43,119	337	11	28	110,975.10	2.57	866.99	3	
Assistant agents	2	730	365	11		2,093.85	2.79	1,016.93		
Baggagemen	22	8,945	407	11		18,907.35	2.11	859.43	5	
Clerks	171	71,365	417	11	******	117,324.05	1.65	686.10	6	
other depot men	102	13,208	130	11	235	59,942.00	4.52	587.67	5	
Machinists and helpers	16	5,142	321	12	41	14,655.75	2.85	915.98	5	
Blacksmiths and helpers	8	2,366	296	12	69	6,171.80	2.61	771.48	2	
Boilermakers and helpers	11	3,530	321	12	44	10,479.10	2.97	952.65	2	*****
Carbuilders and repairers	7	2,133	304	12	61	5, 673.85	2.67	810.55	1 .1	
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	75	22,367	298	10	67	62,052.20	2.78	827.36	14	
Felegraph operators	156	54,148	347	S	18	127,741.99	2.36	818.86	3	*****
Division Superintendent's office	107 607	38,501 218,073	360 359	12	6	125,112.00 432,081.08	3.25 1.98	1,169.27 711.83	41	
Total	*2,821	901,368	320	11	45	\$2,274,158.75	\$2.52	\$806.15	240	-

^{* 72} employes are required to pass into the States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee,	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days included.	Aggregate Amount . Fald in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year,	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death.
Conductors Brakemen Engineers Friemen Trackmen Agents Other depot men Machinists and helpers. Carpenters and bridgebuilders. Telegraph operators Other employes	24 81 32 36 60 14 8 2 6 20 73	8,879 24,570 10,180 10,339 28,920 4,871 2,920 630 1,878 7,300 22,849	370 303 318 287 482 348 365 315 313 365 313	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	62 47 78 17 50 52	\$37,667.09 71,991.25 51,657.90 33,497.52 56,390.27 9,056.31 3,445.60 1,890.00 5,060.80 17,301.00 49,353.84	\$4.24 2.93 5.08 3.24 1.95 1.18 3.00 2.70 2.37 2.16	\$1,569.46 888.78 1,614.31 930.49 939.84 646.88 430.70 945.00 843.47 865.05 676.08	20	1
Total	356	123,336	346	10	19	\$337,311.58	\$2.74	\$947.50	22	1

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.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days included.	Aggregate Amount Pald in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year,	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death.
Conductors	3 8	969	323 255	11 11	42 110	\$3,844.82	\$3.97 2.85	\$1,281.27 727.49	3	
Brakemen Engineers	8	2,042 940	313	11	52	5,819.94 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		900.00	2.47	900.00		
Trackmen	32	7,201	225	10		12,730.19	1.77	397.82		
Agents	2	736	368	10		1,412.50	1.92	706.25		
Assistant agents	2	306	153	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	

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.

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 1,392.82 2.20 644.27 Flagmen 1 243 243 9 122 305.49 1,26 305.49 Engine wipers, etc 2 3 730 243 9 122 1,383.36 1,187 454.45 Trackmen 25 6,720 289 9 96 12,315.00 1.83 492.60 Agents 5 1,267 253 9 112 2,689.13 2.06 537.82 Assistant agents 5 1,267 253 9 112 2,634.71 2.08 526.94 Baggagemen 1 339 39 9 26 740.83 2.19 740.83 Clerks 3 774 258 7 107 2,054.52 2.65 684.84 Blacksmiths and helpers 1 316 9 49 974.84 3.08 974.84	CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days Included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year,	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- suited in Death,
Other employee 2 702 934 0 121 1 600 94 1 59 955 41	Brakemen Engineers Firemen Flagmen Engine wipers, etc Trackmen Agents Assistant agents Baggagemen Clerks	3 4 3 3 1 3 25 5 5 1 3	1,006 879 879 243 730 6,720 1,307 1,267 339 774	251 293 293 243 243 269 261 253 339 258	99999999	114 72 72 122 122 96 104 112 26 107	2, 411.55 3, 183.71 1, 932.82 305.49 1, 363.36 12, 315.00 2, 689.13 2, 634.71 740.83 2, 034.52	2.40 3.62 2.20 1.26 1.87 1.83 2.06 2.08 2.19 2.65	602.89 1,061.24 644.27 305.49 454.45 492.60 537.82 526.94 740.83 684.84 974.84	1	

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Barnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year.	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death,
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 2,375	146 297	10 10	219 68	14,324.00 5,200.00	1.89 2.19	275.46 650.00	1	*******
Agents	8		311	8	54	6,013.00	2.15	668.11		******
	9	2,803 2,870	311	10	46	5,034.00	1.75	559.33	*******	******
Other depot men	9	922	307	10	58	3,085.00	3.35	1,028.33	*******	*******
Carbuilders and repairers	2	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		*******
	16	4,805	300	10	65	10,907.00	2.27	681.69		
Other employes	70	4,800	300	10	60	10, 307.00	2.21	09T*03	*******	
Total	122	29,017	238	10.6	127	\$65,975.00	\$2.27	\$540.78	1	

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.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sun- days included.	Aggregate Amount Pald in Wages.	Average Wages per Day,	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year,	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Re- sulted in Death,
Conductors Brakemen Engineers Firemen Flagmen Engine wipers, etc. Trackmen Agents Clerks	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 9 4 2	365 730 365 365 365 365 2, 664 1, 460 730	365 365 365 365 365 365 296 365 365	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		\$900.62 1,529.83 1,126.27 934.98 431.88 682.08 4,665.41 3,021.59 975.29	\$2.47 2.10 3.09 2.56 1.18 1.87 1.75 2.07 1.34	\$900.62 764.91 1,126.27 934.98 431.88 682.08 518.38 755.40 487.64	1	
Total	22	7,409	337	10	28	\$14, 267.95	\$1.92	\$648.54	1	



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 Prevailed 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 Bureau 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 Bureau 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 Consul's statement regarding workmen'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:

WEEKLY WAGES OF SKILLED LABOR IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES—1910.

Occupations.	United States.	Germany,	Austria.
Stonecutters	\$24.00 22.00	\$9.84 8.34	\$5,82 6,45
Masons Painters Machinists	26.40 19.25 18.00	8.64 7.74 7.62	6,40 5,80
Plumbers	22.00	7.56	5.10

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. 1 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 much below \$18.00. The average price of the bill of goods for the entire State is shown by the table to be \$14.601.

In 1913 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, 1914, 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 19 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 1914 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 1914. 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 \$16.901 and in 1914, \$21.646. The increase during the intervening sixteen years was \$4.745, or 28.07 per cent., which would average 134 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, 41.03 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 Would	Loss of Pur- chasing Powe in 16 Years.		
	1898,	1914.	Pounds.	
Wheat flour, first grade	38.0	29.0	9.0	
Wheat flour, second grade	44.8	34.1	10.7	
Beef, rib roast	6.4	4.5	1.9	
Beef, chuck roast	8.5	5.4	3.1	
Beef, steak (sirloin)	5.3	3.6	1.7	
Beef, steak (round)	6.6	4.0	2,6	
Beef, corned (brisket)	13.3	7.6	5.7	
Beef, corned (round)	8.3	4,7	3.6	
Beef (smoked)	4.0	2.4	1.6	
Pork (fresh)	8.9	4.7	4.2	
Pork (salt)	10.5	5.6	4.9	
Bacon	8.8	4.1	4.2	
Tam	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 quality	4.6	2.9	1.7	
Butter, second quality	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 1914 the dollar would 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 4.1 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 1914, 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	
EssexMontelair	
MonmouthMarlboro	
MorrisFlanders	12.562
CamdenCamden	12.590
Hunterdon	12.919
HudsonJersey City	13.222
Hudson	13.303
WarrenBlairstown	13.350
MorrisMiddle Valley	13.350
SussexStillwater	13.617
HudsonHoboken	13.696
Gloucester	13.701
CumberlandBridgeton	13.729
WarrenPhillipsburg	13.730
SussexSwartswood	13.780
Union Elizabeth	13.810
WarrenMarksboro	13.913
OceanLakehurst	13.920
EssexOrange	13,966
WarrenOxford	13.998
Monmouth	14.075
WarrenPort Colden	14.130
HunterdonNew Germantown	14.145
MonmouthAllentown	14,219
WarrenAllamuchy	14.392
Atlantic Mays Landing	14.441
Sussex Newton	14,451
Sussex Monroe	14,477
HunterdonFlemington	14.511
Monmouth	14,561
Morris German Valley	14.657
Monmouth Freehold	14.670
Cape May Cape May	14.690
Warren Belvidere	14.722
Morris	14.765
	14.840
MorrisChester	14.920
OceanManahawkin	14,956
MorrisDover	14.961
OceanNew Egypt	14.965
BurlingtonMoorestown	14.985
EssexBelleville	15,000
SalemSalem	15.090
MiddlesexCranbury	15.098
BurlingtonMount Holly	15.145
HunterdonGlen Gardner	15.150
WarrenHackettstown	15.170
MonmouthAsbury Park	15.241
MercerPrinceton	15.460
MercerTrenton	15.470

TABLE No. 1 .- (Continued).

		Total cost of
County.	City or Town.	Entire Bill
Morris	Boonton	\$15.475
Cumberland	Millyille	15.480
Essex	Newark	15.481
Atlantic		15.554
Gloucester		15.625
Burlington	Bordentown	15.904
Warren		15.904
Middlesex .	New Brunswick	16.016
Bergen	Hackensack	16.051
Passaic	Paterson	16.103
Passaic		16.155
Middlesex .	Metuchen	16.345
Somerset	Somerville	16.580
Essex	South Orange	17.204
Bergen	Rutherford	17.507
	*	
	Total average for the entire State	. 14.601

TABLE No. 2.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, per Article, Month of June, for 1913 and 1914.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF		e Retail	or Decrease as compared
	QUANTITIES.	1913.	1914.	Increase (+) (-) in 1914 with 1913.
Flour, wheat, first quality. Flour, prepared Oatmeal, loose Oatmeal, loose Oatmeal, package Sugar, granulated Molasses, N. O. Syrup Bread, large Bread, small Butter, first quality. Butter, second quality. Lard Elegs Cheese, best Cheese, medium Coffee, Rio Coffee, Rio Coffee, Maracaibo Tea, black, first quality. Tea, green, first quality. Tea, green, first quality. Potatoes, old Potatoes, old Potatoes, new Beef, roast, rib. Beef, roast, rib. Beef, steak, sirioin Beef, steak, sirioin Beef, corned, brisket Beef, smoked Pork, fresh Pork, salt Bacon Ham Shoulder Mutton, leg Mutton, leg Mutton, breast Mackerel, salt, No. 1. Mackerel, salt, No. 2. Tomatoes Corn Succotash Rice Prunes, first quality. Prunes, first quality. Prunes, first quality. Prunes, first quality. Prunes, second quality. Ralsins, seeded	Bag (25 pounds) Bag (25 pounds) Pound Pound Pound (2 pounds) Pound Gallon Loaf Loaf Loaf Pound	\$0.883 .737 .127 .044 .101 .052 .601 .471 .094 .050 .364 .817 .153 .277 .215 .172 .247 .389 .288 .608 .606 .879 .1.107 .216 .181 .277 .243 .204 .130 .349 .292 .177 .250 .160 .177 .250 .160 .176 .181 .108 .119 .120 .176 .185 .108 .119 .089 .125 .095	\$0.832 .733 .123 .047 .107 .049 .590 .473 .092 .050 .342 .298 .155 .223 .174 .225 .343 .280 .597 .589 .574 1.069 1.889 .220 .186 .280 .252 .211 .132 .414 .417 .214 .178 .245 .251 .214 .178 .245 .251 .214 .214 .214 .214 .214 .214 .214 .21	(-) .001 (-) .004 (+) .003 (+) .003 (-) .004 (+) .003 (-) .002 (-) .002 (-) .002 (-) .003 (-) .002 (-) .003 (-)

TABLE No. 3.

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

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES,	Prices. Average Retail		or Decrease as compared	of Increase or
		1898.	1914.	Increase (+) (-) in 1914 with 1898,	Percentage of Decrease.
Flour, wheat, first quality. Flour, wheat, second quality Oatmeal, loose Oatmeal, package Sugar, granulated Molasses, N. O. Syrup Butter, first quality. Butter, second quality Lard Cheese, best Cheese, medium Coffee, Rio Coffee, Rio Coffee, Maracaibo Tea., black, first quality. Tea, green, first quality. Tea, green, first quality. Beef, roast, rib Beef, roast, chuck. Beef, steak, sirloin Beef, corned, round Beef, corned, round Beef, corned, brisket Bear, smoked Pork, fresh Pork, salt Bacon Ham Shoulder Mutton, leg Mutton, leg Mutton, breast Mackerel, salt, No. 1. Mackerel, salt, No. 2. Tomatoes Corn Succotash Rice Prunes, first quality. Prunes, second quality Raisins, seeded Soap, common	Barrel Barrel Pound Pound Pound Gallon Gallon Gallon Pound	\$5.154 4.870 .044 .106 .059 .4701 .219 .091 .1410 .110 .220 .250 .641 .627 .156 .621 .187 .157 .152 .120 .075 .249 .118 .140 .119 .111 .110 .110 .110 .110 .110 .11	\$6.522 5.746 047 107 049 5590 473 342 293 155 223 174 225 343 280 557 589 574 220 186 252 211 182 414 178 214 178 215 161 207 126 198 145 096 112 120 087 146 115 115	(+) \$1.368 (+) 1.376 (+) .003 (+) .001 (+) .011 (+) .072 (+) .123 (+) .084 (+) .084 (+) .035 (+) .035 (+) .035 (+) .035 (+) .035 (+) .035 (+) .036 (+) .036 (+) .036 (+) .044 (+) .068 (+) .068 (+) .068 (+) .068 (+) .093 (+) .100 (+) .093 (+) .094 (+) .095 (+) .004 (+) .004 (+) .004 (+) .004 (+) .004 (+) .004 (+) .004 (+) .009 (+) .004 (+) .004 (+) .004 (+) .005 (+) .004 (+) .005 (+) .004 (+) .004 (+) .005 (+) .004 (+) .005 (+) .004 (+) .005 (+) .004 (+) .005 (+) .004 (+) .005 (+) .004 (+) .004 (+) .005 (+) .006 (+) .009 (+) .006 (+) .008 (+) .008	26.548 6.632 31.486 6.632 23.17.95 66.181 77.93 65.181 12.00 6.888 6.00 6.222 41.03 65.75 76.00 67.73 77.23 77.23 77.33



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. 1 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.

	Ye	ar.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1918.				
	1912.	1913.	Amount.	Per Cent.			
Number of canning establishments Capital invested	\$773, 985 4, 995 \$450, 890 \$2, 528, 220 3, 372 \$90, 27	\$1,055,449 5,304 \$494,879 \$2,507,344 3,166 \$93.30	+ 5 +\$281,464 + 309 +\$43,989 - \$20,876 - 206 + \$3.03	+ 12.5 + 36.4 + 6.2 + 9.8 - 0.8 - 6.1 + 3.4			

The above table shows an increase of five canneries in 1913 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. 1, 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, \$1,055,449, 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 \$1.33 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 1912, 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.

	Perio of	Quantitie Yes		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913.			
ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities.	1912,	1913.	Amount.	Per Cent.		
Blackberries Pears Strawberries Apples Cherries Pineapples Raspberries Blueberries	Founds Founds Pounds Pounds Pounds Pounds Pounds Pounds Pounds	1,106,472 4,288,680 1,013,568 29,604 59,868 80,640	385,308 449,724 369,600 42,996 5,004 98,604	- 721,164 - 3,838,956 - 643,968 - 69,000	- 65.1 - 89.5 - 63.1 + 283.1		
Totals	Pounds	6,578,832	1,351,236	- 5,227,596	- 79.		

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 1913. 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.

	Basis of	Quantitie Ye		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913.			
ARTICLES.	Quantities.	1912.	1913.	Amount.	Per Cent.		
Tomatoes Peas Lima beans Pumpkins Squash Rhubarb Sseet potatoes Beets Asparagus String beans Tomato pulp Tomato puree Tomato catsup Spinach	Pounds.	47, 257, 224 5, 106, 482 10, 680, 156 1, 676, 884 897, 852 718, 680 1, 691, 856 852, 672 2, 027, 520 146, 976 10, 800	57, 225, 492 5, 485, 400 11, 029, 968 1, 257, 468 2, 219, 484 610, 200 1, 298, 482 949, 356 13, 404 33, 600 3, 414, 960 187, 536	+ 9,968,268 + 268,968 + 349,812 - 319,416 + 1,351,632 - 108,480 - 398,424 + 96,684 + 1,387,440	+ 21.1 + 5.2 + 3.3 - 20.2 + 150.5 - 15.1 - 23.6 + 11.8		
Totals	Pounds	480,000 71,507,052	83,700,300	+ 12,193,248	+ 17.		

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 1912, and also that three articles—tomato 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 1913 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 150.5 per cent. for squash; the decreases vary in proportion from 15.1 per cent. in rhubarb to 23.6 per cent. for sweet potatoes. The total vegetable pack of 1912 was 83,700,300 pounds, while that of 1912 is shown by the table to have been 71,509,052 pounds. The pack of 1913 is therefore greater than that of the next preceding year by 12,193,248 pounds, or 17.1 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, 1; Burlington, 1; Cape May, 5; Salem, 14; Cumberland, 14; Gloucester, 3; Hunterdon, 1; 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.

	Manage	ement.			umber is Bmj		.g	Products.	
Office Number.		Private Firms. Number of Partners. Corporations. No. of Stockholders. Capital Invested.	Capital Invested.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Total Amount Paid i Wages.	Selling Value of Pro	Number of Days in Operation.
1	2		\$1,900	6	22	28	\$712	\$7.077	28
2	1	3	40,000 10,000	64 20	75 33	139 53	11,788 620	113,392 5,843	77
3	1		5,000	28	45	78	4,000	24,000	18 50
5		3	13,000	95	105	200	17,411	98,000	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	5:
9	2		35,000	85	180	265	35,000	233,000	150
0	1		50,000	117	85	202	28, 239	99,840	288
2		3 12	35,000 60,078	95 22	165	260 102	13,832 14,000	61,200 140,618	50
3	2	12	6,500	15	25	40	1,200	9,000	30
4	2		10,000	50	90	140	8,500	31,704	90
б		3	29,000	84	170	254	16,362	108, 594	100
6	1		8,500	26	45	71	4,415	33,002	68
7		4	15,000	25	65	90	5,000	28,000	66
8	1	******	1,000	2	15	17	1,000	9,000	8
9	*******	71	40,685	50	150	200	18,595	91,393	6
0		3	4,000	15	12	27	2,500	4,450	6
2	*******	5 3	20,000	120	104 150	147 270	5,220 20,000	38,500 63,000	96
3		42	5,200	17	65	82	4,394	20,000	7
4		55	5,900	18	31	49	2,730	12,000	3
5		3	387,600	350	200	550	164,600	496,600	7
6	1		10,000	40	40	80	4,500	40,000	4
7	1		10,000	12	45	57	2,000	21,121	6
8	2	*******	50,000	30	75	105	4,000	50,000	30
9	*** ****	3	5,000	12	40	52	2,617	23,830	6
0	*******	5	25,000	55	60 50	115	7,000	47,613 51,000	10
i1 i2	*******	5	12,000 20,000	30 45	65	80 110	9,236	60,989	7
3	*******	3	52,086	250	375	625	35,500	200,000	30
4	1		4,000	18	85	103	9,000	36,000	10
5	î		2,500	4	7	11	375	3,220	3
36		5	12,000	40	65	105	5,242	28,210	3
7		170	18,000	48	114	162	11,371	77,316	4
38	2		5,000	55	100	155	9,000	43,600	5
Total	23	409	\$1,055,449	2,091	3,213	5,804	\$494,879	\$2,507,344	3,16

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year 1913.

TABLE No. 2.-Fruit.

5. 8. 9. 22. 22. 23. 34.	Office Number.	
1,947 4,000 5,947	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Blackberries.
2,000 2,427	Gallon cans. Dozens.	erries.
1,020 6,500 6,500 8,820	3-pound cans. Dozens,	Pears.
80	2-pound cans. Dozens.	urs,
1, 250	Gallon cans. Dozens.	
8,500	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Strawberries
1,400	2-pound cans. Dozens.	erries,
80	Gallon cans. Dozens.	
430	Apples. Gallon cans, Dozen	s.
5	Cherries. Gallon cans, Dozen	s.
986	Pineapples. Gallon cans, Dozen	ıs.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year 1913.

TABLE No. 3.-Vegetables.

		Tor	natoes.		P	eas.	Lima	Beans.	Pur	npkins.	Sq	uash.	Rhu	barb.
Office Number.	3-pound cans, Dozens,	2-pound cans, Dozens,	1-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans, Dozens,	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens,	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans, Dozens,	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1	1,716	5,802				Í			Ī					
2					59,506		46,578	125			10,614	336		*********
3	5,302			310										
	21,000										3,666			
5	14,380	17,819		13,613	2,692		30,063	48	414	581	2,295	268		526
				20,000				1,000		1,000	500	2,000		
7	13,000								800	-,		-,,,,,		
3	5,400			1,881			130							
	60,000			23,000			10,000	1,500	5,500	3,600	1,600	1,500	1,600	5,000
	19995511555	APPROXIMATE AND ADDRESS.			100000000000000000000000000000000000000		20,000					1,736		
	73,000	*******		1,477	********		*********		*******		*******			
	60, 434		*******	16,010	40.308		13,140	*******			********			
			********	1000	1.146.33		10,140	********				*******	*******	
	10,000	*******			********			********			*******	*******		
	17,670	*******		7,254	*******	********				********	*******	********		*******
	62,916	********		13,666	*******					********	*******	*******	*******	*******
	25,640	10,548	********	********	*******	*******	1,400	*******	*******				*******	*******
	26,666			5,833	*******	********							*******	
	2,000						2,500				,			
	61,180	36,782	27, 496	1,260	*******	********			*******					
)	2,300													*********
L				15,250										
	42,000	*******		7,750										
3	19,780			154										
	12,809										*********			
					113, 290	4,723								
	20,000				210,200	-,	000,000							
				4,986								1,186	*******	
	60,000			The Property of the Control of the C										*******
	29,788		*******		********			*******					*********	*******
		10 210	0.000	*******	*******		E 110	105		********				
	6,450	12,316	6,870		*******	*******	5,116	105		********	*********			
	48,000		********	********	********				2,000		10,000		*******	*******
	8,586			15,404	*******	*******			3,641	1,050	2,117	2,775		
	166,754	*******	*******	22,957	*******	*******		*******	********	*******	********			********
	38,000			700	********				500			********	********	
	2,800													
	32,434				*******		********				********			
	51,660	6,094							2,808	705	2,766	553		
	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).

	Sweet	Potatoes.		Beets.		Aspa	ragus.	String	Beans.	T	omato P	ulp.	Tomato	Puree
Office Number.	S-pound cans, Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	\$-pound cans. Dozens.	Z-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans, Dozens,	2-pound cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	6-gallon cans. Dozens.	1-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens,
	*******					*******								
	*******	*******	********	********					********		********			
	1,833													
													13,553	
					500									
			14,000	2,600	2,250								H.8357741556	E465500000
				2,000						196	7,679	9 194		
						The second				The second second second		3,180		*****
			********					******	*******	********	*******	*******		*****
								*******	*******			********	*******	
************							*******		*******	********		********		*****
		*******				******			********	********	*******			
***********	*******	*******	*******	*******	*******	********		*******	*******	********		********		

	*******	*******	********	*******		******				*******		*********		
			3,000					400	1,000				*******	
	8,378	24.	********	*******		********								

													Destruction of the control of the co	10.000000000000000000000000000000000000
									*******	*******				
	A COME OF ROOTS									********	10,500		*******	*****
					A CANADA SANTA	400	88				124		*******	
						677	The second second				********	*******		*****
	*******							*******				*******	*******	*****
	0.074		*******			*******		******	*******					
	9,251						********	********	*******	*******	******	*******	*******	*****
	2,400	*******		********							********			
	*******	*******	********			*******				*******		********	********	*****

	*******			*******	*******	*******				******	********	*******		*****
	14,000													
Totals	35,862	24	17,000	2,600	2,750			400	1,000	196	18,179	3,180	13,553	

^{*} 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

language of the law, "master and servant." The only form umder 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 decisions 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 material, it was believed, would both enlist public interest in the matter and also provide a basis for an agitation in favor of a more just and 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 CO111mission 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 compensation 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 committee 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-1908-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 considerable value, still failed to yield the full measure of relief which the situation demanded, and in 1910 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 enactment of our present compensation and liability law in 1911. 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 classes major, 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 occupa-Injuries of less seriousness than those classified as "minor," several thousands of which occur annually 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 interests 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.

Major Accidents and Their Causes.

This table shows, for the combined industrial 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.

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

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Number Killed or Who Died of Injuries.	Number Seriously Injured.	Total Number Killed and Seriously Injured.
Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus. Ellevators, derricks, cranes and other lifting apparatus. Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, etc. Inflammable and acid materials, gases, etc. Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc. Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc Collapse and downfall of material. Collapse of scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc Collapse of caissons, embankments, etc. Falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc Falls into oil tanks, tubs of boiling water, dyes, chemicals, etc. Falls into oil tanks, tubs of boiling water, dyes, chemicals, etc. Falls into mines, trenches, etc Falls into mines, trenches, excavations, shafts, etc Falls through breaking of electric wire poles. Vehicles—falls from, run over or down by wagons, trucks, cars, etc. Loading and unloading freight and other material by hand. Hand tools, hammers, hand working machinery, etc Woodworking machinery, circular and band saws, etc Metal shaping machinery, steam hammers, hand forgings, etc Moiten metal—spilling of, falling into, etc., burns from other causes Eursting of emery wheels, flying pieces of metal, etc Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, third ralls, etc Water transportation—caught in engines, propelling machinery,	16 26 11 9 25 13 7 9 26 2 5 8 6 4 11 2 3 2 12 12	106 46 30 28 10 110 67 15 132 6 10 12 118 18 18 18 18 5	122 72 41 37 35 64 24 158 6 6 4 20 9 16 16 13 21 11 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21
etc. Struck by or falls from locomotives, cars, etc	1 12	33	1 12 33
Steam railroads— Operating trains Yardmen Trackmen Depot men Shopmen Carpenters and bridgebuilders. Other employes	30 11 30 1 10	834 132 836 108 431 91 709	864 143 366 108 432 91 719

As shown by the above table, the total number of accidents resulting in serious injuries was 3,701, 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 fatal, 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, 11 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.," 158 injured, 26 of whom were killed. "Collapse and downfall of material," 126 injured, 13 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.

	Num	ber of	Accide	nts Occu	arring i	n:
CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Workshops.	Building and Construction.	Tunnels, Mines and Excavations.	Electrical Occupa- tions of all Kinds.	Unclassified.	Total.
Engines, working machinery and power trans-	110	,			2	122
mission apparatus Elevators, derricks, cranes and other lifting ap-	119	1	1111	****	-	
paratus	84 32 26	13	12 3 2		13 6 3	72 41 37
Explosive material—explosions of powder, dyna-						
mite, etc	32 75	22	2	1 2	24	128
Collapse of scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc	7	53			4	64
Collapse of caissons, embankments, etc Falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc Falls into oil tanks, tubs of boiling water, dyes,	44	100	24	''i	12	158
chemicals, etc	6				****	
Falls from chimneys, smokestacks, tanks, etc Fall of material in mines, trenches, etc Falls into mines, trenches, excavations, shafts,			20	::::		2
etc			9		****	
Falls through hatchways, etc		::::	::::	16		1
wagons, trucks, cars, etc Loading and unloading freight and other ma-	G		7		29	4
terial by hand	0		1		6	1
etc. Woodworking machinery, circular and band saws Metal shaping machinery, steam hammers, hand	10 10	1 2		::::	::::	. 1
forgings	11.	****				1
Molten metal—spilling of, falling into, etc., burns from other causes	19	****	1		1	2
etc	20	****	****	****	****	2
Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, third rails, etc.	8	2	****	24	1	8
Water transportation—falls from boats, docl:s, bridges, etc. Water transportation—caught in engines, propell-		6		1	10	1
ing machinery, etc					1	
Struck by or falls from locomotives, cars, etc All other causes	11	4	3 2	6	3 10	1
Steam railroads— Operating trains						86
Yardmen						36
Depot men						10
Shopmen	****			****		4
Carpenters and bridgebuilders Other employes			****			7
	-	-	-	-		-
Totals	485	213	89	63	138	3,7

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—3,701—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 re-

ported by the five other occupational groups.

The greatest number of accidents-158-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 12 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," 1 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 causes, 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 Included, Except Steam Railroad Transportation.

		Resu	lts of A	ccldents	in:	- '
RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Work- shops.	Building and con- struction.	Tunnels, Mines and Excavations.	Electrical occupa- tions of all kinds.	Unclassified.	Total.
Fatal at the time of injury or shortly after One leg amputated One arm amputated One hand amputated One foot amputated One or more fingers amputated One or more toes amputated Skull fractured Skull fractured and one arm broken Skull fractured and ankle fractured Skull sollar bone and ankle fractured Skull fractured and internal injuries Skull fractured and internal injuries Spine fractured Both arms broken One arm broken One arm and one leg broken One arm and one or more ribs broken One arm broken and internal injuries Both legs broken Both legs broken Both legs broken and internal injuries	97 2 5 5 5 	812 1 2 2 7 1 1 3 1	24 1 1 1 2 2 1 5 5 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1	10	38 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 3	217 6 7 8 1 1 58 1 1 29 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 0 4 4 4 3 3 3

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3 .- (Continued).

		Res	ults of	Accident	s in:	
RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Work- shops.	Building and con- struction.	Tunnels, Mines and Excavations.	Electrical occupa- tions of all kinds.	Unclassified.	Total.
One leg and several ribs broken	1	1	Î			
One leg and shoulder blade fractured				i	1	
One leg broken and internal injuries	10	13	3	2	11	
One or more ribs broken One or more ribs broken and internal injuries.	2	2		*******	1	
One hip broken	6	4	1		3	1
Both shoulder blades fractured		1	;	*******	2	
One shoulder blade fractured		2	4		- "	
One shoulder blade fractured and internal injuries		1				
Collar bone broken		1		1	2	
Collar bone and both wrists broken		1		i		
Collar bone broken and internal injuries	1 2		2	1		
aw bone broken	"	1	î			
Nose and two ribs broken		1	*******			
One kneecap broken	2	1		i	2	
Both ankles broken	5	8		1	2	-
One ankle broken One ankle broken and internal injuries		1				
One or more fingers broken	4			*******	2	
Poth write healten	2	1				
One wrist broken One wrist broken and internal injuries	2	. 2				
Body crushed	4	1				
Both legs crushed			1		1	
Both feet crushed					1	
One leg crushed	13	1	2	.,	2 2	1
One foot crushed	22		ī		ĩ	
One arm crushed	6	1				
One or more fingers crushed	17		1		5	1
One or more toes crushed One shoulder dislocated	5 2	4	2	1	i	
one hip dislocated		2				
One elbow dislocated		1			*****	
Both wrists dislocated				*******	1	
One wrist dislocated	3	. 3	1		2	
One ankle dislocated	2	2	1	······i	3	
ne knee dislocated		1				
scalp torn from head	2					
Head injured	7	18	1 5	1 2	8	- 0
Head and body injured Back sprained	3	3			1	22
Head and body burned by fire	7					
Tead and body burned by acid	6			********		
Body burned by fire	4 3			*******	2	
Body burned by acid	4	******				
Body, hands and legs burned by fire Body, hands and legs burned by acid Both legs burned by acid	7					
Both legs burned by acid	2					
One leg burned by acid	3	*****			*****	
One arm burned by fire	8					
Pace and hands burned by fire	5	******	3			
One hand burned by fire	1					
Body scalded by hot water or steam	6				1	
Arms and legs scalded	4				2	

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3 .- (Continued).

		Resu	lts of a	accidents	in:	
RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Work- shops,	Building and construction.	Tunnels, Mines and Excavations.	Electrical occupa- tions of all kinds.	Unclassified.	Total.
Face, hands and body scalded Face and body scalded Face and hands scalded Body, hands and legs burned by live wire Both arms burned by live wire One hand burned by live wire Arms and legs burned by live wire Eyesight wholly or partly destroyed Partly asphyxiated Blood poisoning following injury Paralysis following injury Concussion of brain Spinal injuries Internal injuries Spinal and internal injuries Otherwise seriously injured	6 3 4 4 11 2 4 4 9 9 2 2 19	2 2 1 3 3 10 1 13	2 3 4 1	3 5 4 3 3	1 1 3	1 1 2 4
Total number of major injuries	485	213	89	53	138	97

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 11.1 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," 13 occurred in factories and workshops; of 30 cases of "one arm broken," 17 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 13 were suffered by building trades workmen; of 18 cases of "one foot crushed," 13 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 16 cases of "eyesight wholly or partially destroyed," 11 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 safeguards 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 14.1 per cent., in the occupations grouped under "unclassified."

The foregoing summary tables (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) show respectively the causes in which the accidents originated and the character of the bodily injuries which resulted 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.

	Num	ber of	Accide	nts Occ	urring	in:
CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Workshops.	Building and Construction.	Tunnels, Mines and Excavations.	Electrical Occupa- tions of all Kinds.	Unclassified.	Totals.
Engines, working machinery and power trans- mission apparatus	33	1			2	26
Elevators, derricks, cranes, hoists and other		0.000	****		-	27.00
lifting apparatus	8				:	13 7
mite, etc	3	****				3
etc	19 31	15		::::	9 18	88 59
etc	2	27	****		3	32
mines, trenches, sewers, etc Falls from ladders, scaffolds, buildings, etc Vehicles—falls from, run over or down by,	10	49	20	::::	···;	20 63
wagons, trolley cars, etc			1	2	83	86
terial by hand		3	···i		2	9
etc	8 2				::::	11 2
falls from telegraph poles				16	16	16 21
Bursting of emery wheels, flying pieces of metal, etc. Other causes	5 4			2	1 4	15
Totals—Five occupational groups	140	103	30	21	92	386

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, 140, 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 causes, 33 are charged to factories and workshops; out of a total of 33 cases of injury by "inflammable and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc.," 19 occurred in factories and workshops; out of 59 cases of injury by "collapse and downfall of material," 31 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.

INJURIES TO					
Hands Feet Legs Arms Head Body Back Shoulder Head and body Shock Eyes Hands and face. Other injuries	70 25 30 22 72 59 9 5 39 9				
Total	386				

TABLE No. 6.

Major and Minor Accidents, by Occupational Groups.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.	Numbe	umber and 1.		
	Death.	Major Injuries.	Minor Injuries.	Total N Killed Injured
Factory and workshop operatives	97 42 24 16 38	388 171 65 37 100	140 103 30 21 92	625 316 119 74 280
Totals—Five occupational groups Accidents reported by steam railroad lines	217 82	761	386	1,364 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, 1914, 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, 316, or 23.2 per cent.; tunnels, mines and excavations, 119, or 8.8 per cent.; electrical occupations, 74, or 5.3 per cent.; unclassified occupations, 230, or 16.9 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 manufacturing plants formerly operating that were either closed permanently or moved elsewhere during the year 1913. 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 110; 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 1 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, 1 each.

The capital invested in these 110 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	
Capital invested	\$12,008,702
Value of material used	\$6,477,411
Value of goods made	\$11,338,826
Amount paid in wages	\$2,611,898
Number of persons employed	5,989
CAUSES, AS REPORTED, FOR CLOSING UP.	(*)
Out of business	62
Bankrupt	7
Receiver	13

TABLE No. 7-(Continued).

Dissolved Failed In Ilquidation Moved to Pennsylvania Moved to New York Moved to Virginia Moved to Ohio Moved to Connecticut Moved to Michigan Moved to Canada Left State	8 4 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 110
WHERE LOCATED.	
Newark	32
Paterson	13
	5
Jersey City	5
Camden	3
	1
Dlizabeth	1
Passaic	1
	49
Other locations	49
	110
CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.	-
Silk	14
Leather	9
Hats	7
Metal goods	6
	4
Machinery	3
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	3
Embroiderles	3
Cigars	2
Electrical appliances	2
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	2
Jewelry	2
Lime and cement	2
	2
Motor vehicles and parts	2
Paper	2
Pottery	2
Saddles and harness	2
Steel and iron (structural)	2
Shoes	39
1141	110

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 51; 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 varying 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 \$1.00 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 wage 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.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY. 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	Location of Works.	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Date of Increase or Decrease		Amount of Increase or Decrease.
	Goods Made.	Goods Made. Works.			Date.	
Blasius Piano Co	Planos	Woodbury	+	Oct	30	Employment of a night force five nights per week until 9 o'clock.
A. Ridgeway & Son	Chang	Delanco	+	Nov	15	To full time; had been working part time.
Somerville Iron Works Empire Steel & Iron Co. (Mt. Hope	Iron pipes	Somerville		Dec	8	To five days per week; had been working six.
Mine)		Mt. Hope	-	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			+	Jan		To full time; had been working part time.
Pardee Works	Steel bars Hollow tile fire-		+	Jan		To full time; had been working part time.
Federal Terra Cotta Co	proofing Architectural ter-	Perth Amboy	+	Feb	2	To full time; had been closed five weeks.
	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		1		1	
	printing	Rahway	1 +	Mar		Employment of a night shift five nights per week.
Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro Structural Iron Workers	Structural iron			Mar	1	Employment of a night shift five nights per week.
	erection	Trenton	+	Apr		Increase in wages from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day.
Thermoid Rubber Co	Automobile tires.			Apr		Employment of a night force five nights per week.
Empire Rubber & Tire Co	Automobile tires.			Apr		Employment of a night force five nights per week.
Sayre & Fisher Co		Sayreville	-	Apr		Reduction in working force.
R. T. Wood & Co				Apr		Employment of a night force five nights per week.
Clark Thread Co		East Newark		May		To five days per week; had been working six.
Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co	Automobile tires.	Trenton	+	May	24	Working force divided into three shifts of eight
Wood Drill Works	Rock drills	Paterson		June	1	Working time reduced to five days per week without decrease in wages.

Paul Guenther, Inc	Silk hosiery	Dover	-	June	8	To five days per week; had been working six.
United Cigar Mfrs. Co	Cigars	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		Rockaway		July	1	To five days per week; had been working six.
Rockaway Rolling Mill		Rockaway	-	July	1	To three days per week; had been working six.
Liondale Bleach, Dye and Print		mer Piter				
Works	Textile bleaching	Rockaway	-	July	1	To four days per week; had been working six.
Standard Oil Co	Petroleum prod-					
	ucts	Bayonne	_	Aug	5	To part time; had been working full time.
Hall Printing Press Co	Printing presses.	Plainfield	-	Aug	7	To part time; had been working full time.
Lackawanna Leather Co	Leather	Hackettstown	_	Aug	8	To part time; had been working full time.
American Saw Mill Machinery Co	Woodworking ma-				100	
imilian ber min machinery co		Hackettstown	-	Aug	8	To part time; had been working full time.
The Aeolian Co	Pianolas and	Hackettstown	- 57	Aug		10 part time, had been working run time.
The Acousti Commission	organs	Garwood		Aug	8	To three days per week; had been working six.
Morrow Oll Co		Garwood		Aug		to titree days per week, had been working six.
Texas Oil Co	Petroleum prod-				40	
A STATE OF THE STA	ucts	Bayonne	-	Aug	10	To part time; had been working full time.
Tide Water Oil Co	Petroleum prod-					
Salar of Mark of Salar (1994)	ucts	Bayonne	-	Aug. ,	10	To part time; had been working full time.
Columbia Oil Co	Petroleum prod-					
	ucts	Bayonne	777	Aug	10	To part time; had been working full time.
Gulf Refining Co	Petroleum prod-					
	uets	Bayonne		Aug	10	To part time; had been working full time.
Beattle Mfg. Co		Little Falls	_	Aug	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		-	Aug	17	To five days per week; had been working six.
Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co	High explosives.	Landing	+	Aug	17	Employmnt of a night force five nights per week.
Musconetcong Iron Works	Sewing machine	Landing	T	A.ug	**	Employment of a mant force five mants per week.
Muscollettong from Works		Manage 1			18	m. s
a	stands	Stanhope	-	Aug		To four days per week; had been working six.
Singer Mfg. Co	Sewing machines.	Elizabeth	-	Aug	1.8	To part time; had been working full time.
Jenkins Rubber Co	Mechanical rub-					
	ber goods	Elizabeth	-	Aug	18	To five days per week; had been working six.
Saurer Motor Co	Motor trucks	Plainfield	-	Aug	19	To five days per week; had been working six.
Robins Conveying Belt Co	Conveying ma-					
	chinery	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 Linseed Products Co		Edgewater	<u> </u>	Sept	16	To part time with reduced working force.
Thomas Iron Co. (Richard Mine)					20	Reopened; had been closed.
			+	Sept	21	To full time; had been closed.
Janeway & Carpender			+	Seut		
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 Enlarged— Twelve 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 14 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.	Establis Numb			provements. pended for:	Total.
•	New.	Old.	New Factory Buildings.	Enlargement of old Plants.	
Newark	*13	122	\$185,000	\$511,900	\$696,900
Paterson	5	6	207,000	278,000	485,000
Perth Amboy	44	6	39,000	57,600	96,600
Frenton	13	6	61,000	32,000	93,000
	10	4	14,000	183,000	197,000
Jarfield	1	4		135,000	250,000
New Brunswick	†3	2 2	115,000	135,000	36,300
	1.0	2	23,000		202,000
Harrison	****	3	*********	202,000	
Elizabeth	1	2	5,600	93, 200	98,800
Hoboken		2	***********	145,000	145,000
Plainfield	1	2	3,000	73,200	76, 200
Camden	****	8	4 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	196,940	196,940
Arlington	****	2		79,000	79,000
Dover	†1	‡2		75,000	75,000
Rayonne	71	1	*********	20,000	20,000
Rahway	1	_1	7,000	2,200	9,20
South River	†2	****	3,000	**********	3,000
Somerville		1	***********	80,000	80,000
Bloomsbury	1		55,000	**********	55,00
Chrome	1		25,000	**********	25,00
Cliffside	1		25,000	***********	25,00
Keyport	1		20,000	**********	20,00
Oxford	1		15,000	***********	15,00
Burlington	1		8,500		8,50
Franklin Furnace	1	****	6,000	***********	6,000
West New York	1		5,000		5,000
Hawthorne	1		3,000	***********	3,00
Butler	1		1,250	************	1,25
Dunellen	1		500		50
Brookville		1		340	34
Springfield	11				**********
Rockaway	†1				
East Nutley	†1				
Freehold	†î		**********		
Totals	52	68	\$826,850	\$2,177,680	\$3,004,53

^{*} Cost of 4 new plants 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, \$185,000 of which was for new plants and \$511,900 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, \$145,000.

The table which follows gives in detail all the particulars re-

lating to the new construction and enlargements.

[†] Cost of I new plant not reported.

Cost of 1 additional not reported.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY. TABLE No. 9.

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.

Character of Improve- ment.	When Made.	Cost.	Name of Firm-	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New Old	Month Date			*	
Old	Oct. 4 Oct. 6 Oct. 7 Oct. 11 Oct. 15 Oct. 16 Oct. 18 Oct. 19 Oct. 10 Oct. 11 O	\$5,600 45,000 6,000 12,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 20,000 27,700 1,200 30,000 27,700 1,250 5,000 10,000 3,000 20,000 27,700 10,000 3,000 10,000 1	Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Williams Baking Co. Frost & Van Riper, Inc. Martin Herrmann Stengel & Rothchild Wagner Pastry Co. Christian Feigenspan Co. Diehl Mfg. Co. E. & Z. Van Raalte Jenkins Ruhber Co. Gottlieb & Co. Empire Rubber & Tire Co. Rushmore Dynamo Works. General Bakelite Co. Richard W. Jefferis Co. Eberhard Faber Rubber Co Butler Fountain Pen Co. Mead-Suydam Co. J. L. Sommer Mfg. Co. Neurenberg Embroidery Co. The Film Co. Ulster Iron Works. A. Fink & Sons. United Cigar Mfrs. Co. Phoenix Belting & Oil Co. The Atha Tool Co. American Radiator Co. Raritan Copper Co. The Arlington Co. F. C. Reinhardt Eureka Filnt & Spar Co. Dehls & Stein, Inc. Perth Amboy Mfg. Co.	Vaseline Bread Silk throwing Ladies' apparel Leather Ple baking Lager beer Electrical apparatus Veiling—silk Mechanical rubber goods Hats Rubber hose and auto tires Dynamos Pakelite Steel lockers and shelving Stationers' rubber goods Fountain pens Concrete burial cases. Wire and steel novelties Embroideries Moving picture films Bar iron Food products Cigars Belting and lubricating oils Tools—artisans' Radiators Copper refining Pyroxolin Eraid Filnt and spar Disinfectants Ladies' waists	Perth Amboy. Newark. Franklin Furnace. South River. Newark. Newark. Newark. Elizabeth. Paterson. Elizabeth. Newark. Trenton. Plainfield. Perth Amboy. Camden. Newark. South River. East Nutley. Dover. Newark. Chrome. Newark. Newark. Newark. Newark. Perth Amboy. Arlington. Paterson. Trenton. Newark. Perth Amboy.

New		Jan	7	*	Arcola Silk Co	Silk goods	Paterson.
New		Jan	10	\$500	Stanley Van Krom Mfg. Co	Ore testing	Dunellen,
	Old	Jan	10	18,000	The Celluloid Co	Celluloid goods	Newark.
	Old	Jan	10	32,000	G. Krueger Brewing Co	Lager beer	Newark.
New		Jan	10	*	Titan Storage Battery Co	Storage batteries	Newark.
New		Jan	10	15,000	Oxford Silk Throwing Co	Silk throwing	Oxford.
New		Jan	10	4,000	Macri Silk Dyeing Co	Silk dyeing	Paterson.
New		Jan	14	*	J. P. White	Shirts and gowns	Freehold.
New		Jan	15	*	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 oils	Bayonne.
New		Jan	24	10,000	Herman Lutter	Wagons	Newark.
	Old	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 Mfg. Co	Badges	Newark.
New		Feb	10	*	Munro & Muzzy Pen Co	Steel pens	Newark.
New		Feb	10	*	Pioneer Porcelain Wash Tray Co	Wash tub covers	Perth Amboy.
New		Feb	10	*	W. H. Matalene	Watch cases	Newark.
New		Feb	10	40,000	Magnetic Pigment Co	Mineral paint colors	Trenton.
		Feb	15	72,000	Spicer Mfg. Co	Universal joints	Plainfield.
New	Old	Feb	16	*	Salem Charcoal Furnace Co	Pig iron	Dover.
20000000			16	10,000	Newark Chamois Co	Chamois leather	Newark.
*********	O1d	Feb	26	135,000	Garfield Worsted Co	Worsted goods	Garfield.
	Old		26	*	Hammerschlag Mfg. Co	Paper	Garfield.
**********	Old	Feb	28	115,000	American Cigar Co	Cigars	Garfield.
New		Feb	28		Keystone Leather Co	Leather	Camden.
::	Old	Feb	7	156,940	Orange Mfg. Co.	Metal buttons and badges	Newark.
New	*********	Mar	8	5,000	Silver Metal Co	Sheet metal	Springfield.
New	********	Mar	9	*	W. M. Shinnick	Ceramic floor tile	New Brunswick.
New		Mar		3,000	Redfern Lace Works		
	Old	. Mar	19	80,000		Laces-silk and cotton	Somerville.
*********	Old	Mar	21	340	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	*********	April	2	8,500	New Life Food Co	Stock medicine	Burlington.
********	Old	April	4	3,000	John A. Roeblings' Sons Co	Wire rope	Trenton.
	Old	April	4	5,000	Trenton Porcelain Co	Electrical porcelain	Trenton.
New		April	4	20,000	Haussling Soda Apparatus Mfg. Co	Soda fountains	Newark.
New	********	April	4	55,000	John H. Meyer Silk Co	Broad silks	Bloomsbury.
	Old	April	10	9,500	The Webb Wire Works	Music wire	New Brunswick.
	Old	April		125,000	Ferguson Bros. Mfg. Co	Furniture	Hoboken.
New		April		5,000	Williams Silk Mfg. Co	Silk goods	West New York.
77701	Old	April		9,000	Balbach Smelting & Refining Co	Refining gold, silver, etc	Newark.
New	Old	April	20	20,000	Wm. Black & Co	Cigar boxes	New Brunswick.
New	10111000000000	April		150,000	Galde Silk Dyeing Co	Silk dyeing	Paterson.
7.0710	Old	May	2	75,000	Oxweld Acetylene Co	Oxy-acetylene apparatus	Newark.
NT	1	May	2	21,000	Semple Rubber Co	Rubber goods	Trenton.
New			5	*	Thomas Motive Power Co	Air compressors	Rockaway.
New		May	7	15,000	Lyons Piece Dye Works	Silk dyeing and finishing	Paterson.
	Old	May	9	8,000	The Ostergaard Tile Works	Floor tiles	
	Old	May	9	0,000	THE OPENBURY THE HOMESTITISTICS		Loren zamooy.

Character of Improve- ment.		aprove- When Made.		Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works
New	Old	Month	Date				
New		May		\$3,000	San Souci Embroidery Works	Curtains and draperies	Hawthorne.
	Old	May		125,000	Hyatt Roller Bearing Co	Roller bearings	Harrison.
	Old	May		65,000	Otis Elevator Co	Elevators and escalators	Harrison.
*******	Old	May		20,000	American Lead Pencil Co	Graphite products	Hoboken,
	Old	May		10,000	Luzerne Rubber Co	Hard rubber goods	Trenton.
*******	Old	May		5,000	Wiedmann Silk Dyeing Co	Silk dyeing and finishing	Paterson.
	Old	May		65,000	S. J. Aronsohn, Inc	Broad silks	Paterson.
New	**********	May		20,000	A. C. Squires Rubber Co	Rubber goods	Keyport.
	Old	June		7,300	O'Neil & O'Neil	Metal goods	Newark.
	Old	June		25,000	Brohman Co	Children's dresses	Newark.
	Old	June	. 29	2,200	The Mac Lac Co	Bleaching shellac	Rahway.
*******	Old	June		45,000	Manhattan Shirt Co	Men's shirts	Paterson.
	Old	June		**********	Richardson & Boynton Co	Ranges and stoves	Dover.
*******	Old	July		3,800	Ringwalt Linoleum Works	Linoleum	New Brunswick.
	Old	July		14,000	Essex Pearl Button Co	Pearl goods	Arlington.
	Old	July		8,500	Manhattan Mfg. Co	Cloth backing	Jersey City.
	Old	July		8,000	Smooth-On Mfg. Co	Iron and cement paints	Jersey City.
New	*********	July		15,000	National Dental Co	Dental supplies	Newark.
	Old	July		2,000	Chesebrough Mfg. Co	Vaseline	Perth Amboy.
	Old	July		12,000	Driver-Harris Wire Co	Electric wire	Harrison.
	Old	July		10,000	Samuel Jones & Co	Paper	Newark.
	Old	July	26	15,000	The Celluloid Co	Celluloid goods	Newark.
	Old	Aug	1	18,000	Kaltenbach & Stephens	Silk ribbon-finishing	Newark.
	Old	Aug	. 1	60,000	J. S. Mundy	Gas and electric engines	Newark.
Vew		Aug	3	7,000	The Vanal Co	Disinfectants	Rahway.
Vew		Aug	7	3,000	Leissesson & Rosenberg	House dresses	Plainfield.
	Old	Aug	15	11,000	Cyrus Currier & Sons	Machinery	Newark.
řew		Aug	17	10,000	Nelson & Landsberg, Inc	Ladies' underwear	Perth Amboy.
Vew		Aug		5,600	J. P. Hebendahl Co	Electrical supplies	Elizabeth.
Vew		Aug	21	14,000	Pencil Exchange Co	Lead pencils	Jersey City.
	Old	Aug		6,500	Princeton Worsted Mills, Inc	Worsted goods	Trenton.
lew	*********	Aug	100	15,000	Fisk Automatic Ships' Log Co	Automatic ship log	Paterson.
lew		Sept		*	Apple Electric Co	Electric lighting and starting apparatus	Newark.
	Old	Sept	15	20,000	Acme Staple Co	Wire staples	Camden.
Vew		Sept		50,000	Beaver Leather Mfg. Co	Leather	Newark.
vew		Sept		25,000	Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co	Cigars	Perth Amboy.
				\$3,004,530			

^{*} 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, 1914; 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 \$1,517,223.

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 \$45,113; 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.

*	When					Amou	nt of Los	ss, on	
NAME OF FIRM.	Month	Date,	Kind of Goods Made,	Location of Works.	Bullding.	Machinery and tools.	Material,	Finished Product.	Total.
Murphy Varnish Co	Dec	1 26 12 16 19 19 27 28 31 14 25 26 26 26 11 13 13 18 20 26 4 4	Varnishes and enamels Commercial fertilizers Wire and wire rope Waterproof clothing Mechanical rubber goods Electric lamps and fixtures. Cereals Baskets Shirts Pianos Silk ribbon Jewelry Porcelain specialties Reclaimed rubber Refined oil Undergarments Motor trucks Confectionery Rubber specialties Canned vegetables Silk goods Leather Giue and fertilizer Embroidered flannels Shoes	Carteret Trenton Rahway Trenton Kenilworth Washington Burlington Bayonne North Bergen Paterson Newark Trenton Edgewater Newark Plainfield Jersey City Trenton Shrewsbury Paterson Newark Kearny Peetzburg	\$100 18, 335 3,000 8,500 5,000 5,000 3,885 7,000 10,000 25,000 525 200 2,500 3,150	\$65 13,265 4,000 75 16,000 3,000 900 237 8,000 6,739 8,000 8,261 225 400 4,500 34,800	\$17,343 100 400 1,000 2,000 5,000 10,500 1,230 10,000 2,500 43,450	7,500 7,000 5,000 200 2,140 9,847 1,000 29,199 2,500 10,000 2,640 3,500 8,475	\$1655 48, 943 7, 000 11, 175 900 90, 000 10, 000 10, 000 20, 000 22, 600 63, 690 2, 500 50, 000 11, 000 12, 000 12, 000 13, 000 14, 000 15, 000 15, 000 15, 000 15, 000 18, 00
Co		11 14	High explosives		1,506	1,500	:::::::::	40	3,040 95,000

Morris China Co		16	Decorating china		2,000	625	495	1,870	4,990
Barbour Fax Spinning Co		18	Flax spinning			295		*********	295
W. T. Westcott		29	Confectionery		2,415	3,057	7,000	10,502	22,974
Ingling Mfg. Co		2	Window screens		2,470	2,400	400	553	5,823
Brewster Cocoa Mfg. Co		4	Cocoa and chocolate		100	45	163	********	308
Vulcan Detinning Co		12	Sash weights		200	200	700	*********	1,100
Eastern Bedstead Co		16	Bedsteads	Hoboken	500		200	200	900
Feigenspan Brewing Co	May	5	Lager beer	Newark	130	280		********	410
Glaser Fertilizer Works		7	Fertilizer		8,000	8,000	2,000	1,500	14,500
Camden Electro-Plating Co		7	Electro-plating			***********			8,000
Beechwood Cooperage Co		16	Cooperage	Beechwood Heights	3,000	400	3,000	1,200	7,600
Carlstadt Button Co		27	Buttons	Carlstadt	10,000	20,000	3,000	4,000	37,000
Pettit & Co	June	6	Brick	South River	500				500
Essex Pearl Button Co	June	18	Pearl buttons	Arlington					1,500
Hyman Himmelstein	June	18	Shirtwaists			8,000	18,113	3,000	29,113
Frank Skriwanek	June	18	Buttons	Arlington		7,000	1,500	5,500	14,000
Domestic Stone Co	June	18	Jewelers' glass stones	Arlington		1			500
		28	Stoves and ranges	Dover	98,900	113,000	37,000	50,000	298,900
John F. Boyle Co	June	29	Box boards		5,000	300	10,000	11,000	26,300
		5	Glass bottles				1		30,000
		8	Muslin undergarments		6,000	5,700	5,500	2,500	19,700
	July	11	Doors, sash and blinds		3,500	5,500	1,000	1,000	11,000
Proctor Bros. & Co	July	21		Jersey City	10,000	2,500	7,000	8,000	27,500
International Macaroni Co		25	Macaroni		1,500	600	1,000	1,500	4,600
Linde Air Products Co		15	Oxygen		16,000	20,000	200	200	36,400
Westinghouse Lamp Co		27	Electrical lamps		10,000				2,000
White Embroidery Mfg. Co		29	Embroideries			3,000	500	1,800	5,300
Lister Agricultural Chemical Co	Sept	2	Fertilizer		25,000	15,000	4,238	19,970	64,298
		R	Sugar and syrup		1.844	1,384	160	133	3,521
Arlington Pearl Co		7	Pearl goods		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	400	1.000		2,962
Dorfman Bros		7	Pearl buttons	Mewalk				1,562	
Schultz Mfg. Co		7	Brass novelties	Newark	********	3,000	3,000	4,959	10,959
East Jersey Pipe Co	Sept		Ctool mine	Newark	50 440	2,100	900	1,000	4,000
The Trenton Potteries Co		10	Steel pipe	Paterson	53,440	85,170	100		138,610
		19	Sanitary earthenware	Trenton	501		451	********	952
Kirschbaum Bros	Sept		Cutlery	Newark		2,000	500	5,000	7,500
Pressed Asbestos Products Co		21	Asbestos	Newark	1,000	2,000	6,000	10,000	19,000
Ulster Iron Works	Sept	22	Bar iron		219				219
J. B. Gruman Co	Sept	22	Mustard	Newark	305	400	422		1,127
New York & New Jersey Fertiliz-	220 13	7.200	22 NA22		TO DAY	5.000	1000		25,555
ing 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 Amboy—terra 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 emergency 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 such 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
Terra cotta workers. Hotel and restaurant walters. Hotel and restaurant waltresses. Shoemakers Bakery and confectionery workers. Machinists' blacksuittis Slik winders and quillers.	Trenton Perth Amboy Perth Amboy Trenton	Feb. 9 Oct. 9 Oct. 20 Mar. 30 June 18 July 3 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 \$951,353, 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 other 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 \$1,000.

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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 27th 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 1st. The mill management agreed to make the change in its working time on December 1st, 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 10th. 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 repaying the streets to Hoboken struck to secure a reduction of working hours from 10 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 \$100.

November 11.—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 1st.

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 ½ 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 \$100.00.

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 1st 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 SILK MFGRS.' ASSOCIATION,
THE SILK RIBBON MFGRS.' ASSOCIATION,
THE ASSOCIATION OF SILK MFGRS. 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 1st, 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 1.—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 building 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 some 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 10th 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.

January 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 \$1.50 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 \$1.75 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 Woodbridge, quit work in a body because of alleged reductions in wages during the preceding three months, which, it was asserted, ranged from 10 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 17½ to 16 cents per hour, and it was further stated that this would be restored on March 1st.

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 16th, 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 1st, on account of the very severe depression in business conditions throughout the country, particularly in the terra cotta trade, a general reduction of approximately 10 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 1, 1914.
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 policinen 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 3d, 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 for 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 \$1.00, 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 Eric 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 10 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 Montelair 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 Mersereau 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 2½ 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, and 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 paper-hangers 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 1st 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 11.—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 11.—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 \$1.50 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 16½ 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 1.—About 120 members of Sheet Metal Workers Local, No. 111, of Trenton, went on strike to enforce a demand made in their behalf for an increase of 10 cents an hour in wages. They had been receiving 50 cents and wanted 60 cents per hour. The strike lasted about 10 working days and ended with the return of all whose places had not been taken by non-union 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 disagreement 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 11 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 28th 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, \$1,000.

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 1st 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 1st, 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 produced 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 continued 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.

TABLE No. 12. Strikes and Lockouts from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.

*	Strlkes.	егвопа	Number dle.	oer of	wi wi	age Loss in ges per Em-		esult o	ť
CAUSES OF STRIKES.	Number of St	Number of Pe Involved.	Aggregate Nu of Days Idle	Average Number Days Idle per Employee.	Loss in Wages.	Average Loss Wages per E	Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
For increase in wages and reduction in working hours. For increase in wages and recognition of union. For increase in wages and recognition of union. For increase in wages and to force 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, 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 an objectionable employee. To force the discharge of an objectionable employee. To force the discharge of an objectionable foreman and against the rearrangement of piece price list. To secure the institution of a three shift system Against reduction in working force. To force employer to renew agreement. Protest against shop regulations. Against 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.	13 2 3 1 4 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,732 150 230 195 246 300 470 70 248 100 25 22 196 46 47 70 70 212 220 220 25 220 200 58	44, 411 620 8, 685 960 15, 320 144 400 4, 920 200 200 202 48 20 75 22 480 490 490 1, 432 490 1, 200 1, 200 1, 200 1, 200 1, 200 1, 200 24 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 16	25.6 4.1 87.7 12.0 76.5 3.1 10.5 17.3 1.0.5 1.0.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 2.4 9.7 1.0 6.0 2.4 9.7 1.0 6.0 2.0	\$106,011 1,200 31,250 4,000 18,550 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,800 890 700 80 150 50 950 950 3,556 1,000 3,200 3,200 3,200 3,600 10,000 10,000	\$61.21 8.00 135.87 50.00 95.13 4.35 5.00 28.08 37.04 36.00 12.71 12.74 8.00 2.27 11.88 8.00 5.42 24.03 1.25 14.29 15.09 77.50 17.39 74.07	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

TABLE No. 13.

Strikes and Lockouts by Occupations, for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1914.

	Strikes.	persons	number dle.	ber of sr em-	, 88	n wages		esult Strike	
OCCUPATIONS.	Number of St	Number of p involved.	Aggregate num of days idle.	Average number days idle per c	Loss in wages.	Average loss in wages per employee.	Successful.	Partly suc-	Failure.
Operatives in manufacturing plants Laborers, street, railroad, etc Bullding and construction workmen Freight handlers Teamsters Electrical workers	38 3 8 1 8 2	3,261 185 682 500 214 220	70,835 175 3,909 13,000 1,022 220	21.7 .9 5.7 26.0 4.8 1.0	\$169,976 275 13,373 20,000 1,979 1,090	\$52.12 1.49 19.61 40.00 9.25 4.95	6 4 2 1	6 1 3 1 2	21 2 1
Totals	55	5,062	89,161	17.6	\$206, 693	\$40.83	13	14	25

TABLE No. 14.

Strikes and Lockouts by Localities, for the Twelve Months Ending
September 30, 1914.

LOCATION.	Number of Strikes.	Number of persons involved.	Aggregate number of days idle.	Loss in wages.
Bergen County:				
Englewood	1	15	390	\$1,000
Newark	5	208	722	2,396
Orange	ĭ	31	124	300
Short Hills	î	60	180	810
Hudson County:				
Arlington	1	10	270	500
Payonne	4	292	694	1,629
East Newark	1	7	56	112
Hoboken	5	205	1,035	2,170
Jersey City	8	855	6,528	18,495
North Bergen	1	39	546	1,000
West Hoboken	1	30	270	500
Mercer County:				
Trenton	7	770	32,194	86,486
Middlesex County:		100	2.14	
New Brunswick	1	40	240	250
Perth Amboy	5	970	20,455	49,990
South River	1	90	45	60
Freehold	1	40	40	50
Morris County:	4	40	40	90
Dover	i	200	100	100
Wharton	î	212	1,060	3,200
Passale County:	4	212	1,000	0,200
Paterson	6	768	23,748	36,303
Union County:		100	20,110	50,000
Garwood	1	12	24	90
Plainfield	1	58	200	1,000
Warren County:				
Phillipsburg	1	150	150	221
	55	5,062	89,161	\$206,695

	Strikes.	Persons	Wages,
COUNTY.	Number of	Number of Involved.	Loss in Wa
Bergen Essex Hudson Mercer Middlesex Mommouth Morris Passalc Union Warren	1 7 21 7 7 1 2 6 2 1	15 299 1,438 770 1,100 40 412 768 70 150	\$1,000 3,506 24,460 86,486 50,300 50 3,300 36,330 1,090 225
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	3

Strike of Machinists.

On May 1, 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 1, 1914, and to End April 30, 1915.

STATE OFFICE OF DISTRICT NO. 47, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, NEWARK, N. J.

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 con-

sidered 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 beginning 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 (1) 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:

	-Day.
First year	
Second year	\$ 00.1
Third year	 1.75
Fourth year,	 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 1-9th) 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 are, as 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 ordinary kind, to 40 cents for the most skillful, the average being about 35 cents for those regarded as machinists by their employers.

Years ago, before the introduction of the elaborate and wonderfully precise machine tools now in use in all well compped machine shops, an all around knowledge of the trade and the ability to use its various tools and appliances 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 conscientiously served his apprenticeship through to an end under these conditions was prepared to handle successfully any machinery problem not decidedly outside the range of work on which he had been trained. With the introduction of labor saving machinery about the time the Civil War was drawing to a close, the system of specialization under which the machinist trade has become one of several branches was begun. Instead of the "all around" mechanic of fifty years ago, there are now lathe hands, planer hands, vise hands, universal milling machine hands, floor hands, tool makers, tool grinders, etc., all so trained in their respective lines as to produce better work at a much lower cost 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 screw 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 been 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 body.

As matters stand in the trade at present, not all the workmen who claim to be machinists are so regarded by their employers. In the larger establishments producing standard machinery, the proportion of merely trained or experienced help is usually larger than that of the class 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 trained, the individual merits of the workmen employed, both as regards capacity and industry are, as a rule, recognized in fixing wages.

Such were the conditions in the machine shops of Trenton when the scale of the machinists' union was submitted to their employers. Under it practically every shop employee excepting drill press and screw 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 workmen—tool 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 1st to June 1st) 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 about 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 Association" 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 subscribe. 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 union 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 announced, on June 1st. There were at that time about four hundred and eighty-five (485) union 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 (140) 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 obey the strike order were the machinist employes of the John A. Roebling Sons Co.; De Laval Steam Turbine Co.; Mercer Automobile 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-be 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 discourage 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 authority, sharing with others who carry no part of the responsibility, must inevitably produce abuses ruinous in their consequences alike to both 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 1st.

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 notice stating that the strikers places would be 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 relations with their employers, who would thereupon fill their places as fast as possible with new men. This call having produced no effect, several of the larger plants engaged new men who were easily procured because of the depression in the metal trades industries which then prevailed throughout the country. In one instance the new men were housed and cared for within the plant, and in others quarters were provided for them in vacant buildings near the works. City policemen were detailed for the protection of these establishments and in some of them special guards were employed after several hostile demonstrations by strike sympathizers had been made against the new workmen while passing between the shops and their quarters. One of the firms involved in the strike had taken on from twenty-five to thirty new men, and several smaller concerns employed from two to ten each. Clashes between the strikers, or those who wished to show sympathy for their cause, 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 busy 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 attitude of the police was that of men intent on enforcing the law without displaying partiality for either 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 discussion of the issues involved in the strike, with a view to bringing about a satisfactory adjustment of the same. This committee with the Federal 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 Employers' 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 coerced into abandoning their places, they would under no circumstances 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 Federation of Labor, and also by several officers of the numicipal government. All the speakers expressed sympathy with the machinists' cause 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 being able to manage the situation without such assistance. The few and comparatively slight disturbances that had occurred 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 country, east of the Rocky Mountains, New York City alone excepted.

Second—All Trenton plants, excepting two, are running 54 hours per week, and these two are running 55 hours.

Third—The strike is not primarily for wages or working hours, but to bring about a condition of things under which only union labor shall be employed in the shops, and to so classify the various 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 experienced 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 qualifications 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 knowledge 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 \$10, and in one or two instances strike

sympathizers were held by the courts under charges of atrocious assault.

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-Employers, being responsible for the work turned out by their employer, must have full discretion 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.

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

Third. There is no desire to interfere with workmen's right to membership in any form of organization, but in the shop every man will be required to work in harmony with his fellow employes.

Fourth—The number of persons to be employed, including apprentices, helpers, handy men, etc., must be determined solely by the employer.

Fifth—Employers and their employes alone have a right to settle the question of wages to their mutual 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 industry 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 indispensable to the successful operation of business, are not subjects for arbitration.

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 pass 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 made in the letter of the Business Agent of the Machinists, the Employers' Association, 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 7th 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 Employing 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 should be regarded by their old employes as sufficiently guaranteeing just treatment and fair wages. The association takes the ground 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 may require."

The International President of the Machinists' Union also endeayored 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 25th, 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 1st.

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 clouded the prospect and disorganized the general industrial conditions both at home 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 as "fair" and were not called out. In the shops affected by the strike only 52 skilled machinists and 21 "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 loss 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, \$10,000.

