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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**BUREAU OF
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS**

OF

NEW JERSEY

For the Year Ending October 31st

1917

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1918



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Letter of Transmittal.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

TRENTON, OCTOBER 31, 1917.

To His Excellency Walter E. Edge, 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 fortieth annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of New Jersey.

LEWIS T. BRYANT.

Commissioner.

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.



PART ONE.

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

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1916.

An act of the legislature of 1899 made it the duty of the Bureau the Industrial Statistics to collect, compile and publish annually, the Statistics of Manufactures in such form as will show the various lines of manufacture carried on in our State and the changes that take place in the way of increases or decreases from year to year. The seventeen years during which this work has been performed, has witnessed an expansion of industry in New Jersey far exceeding its proportionate growth of population for the same time. In 1900, the year previous to the legislative mandate regarding these statistics, the population of the State as reported by the United States Census was 1,883,699. The State Census of 1915 placed it at 2,844,342, and an estimate of 3,000,000 at the present time would not be far from our present population. Assuming the approximate correctness of this estimate, the population is shown to have increased 1,116,301 or about 59 per cent. How much greater the growth of manufacturing industry has been during the same time is shown by the following comparison of the principal totals for 1900 with those of 1916, the year covered by this report.

Capital invested in manufacturing industry:

1900— \$502,824,082	{	Increase—\$825,703,541. Per cent.—164.
1916—\$1,338,527,623		

Average number of wage earners employed:

1900—	241,582	} Increase—196,075. Per cent—81.
1916—	437,757	

Selling value of all goods made:

1900—	\$611,749,000	} Increase—\$1,504,596,115. Per cent.—246.
1916—	2,116,345,115	

The capital invested in manufacturing industry in New Jersey in 1916 is nearly three times that of the entire United States in 1850, and the selling value of all factory and workshop products of the United States for the same year (1850) was, as shown by this report, less than one-half that of the manufacturing plants of New Jersey in 1916. The progress of New Jersey since 1850, both in the volume and variety of manufacturing industry is equalled by few and surpassed by none of the other States of the Union.

Throughout the entire period of its now nearly forty years' existence, the work of this Bureau has been consistently and unswervingly devoted to "fostering and encouraging the growth of industry in New Jersey", as directed by the legislative act which created the office in 1878. To claim that the work of the Bureau has contributed in no small degree to the great industrial prosperity which the State now enjoys, seems, to say the least, not unreasonable. Keeping pace, as they necessarily must, with the great expansion of industry from year to year, these statistics of manufactures have long been one of the most important features of the Bureau's work, and the one requiring more space in the annual report than is given to any other topic.

The statistics here presented, are based on individual reports from all factories and workshops in New Jersey in which records of the kind required for furnishing the data necessary for filling them out are kept, and the correctness of each statement is certified by each employer or his duly authorized representative. The material thus obtained is compiled with the utmost care in a series of tables which satisfies fully all the requirements of scientific statistical work. The report in its complete form, illustrates the operation and experiences of our factories and workshops for the year 1916. In the review or analysis of the general tables which follows, will be found a series of comparison tables showing the present status of twenty-five of the leading industries of the State as compared with their totals in 1915. The increases or decreases

shown for these industries in 1916 are given in absolute amounts and also by percentages.

As explained in previous reports, "the law of 1899 which provided for the annual Statistics of Manufactures" did not contemplate a compilation as comprehensive as that made by the Federal Census, which includes absolutely every form of manufacturing industry showing a product value of not less than \$500 for the year, a sum much below the average annual per capita earnings of workmen in the real factory and workshop industries of the State. There are many thousands of these small concerns operated for the most part by proprietors alone, or at the most with only one assistant, usually a member of his or her own family. Included in this class of establishments are small bakeshops, dressmakers, milliners, custom shoe makers, and many other lines of small neighborhood industries that abound in all our cities and towns. These show little or no variation in number from year to year, but their prosperity depends on that of the real factory industries of the State in which approximately twenty-one per cent. of our population are interested either as wage earners, partners or stockholders.

Every feature of interest pertaining to both the business and the sociological aspect of industry is shown in the tables—general and analytical included in the Statistics of Manufactures. The establishments considered are tabulated under ninety-four general industry headings, each including not less than three individual plants, and one large group under the heading unclassified, composed of concerns not properly classifiable with any of the specific industry groups. A rule of the Bureau which is never departed from, provides that no group under a distinctive heading shall include less than three establishments.

The protection of manufacturers from whom reports are received under pledge of secrecy as to their contents requires that there shall be no relaxation of vigilance in this respect. It is therefore safe to say that nowhere throughout the entire compilation is it possible to identify the data relating to any one establishment included therein.

The ten general tables included in the Statistics of Manufactures show for each industry group, first, the character of management, whether the same be corporate, partnership or individual, with the number of stockholders, partners or individual owners, as the case may be; second, the total capital invested, subdivided so as to show the investments in land and buildings, machinery, tools and implements, cash on hand and capital in other forms; third, the cost value of all stock or material used in the processes of manufacture,

and also the selling value of all goods made or work done; fourth, the greatest, least and average number of wage earners employed during the year; fifth, the average number of persons men, women and children, employed by months; sixth, the aggregate amount paid in wages to wage earners, and their per capita yearly earnings; seventh, the classified weekly earnings by industries; eighth, the average number of working hours per day and per week and the average number of days in operation during the year; ninth, the average proportion of business done by each industry as compared with full capacity—100 per cent.; and tenth, the character and measure of power used by all industries.

ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL TABLES.

Table No. 1 shows the character of business management of the establishments included in each of the general industries, that is to say, the number owned by corporations, private firms and individuals respectively.

As shown by the table, the total number of establishments considered is 2,950 against 2,817 in 1915. The number owned and managed by partnerships and individual owners is 780, against 861 in 1915. The number owned and operated by corporations in 1916, is 2,170 against 1,956 in 1915. The number of stockholders of record at the time of filing the establishment reports, was 204,775. The number of stockholders in 1915 was 179,877. The number of partners and individual owners connected with the 780 establishments under these forms of management was 1,313 in 1916 and 1,285 in 1915.

The table which follows presents in condensed form, a comparison of the statistics of management between the years 1916 and 1915.

	1916.	1915.
Number of establishments owned by individuals and partnerships,	861	780
Number of individual owners and partners,	1,285	1,313
Average number of owners per establishment,	1.6	1.7
Number of establishments owned by corporations,	1,956	2,170
Number of stockholders,	179,877	204,775
Average number of stockholders per establishment,	93	94
Aggregate number of partners and stockholders	181,162	206,088

Of the 96 general industries included in the presentation for 1916, there are twelve, including 148 establishments and employing

32,591 persons, under corporate management exclusively. The other industries are divided between the corporate and non corporate forms in the ratio indicated above.

The table shows the classification of partners in private firms or partnerships to be as follows: Males, 1,212; females, 74; special, 5; and estates represented by trustees, 22. The total of partners and sole owners, is 1,313. The total of 204,775 stockholders of corporations are classified as follows: Males, 130,068; females, 65,632; banks and trustees, 9,075. The total number of stockholders and partners is 206,088.

Table No. 2 shows the amount of capital invested in each of the ninety-six general industries and the aggregate total for all industries. The capital is divided so as to show for each industry the amounts invested in lands and buildings, in machinery, tools and implements, cash on hand or in bank, bills receivable, and also the value of all finished or partly finished products on hand at the end of the fiscal year covered by the reports of individual establishments.

The aggregate amount of capital invested in all industries, is \$1,338,527,623, of which \$312,313,302 represents lands and buildings used for factory purposes and owned by the corporations and firms operating them. This amount represents 23.4 per cent of the total invested capital. The capital invested in machinery, tools and implements amounts to \$275,972,341, or 23.4 per cent of the total. All other forms of invested capital as enumerated above, amount to \$750,241,980, or 56.0 per cent. of the total.

The short table that follows shows a comparison of these subdivisions of capital invested in 1916 with the figures for the previous year. The increases are shown in absolute amounts and by percentages.

	1915.	1916.	Increase in 1916.	
			Amount.	Per-centage.
Total capital invested.	\$1,110,954,402	\$1,338,527,623	+\$227,573,221	+ 20.5
In lands and buildings.	271,885,691	312,313,302	+ 40,427,611	+ 20.5
In machinery, tools and imple- ments.	232,278,821	275,972,341	+ 43,693,520	+ 18.8
In bills receivable, unfinished stock, cash on hand, or in bank,	606,789,890	750,241,980	+ 143,452,090	+ 23.6

As shown by the above table, the capital invested in 1916 exceeds that of the next preceding year by the impressive total of \$227,573,221, or 20.5 per cent. The greatest increase—\$143,452,090, or 23.6

per cent, is shown by the third subdivision of capital invested, that is to say, cash on hand, in bank, etc.; the next largest increase, \$43,693,520, or 18.8 per cent, is shown by the investment in machinery, tools and implements. Investment in land and buildings shows an increase of \$40,427,611, or 14.9 per cent.

Comparisons are made in the table which follows, of the total capital invested in twenty-five of the leading industries of the State in 1916 and 1915, and in "other industries", by which is meant those not included in the selected twenty-five, and in "all industries", that is to say, the 2,950 establishments considered.

INDUSTRIES	Numbers of Establishments	Capital Invested		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 Compared with 1915.	
		1915.	1916.	Amount.	Percentage.
Boilers (steam),	15	\$12,867,479	\$16,425,044 +	\$3,667,665 +	27.7
Brewery products,	33	43,189,471	41,635,035 —	1,554,436 —	3.6
Brick and terra cotta,	68	23,195,732	23,785,854 +	590,122 +	2.5
Chemical products,	119	66,996,421	82,986,316 +	26,989,895 +	48.2
Cigars and tobacco,	46	37,564,791	38,120,535 +	555,744 +	1.5
Drawn wire and wire cloth, ..	16	23,999,516	29,476,836 +	5,477,320 +	22.8
Electrical appliances,	34	33,208,787	36,918,965 +	3,710,178 +	11.2
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	8,598,777	9,685,627 +	1,086,850 +	12.6
Glass (window and bottle), ..	19	6,622,035	6,797,924 +	165,889 +	1.6
Hats (fur and felt),	26	4,699,869	5,223,194 +	523,325 +	11.3
High explosives,	9	48,901,627	69,842,420 +	20,940,793 +	42.8
Jewelry,	114	10,384,925	11,219,955 +	835,030 +	8.0
Leather (tanned and finished),	69	22,847,019	24,958,894 +	2,111,875 +	9.2
Lamps (electric and other), ..	18	13,197,112	14,210,106 +	1,012,994 +	7.7
Machinery,	158	60,466,765	76,817,066 +	16,350,301 +	27.0
Metal goods,	95	20,340,462	26,358,269 +	6,017,817 +	29.6
Oils,	23	81,078,320	106,701,297 +	25,622,967 +	31.6
Paper,	55	16,617,369	16,952,301 +	334,932 +	2.3
Pottery,	57	12,385,186	12,991,671 +	606,485 +	4.9
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	65	36,104,017	41,042,262 +	4,938,245 +	13.7
Shipbuilding,	19	31,237,450	34,141,889 +	2,904,439 +	9.3
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	263	47,147,271	49,742,580 +	2,595,309 +	5.5
Steel and iron (forging), ..	13	15,335,047	17,856,010 +	2,520,963 +	16.4
Steel and iron (structural), ..	38	10,033,944	11,693,016 +	1,659,072 +	16.5
Woolen and worsted goods, ..	31	46,920,583	57,355,254 +	11,434,671 +	24.0
Twenty-five industries,	1,407	\$720,880,966	\$861,938,320 +	\$141,057,355 +	19.6
Other industries,	1,543	290,073,437	476,689,803 +	186,616,366 +	22.2
All industries,	2,950	\$1,110,954,402	\$1,338,627,623 +	\$227,673,221 +	20.5

As shown by the above table, twenty-four of the "twenty-five selected industries" show increases of capital invested in 1916 as compared with 1915, a majority of them quite large and several extraordinarily so. Among the latter are "Chemical Products", 48.2 per cent; "High Explosives", 42.8 per cent; "Refined Oils", 31.6 per cent; "Metal Goods", 29.6 per cent; and "Machinery", 27.0 per cent. The "Brewery Products" industry is alone in showing a falling off in capital invested in 1916, as compared with 1915, the amount being \$590,122, or 3.6 per cent.

The aggregate capital invested in the "twenty-five selected industries", shows an increase of \$141,057,355, or 19.6 per cent. "Other industries", show an increase of \$86,515,866, or 22.2 per cent, and for "all industries" combined, the increase is, as stated above, \$227,573,221, or 20.5 per cent.

The table which follows, shows the average capitalization per establishment for each of the "twenty-five selected industries", for "other industries" and for "all industries."

INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments.	Average Amount of Capital Invested per Establishment.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 compared with 1915.	
		1915.	1916.	Amount.	Percentage.
Bollers (steam),	15	\$857,165	\$1,095,002	+	27.7
Brewery products,	33	1,233,984	1,261,667	+	2.2
Brick and terra cotta,	68	331,368	349,792	+	5.6
Chemical products,	119	615,345	697,364	+	13.3
Cigars and tobacco,	45	799,038	847,123	+	6.0
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	15	1,714,251	1,965,122	+	14.6
Electrical appliances,	34	1,037,775	1,085,852	+	4.6
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	16	573,252	605,352	+	5.6
Glass (window and bottle),	19	334,601	357,785	+	6.9
Hats (fur and felt),	26	161,754	200,892	+	24.2
High explosives,	9	3,761,663	7,760,269	+	106.3
Jewelry,	114	88,008	98,421	+	11.8
Leather (tanned and finished), ..	69	300,619	361,723	+	20.3
Lamps (electric and other),	18	824,820	789,450	—	4.3
Machinery,	158	425,822	486,184	+	14.2
Metal goods,	95	221,092	277,455	+	25.5
Oils,	23	3,525,145	4,639,186	+	31.6
Paper,	55	287,359	290,042	+	0.9
Pottery,	57	229,355	227,924	—	0.6
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	55	573,080	631,419	+	10.2
Shipbuilding,	19	1,644,076	1,796,942	+	9.3
Silk (broad and ribbon goods), ...	253	198,008	196,611	—	0.7
Steel and iron (forging),	13	1,277,920	1,373,639	+	7.5
Steel and iron (structural),	38	286,684	307,711	+	7.3
Woolen and worsted goods,	31	1,530,636	1,850,169	+	20.9
Twenty-five Industries,	1,407	\$532,802	\$612,607	+	15.0
Other Industries,	1,543	266,444	308,872	+	15.9
All Industries,	2,950	\$394,375	\$453,738	+	15.1

The vastness of the scale on which modern industrial plants are operated and the large sums required for their equipment, points the reason for the steady growth of corporate management of industry; it being practically impossible to raise them otherwise than through the cooperation of many investors.

The leading industry in capitalization per establishment is "High Explosives"; the average investment for the nine plants considered is \$7,760,269 in 1916, against \$3,761,663, in 1915. The increase for 1916 was \$3,998,606, or 106.3 per cent. The next largest is the refining of "Oils", \$4,639,186 in 1916, an increase of 31.6 per cent. over the average investment in 1915. Besides these two exceptionally highly capitalized industries, there are seven others of the twenty-five selected list, that show an average capitalization per establishment of \$1,000,000 and over, but less than \$2,000,000.

The average amount of capital invested per establishment in the "twenty-five selected industries" in 1916, is \$612,607; the average for "other industries", is \$308,872, and for "all industries", which includes all the establishments considered, is \$453,738.

Table No. 3 shows by industries, the cost value of all stock or material which were merged with, or entered into the finished products of the industries, together with such articles of merchandise as were consumed in the processes of manufacture. The selling value of finished products for each industry and for all industries, is also given on the same table.

The following table shows a comparison of the expenditures on account of stock or material used in 1916 and 1915, by the "twenty-five selected industries", by "other industries", and by "all industries".

INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments.	Value of Stock used.		Compared with 1915. Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916	
		1915.	1916.	Amount.	Percentage.
Boilers (steam),	16	\$2,674,478	\$5,016,146	+	87.6
Brewery products,	33	4,826,805	5,313,098	+	10.1
Brick and terra cotta,	68	2,839,379	3,069,164	+	8.1
Chemical products,	119	38,522,576	72,599,880	+	88.4
Cigars and tobacco,	46	16,068,356	17,669,234	+	10.0
Drawn wire and wire cloth, ..	16	38,560,227	59,752,171	+	55.0
Electrical appliances,	34	11,032,971	17,347,030	+	57.2
Furnaces, ranges and heaters, ..	16	2,628,539	4,315,671	+	64.2
Glass (window and bottle), ..	19	1,903,514	2,440,958	+	28.2
Hats (fur and felt),	26	3,780,055	5,289,156	+	39.9
High explosives,	9	29,382,220	98,199,207	+	234.2
Jewelry,	114	5,347,606	8,634,023	+	61.5
Leather (tanned and finished), ..	69	24,925,495	30,307,674	+	21.6
Lamps (electric and other), ..	18	4,755,940	7,228,948	+	52.0
Machinery,	158	15,548,496	22,278,841	+	43.3
Metal goods,	95	13,772,990	22,421,031	+	62.8
Oils,	23	91,878,404	133,779,791	+	45.6
Paper,	55	9,483,537	14,173,372	+	49.5
Pottery,	67	2,641,741	3,418,231	+	29.4
Rubber goods (hard and soft), ..	65	23,108,803	32,948,857	+	42.6
Shipbuilding,	19	6,658,518	9,518,029	+	42.9
Silk (broad and ribbon goods), ..	253	39,209,022	62,167,923	+	33.0
Steel and iron (forging),	13	2,295,161	6,766,017	+	19.5
Steel and iron (structural), ..	28	6,829,815	13,520,209	+	98.0
Woolen and worsted goods, ..	31	28,827,335	33,712,651	+	34.3
Twenty-five industries,	1,407	\$427,501,973	\$686,877,917	+	60.7
Other industries,	1,543	332,765,748	614,039,661	+	54.5
All industries,	2,950	\$760,258,721	\$1,200,917,478	+	57.9

As shown by the table above, the total value of all stock or material used in the 1,407 establishments included in the twenty-five industries selected for comparison is \$686,877,917 in 1916 against \$427,501,973 used by the same industries in 1915. The increase reaches the large total of \$259,375,944, or 60.7 per cent. "Other industries"—those not included in the selected twenty-five, report \$514,039,561 for material used in 1916, against \$332,756,748 used by them in 1915. The increase shown for 1916 over the previous year's expenditure, is \$181,282,813. "All industries" including the 2,950 establishments of both groups, show a total expenditure of \$1,200,917,478 in 1916, and \$760,258,721 in 1915. The total increase for 1916 is therefore, \$440,658,757, or 57.9 per cent.

"High explosives" leads all other industries in the increase of expenditures for stock or material used, with 234.2 per cent as compared with 1915. Structural steel and iron comes next with 98.0 per cent; chemical products, and steam boilers are not far behind with increases of 88.4 per cent, and 87.6 per cent respectively.

With the exception of "brewery products", and the "brick and terra cotta" industries which show increases of only 10.1 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively, the outlay for material used in 1916, as compared with 1915 show abnormally large increases both in absolute amounts and by percentages, due mostly, as a matter of course, to the larger quantities used, and also to very considerable advances in the cost of practically every line of material used in the production of manufactured goods.

Table No. 3 also shows the selling value of goods made or work done for each of the ninety-six general industries and also the total aggregate value of products for all industries combined. These values are given separately for each of the "twenty-five selected industries" for "other industries" and also the collective value of the products of "all industries". On this and all others of the series of comparison tables the totals for 1916 are given in comparison with those of 1915. Increases are noted numerically and also by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments.	Value of Goods made.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 Compared with 1915.	
		1915.	1916.	Amount.	Percentage.
Bollers (steam),	15	\$5,119,381	\$8,168,845	+	59.6
Brewery products,	32	20,215,438	23,081,757	+	14.2
Brick and terra cotta,	68	8,259,995	8,402,444	+	1.7
Chemical products,	119	67,820,114	124,516,098	+	83.6
Cigars and tobacco,	45	38,381,415	40,613,954	+	5.8
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	15	50,559,295	88,880,422	+	76.8
Electrical appliances,	34	22,538,461	32,322,415	+	43.4
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	16	6,478,403	8,299,904	+	28.1
Glass (window and bottle),	19	5,205,038	6,787,088	+	30.4
Hats (fur and felt),	26	7,924,927	11,114,601	+	40.2
High explosives,	9	114,250,758	293,165,458	+	156.6
Jewelry,	114	9,904,975	14,474,323	+	46.1
Leather (tanned & finished),	69	36,958,058	47,958,391	+	29.8
Lamps (electric and other),	18	12,705,184	17,595,249	+	38.5
Machinery,	158	42,826,570	59,395,766	+	38.7
Metal goods,	95	25,952,852	40,619,892	+	56.5
Oils,	23	118,377,204	162,357,546	+	37.1
Paper,	55	17,203,305	26,476,218	+	53.9
Pottery,	57	8,821,964	11,764,929	+	33.2
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	65	45,009,478	56,339,044	+	25.2
Shipbuilding,	19	12,768,464	17,061,612	+	33.3
Silk (broad & ribbon goods),	253	69,495,470	90,687,909	+	30.5
Steel and iron (forging),	12	6,559,445	16,799,619	+	152.8
Steel and iron (structural),	38	10,862,608	21,739,205	+	109.8
Woolen and worsted goods,	31	45,072,619	59,899,031	+	32.9
Twenty-five industries,	1,407	\$808,861,420	\$1,288,451,720	+	59.2
Other industries,	1,543	660,840,879	827,893,395	+	47.6
All industries,	2,950	\$1,369,702,299	\$2,116,345,115	+	54.5

The table above shows the selling value of all goods made or work done by the "twenty-five selected industries" to have been \$1,228,451,720; in 1915, the same industries produced goods valued at \$808,861,420; the increase in 1916 is therefore, \$479,590,300, or 59.3 per cent. "Other industries" produced goods valued at \$827,893,395 in 1916, and \$560,840,879 in 1915. The increased product of this group of industries in 1916 was therefore, \$267,052,516, or 47.6 per cent.

For "all industries", the grand total was \$2,116,345,115 in 1916, against \$1,369,702,299 in 1915. The increase in 1916 is shown to be \$746,642,816, or 54.5 per cent. This phenomenal increase in the value of products of the factories and workshops of New Jersey, is equal in amount to the sum total of the output of all our factories in 1905, only twelve years ago.

The industries showing the largest numerical and proportional increases are: "High Explosives", \$178,914,700, or 156.6 per cent; "chemical products", \$56,695,984, or 83.6 per cent; "structural steel" and "steel forgings", \$11,376,599, or 109.8 per cent, and \$10,140,173, or 152.3 per cent respectively, and "drawn wire and wire cloth", \$38,321,127 or 75.8 per cent. Measured by the value of products, the most important of our ninety-five general industries are, in the order named, "high explosives", product value, \$293,165,458; refining "oils", \$162,357,546; "chemical products", \$124,516,098; "drawn wire and wire cloth", \$88,880,422, "silk—broad and ribbon goods", \$90,687,909, "woolen and worsted goods" \$59,899,031; "machinery", \$59,395,776, and "rubber goods—hard and soft", \$56,339,044.

The average value of product per establishment in the "twenty-five selected industries", is \$944,173; the average for the group included in "other industries", is \$536,548, and the average for "all industries" including the entire number (2,950) considered, is \$717,405.

Table No. 4 shows the greatest, least, and average number of persons employed in each of the ninety-six general industries, and for all industries combined. Wage earners only are included in this table and these are classified as males 16 years of age and over; females, 16 years of age and over, and young persons of both sexes under the age of 16 years. The table is so arranged as to show the excess of greatest over the least number employed in each industry, both in absolute numbers and by percentages.

These averages show with the greatest possible accuracy, the measure of unemployment experienced by the working force of each industry during the year 1916.

What is meant by the term unemployment used here, may be illustrated by supposing the case of a certain member of the maximum force of wage earners of an industry having been laid off because of slackness of trade or for any other reason which rendered their continued employment for the time being unprofitable. The percentage of the maximum number employed represented by the number thus displaced, represents for the time they were idle, the percentage of unemployment for that industry.

The average number of wage earners employed in all industries in 1916, as shown by this table, is 437,657; the greatest number was 477,318 and the least number 390,814. The difference between the greatest and the least number was 86,504, or 18.1 per cent of the maximum number. These persons were for one or another reason unable to obtain steady employment. The average number of wage earners employed consists of 334,248 males 16 years of age and over; 98,840 females 16 years of age and over; and 4,569 young persons of both sexes who were below the age of 16 years.

Under normal conditions the fluctuations in employment, that is to say, the difference between the greatest and least number on the pay rolls at the times of greatest and least activity respectively, is very largely due to certain unavoidable circumstances peculiar to the, what may be called seasonal industries, which through necessity or the customs of trade, are obliged to suspend or largely curtail production during certain parts of the year. The manufacture of glass is practically suspended during the months of July and August, and the production of terra cotta and brick is at a standstill during the winter months. These are the largest of the seasonal trades whose operations are dependent upon weather conditions, but there are many other lines of industry in which changes of fashions and the customs of trade necessarily bring about periodical reductions in the working forces.

Under normal circumstances the difference between the greatest and the least number employed has seldom exceeded 12 per cent of the average number of employees, while this table shows a difference of a fraction over 18 per cent. This abnormally large increase is due entirely to the gradual enlargement of the facilities for production in the industries generally and the consequent increase of their working forces, so that the last month of the year showed all working at their—for the time being, maximum capacity so far as the labor forces employed are concerned.

The extent of the enlargement of the labor forces employed during the year is clearly shown on the next table (No. 5) which

gives the number of wage earners employed by months for each industry. The conditions of employment as regards stability in 1916 and 1915 is shown on the following table:

	1915.	1916.	Increase.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Greatest number employed,	403,726	477,318	73,592	18.2
Least number employed,	306,610	390,814	84,204	27.5
Average number employed,	353,848	437,657	83,809	23.7

As shown by the above table, the greatest, least and average number of persons employed in all industry was 18.2 per cent; 27.5 per cent., and 23.7 per cent. greater in 1916 than they were in 1915.

As already explained, wage earners for the purposes of this table and also on tables No. 5 and 7, are classified as males, 16 years of age and over; females, 16 years of age and over, and children of both sexes under the age of 16 years. The proportion of the total represented by each of these classes of wage earners is shown on the following table by percentages.

CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES.	Percentages.		Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	1915.	1916.	
Men 16 years old, or over,	73.8	76.4	— 2.6
Women 16 years old, or over,	25.2	23.6	— 2.6
Children under 16 years old,	1.0	1.0	—
Temporary idleness, or unemployment,	24.1	18.1	— 6.0

The stability of the three class divisions of labor employed in the factory and workshop industries of New Jersey is very strikingly shown by the above table. The slight variations shown in the percentages for both years proves alike the care with which the individual establishment reports were made out by employers and demonstrates the exactness with which the data thus obtained has been compiled. Notwithstanding the great increase in the average number of wage earners employed in 1916 as compared with 1915, the comparison shows a variation of only 2.6 per cent in the number of males and of females employed, while the proportion of children is exactly the same for both years.

The proportion of male employees who are 16 years of age and over is 76.4 per cent of the total in 1916; in 1915 the proportion was 73.8 per cent, an increase in 1916 of 2.6 per cent; in 1916 the proportion of female employees over 16 years of age is 22.6 per cent of the total, against 25.2 per cent in 1915. The proportion of children under 16 years is only 1 per cent of the total number of wage earners for both years.

These percentages disprove the claim which is being so insistently made that war requirements of industry are drawing on the labor of women and children to a far greater extent than formerly. In fact, the direct contrary is shown by the table, in that the proportion of males employed in 1916 is higher by the percentage indicated above, and the proportion of females correspondingly lower.

The industries employing females and also children below the age of 16 years in any of the processes of manufacture, with the absolute number and equivalent percentages of men, women and children engaged in each, are shown on the following table:

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Percentage of		
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Men 16 Years and over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.
1	Artisans' tools.	42	3,030	105	9	3,144	96.37	3.34	.29
4	Art tiles.	11	591	231	26	848	69.69	27.24	3.07
5	Asbestos products.	9	1,379	144	17	1,540	89.55	9.35	1.10
7	Boxes (paper).	43	686	1,818	69	2,572	26.88	68.21	3.91
8	Boxes (wood).	19	1,170	140	14	1,324	88.37	10.57	1.06
10	Brick and terra cotta.	68	6,065	10	17	6,092	99.56	.16	.28
11	Brushes.	15	307	157	3	467	65.74	33.62	.64
12	Buttons (ivory).	11	538	316	4	858	62.70	36.83	.47
13	Buttons (metal).	12	456	446	23	925	49.30	48.23	3.48
14	Buttons (pearl).	29	953	256	30	1,239	76.92	20.66	2.42
15	Carpets and rugs.	6	781	394	6	1,181	66.13	33.36	.51
17	Chemical products.	119	15,457	2,759	102	18,318	84.38	15.06	.56
18	Cigars and tobacco.	45	2,105	9,695	561	12,262	17.18	78.25	4.57
19	Clothing.	25	1,013	1,023	3	2,049	49.44	50.41	.15
20	Confectionary.	19	533	530	22	1,091	49.40	48.58	2.02
21	Corks and cork specialties.	8	642	29	2	673	94.00	5.71	.29
22	Corsets and corset walata.	11	256	2,423	29	2,708	9.40	89.63	1.07
24	Cotton goods.	62	3,391	4,800	315	8,506	39.87	56.43	3.70
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).	19	2,521	597	29	3,147	80.11	18.97	.92
26	Cutlery.	15	1,452	302	21	1,775	81.49	17.33	1.18
27	Drawn wire and wire cloth.	16	9,556	793	8	10,357	92.27	7.66	.07
28	Electrical appliances.	34	8,441	1,985	26	10,452	80.76	18.99	.25
29	Embroideries.	76	955	2,719	93	3,817	25.81	71.76	2.43
30	Fertilizers.	12	1,554	15	.....	1,569	99.04	.96	.....
31	Food products.	38	6,164	1,244	42	7,440	82.85	16.59	.56
32	Foundry (brass).	28	1,700	33	6	1,739	97.81	1.90	.29
33	Foundry (iron).	61	9,920	173	17	10,110	98.12	1.71	.17
34	Furnaces, ranges & heaters.	16	2,689	92	12	2,793	96.28	3.29	.43

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.—Cont.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Percentage of		
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.
35	Gas and electric light fixtures,	15	392	14	2	408	96.08	3.43	.49
36	Glass (cut tableware),	13	423	97	33	553	76.49	17.54	5.97
37	Glass mirrors,	4	151	13	6	170	88.82	7.65	3.53
38	Glass (window and bottle), ..	19	5,882	278	107	6,267	93.86	4.44	1.70
39	Graphite products,	7	1,615	1,330	89	3,034	53.23	43.84	2.93
40	Hats (fur and felt),	26	3,502	1,202	10	4,714	74.29	25.60	.21
41	Hats (straw),	4	324	284	9	617	52.51	46.03	1.46
42	High explosives,	9	27,494	57	18	27,569	99.73	.21	.06
44	Jewelry,	114	2,475	710	26	3,210	77.10	22.12	.78
45	Knit goods,	45	1,774	3,216	164	5,154	34.42	62.40	3.18
46	Lamps,	18	2,413	5,082	88	7,583	31.82	67.02	1.16
47	Leather,	69	7,090	160	9	7,259	97.67	2.21	.12
48	Leather goods,	26	901	607	23	1,531	58.85	39.65	1.50
50	Machinery,	158	23,744	880	21	24,645	96.34	3.57	.09
51	Mattresses and bedding, ..	7	732	62	11	805	90.93	7.70	1.37
52	Metal goods,	95	10,530	2,309	88	12,927	81.46	17.86	.68
53	Metal novelties,	29	1,409	409	47	1,865	75.55	21.93	2.52
55	Motor vehicles and parts, ..	28	8,861	387	6	9,253	94.60	5.33	.07
56	Munitions,	15	10,795	1,929	6	12,729	84.81	15.16	.04
67	Musical instruments,	22	1,550	453	25	2,028	76.43	22.34	1.23
58	Oilcloth and linoleum,	10	2,434	31	29	2,494	97.59	1.25	1.16
59	Oils,	23	10,162	50	30	10,242	99.22	.49	.29
60	Paints,	23	1,480	124	12	1,616	91.58	7.68	.74
61	Paper,	55	4,174	412	25	4,611	90.52	8.94	.54
62	Pottery,	57	5,545	1,220	80	6,845	81.01	17.82	1.17
63	Printing and bookbinding, ..	20	1,095	471	13	1,579	69.35	29.83	.82
65	Roofing (metal and tar), ..	7	588	15	2	605	97.19	2.48	.33
66	Rubber goods,	65	12,583	1,864	99	14,546	86.51	12.81	.68
68	Saddlery and harness hardware, ..	6	586	181	10	777	75.42	23.30	1.28
70	Scientific instruments,	34	11,983	1,685	9	13,677	87.61	12.32	.07
72	Shirts,	36	772	3,442	109	4,323	17.86	79.62	2.52
73	Shirt waists (women's), ..	5	12	564	7	583	2.06	96.74	1.20
74	Shoes,	24	2,091	1,316	73	3,480	60.09	37.82	2.09
75	Silk (broad and ribbon), ..	253	12,235	12,857	425	25,617	47.95	50.39	1.66
76	Silk dyeing,	43	7,184	969	63	8,216	87.44	11.79	.77
77	Silk throwing,	35	859	1,398	154	2,411	35.63	57.98	6.39
78	Silk mill supplies,	19	679	191	33	903	75.19	21.16	3.65
79	Silver goods,	24	888	227	11	1,126	78.87	20.15	.98
81	Soap and tallow,	17	2,555	722	46	3,323	76.89	21.73	1.38
82	Steel and iron (bar),	10	2,030	74	29	2,133	95.17	3.47	1.36
83	Steel and iron (forging), ..	13	3,747	59	1	3,807	98.42	1.55	.03
85	Textile products,	15	1,170	637	13	1,820	64.29	35.00	.71
86	Thread,	9	2,050	3,713	296	6,059	33.83	61.28	4.89
87	Trunks and travelling bags, ..	9	418	33	2	453	92.28	7.28	.44
88	Trunk and bag hardware, ..	8	1,071	388	26	1,485	72.12	26.13	1.75
89	Typewriters and supplies, ..	7	299	38	.....	337	88.72	11.28	.....
90	Underwear (women's and children's),	35	267	2,569	28	2,864	9.32	89.70	.98
92	Watches, cases & material, ..	10	2,301	901	7	3,209	71.70	28.08	.22
95	Wooden goods,	47	1,946	70	19	2,035	95.63	3.44	.93
96	Woolen and worsted goods, ..	31	8,727	8,424	564	17,715	49.26	47.56	3.18
97	Unclassified,	120	7,184	1,599	50	8,833	81.33	18.10	.57
Seventy-nine industries, ...		2,651	303,514	98,704	4,555	406,773	74.62	24.26	1.12
Other industries,		299	30,734	136	14	30,884	99.51	.44	.05
All industries,		2,950	334,248	98,840	4,569	437,657	76.37	22.58	1.05

The above table shows all the factory industries of New Jersey in which the labor of women and children is used in any of the various processes of manufacture; those engaged in any form of office or clerical work are not included. There are seventy-nine of these industries in all, and the number of individual establishments included in them is 2,651, leaving of the total number of establishments considered, only 299 in which neither female nor child labor contributes to the production of their goods. There are only 136 females and 14 children employed in these 299 establishments and these are engaged in office work of some kind.

The average number of persons employed in these seventy-nine industries is 406,773. Of this number, 98,704, or 24.26 per cent are females 16 years of age and over, and 4,555, or 1.12 per cent are children under 16 years. Thirty-eight of the seventy-nine industries show working forces composed of from 20 to 97 per cent. females. In the remaining forty-one industries the range of percentages is from a fraction of 1 to 19, but under 20 per cent.

The table shows that the proportion of children employed is very small in all but a comparatively small number of the seventy-nine industries. In 2 of them there are none employed below the age of 16 years; in 40 there is less than 1 per cent of the working force, and in the remaining 37 the range of proportion is from 1 per cent to under 6 per cent, being shown by "Cigars and Tobacco", 4.57 per cent, and "Glass—(cut tableware)", 5.97 per cent.

The number of men, women and children per 1,000 wage workers engaged in the seventy-nine industries is shown for 1915 and 1916 on the following table:

Classification of Wage Earners in Seventy-nine Industries Em- ploying Women and Children.	Number per 1,000 Wage Earners.		Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
	1915.	1916.	Number.	Per Cent.
Men 16 years old and over,	715	746	+ 31	+ 4.3
Women 16 years old and over,	274	243	— 31	— 11.3
Young persons under 16 years of age, ..	11	11	.....	.....

The table above shows that of every 1,000 wage earners employed in 1916, 746 are males 16 years of age and over, 243 are females 16 years of age and over, and 11 are children below the age of 16 years. The number of males shows an increase of 31, or 4.3 per cent, and the number of females a decrease of 31, or

11.3 per cent in 1916 as compared with 1915. The number of children, it will be observed, remains the same for both years.

The tendency in our factory industries for many years back, has been in the direction of an increase in the proportion of male labor with, of course, a corresponding decrease in those of women and children. The absolute number of women employed in 1916 shows an increase of 9,513 over that for 1915, but as shown by the table above, the proportion which they bear to the total number of wage earners employed in all industries is lower than it was in 1915.

Returning to the consideration of wage earners without distinction of sex or age, comparison is made of the number reported by the "twenty-five selected industries" in 1916 and 1915. The increases and decreases are shown in absolute numbers and also by percentages for each industry, for "other industries", and for "all industries".

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Persons Employed by Industries.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 Compared with 1915.			
		1916.	1915.	Number.	Per Cent.		
Boilers (steam),	15	1,429	1,962	+	533	+	37.2
Brewery products,	33	2,432	2,421	—	11	—	.5
Brick and terra cotta,	63	5,980	6,092	+	112	+	1.9
Chemical products,	119	10,885	18,318	+	7,433	+	68.3
Cigars and tobacco,	45	14,074	12,262	—	1,812	—	12.9
Drawn wire and wire cloth, ...	15	8,434	10,357	+	1,923	+	22.8
Electrical appliances,	34	7,662	10,452	+	2,790	+	36.4
Furnaces, ranges and heaters, ...	16	2,390	2,793	+	403	+	16.9
Glass (window and bottle), ...	19	5,545	6,267	+	722	+	13.0
Hats (fur and felt),	26	4,613	4,714	+	96	+	2.1
High explosives,	9	18,528	27,569	+	9,041	+	48.8
Jewelry,	114	2,780	3,210	+	430	+	15.5
Leather (tanned and finished), ...	69	5,676	7,259	+	1,583	+	27.9
Lamps (electric and other), ...	18	5,786	7,583	+	1,797	+	31.1
Machinery,	153	19,290	24,645	+	5,355	+	27.8
Metal goods,	95	9,061	12,927	+	3,866	+	42.7
Oils,	23	7,604	10,242	+	2,638	+	34.7
Paper,	55	4,291	4,611	+	320	+	7.5
Pottery,	57	5,838	6,845	+	1,007	+	17.2
Rubber goods (hard and soft), ...	65	11,647	14,546	+	2,899	+	24.9
Shipbuilding,	19	6,527	6,514	—	13	—	.2
Silk (broad and ribbon goods), ...	253	23,131	25,517	+	2,386	+	10.3
Steel and iron (forging),	13	2,517	3,807	+	1,290	+	51.2
Steel and iron (structural),	38	3,159	5,016	+	1,857	+	58.8
Woolen and worsted goods,	31	16,611	17,715	+	1,104	+	6.6
Twenty-five industries,	1,407	205,895	253,644	+	47,749	+	23.2
Other industries,	1,543	147,953	184,013	+	36,060	+	24.3
All industries,	2,950	353,848	437,657	+	83,809	+	23.7

As shown by the above table, the average number of persons employed in the "twenty-five selected industries" is 253,644 in 1916; in 1915 the number was 205,895. The increase in this group of industries which includes 1,407 establishments, was therefore, 47,749 or 23.2 per cent. "Other industries", which includes 1,543 establishments, employed 184,013 wage earners in 1916, and 147,953 in 1915. The increase in this group in 1916 is 36,060, or 24.3 per cent. The average number of wage earners per establishment in the "twenty-five selected industries", is a small fraction over 180 in 1916, against 152 in 1915. The increase in the average number of employes per establishment in 1916 is 28, or 18.4 per cent.

Two of the "twenty-five selected industries"—"brewery products" and "shipbuilding", show decreases in the average number of wage earners of 11 and 13 respectively. In the case of the "brewery products" industry the falling off in the number of employes simply illustrates the continuance of a decline in the industry that made itself apparent several years ago. With the shipbuilding industry the situation is widely different; it is now one of the greatest and most important in the State, having grown by leaps and bounds since our country entered the great war. The falling off shown on the table—two-tenths of one per cent, is, as before said, merely nominal, and due altogether to the circumstance that strikes were on in several of the largest yards when the reports were made, which continued long enough to reduce the average number employed throughout the year to that shown on the table. As a matter of fact, during the month of December, 1916, which was the period of highest employment in the shipbuilding industry, there were 7,847 men at work in the nineteen yards reporting.

The industries showing the greatest increase in the average number of persons employed are "chemical products", which employed 10,885 in 1915, and 18,318 in 1916, an increase for the later year of 7,433, or 68.3 per cent. "High explosives" employed 18,528 in 1915, and 27,569 in 1916, an increase for this industry in 1916 of 9,041 employes, or 48.8 per cent. "Structural steel and iron", and "steel and iron forgings" also show very large percentages of increase as compared with 1915. The first named show increases of 58.8 per cent, and the second, 51.2 per cent. The establishments included in these and most of the other industries on the table, were operated to full capacity with their then existing facilities, particularly the labor supply; had this been equal to the demand, a majority of the industries would have employed larger labor forces than those shown on the table.

Table No. 5 shows for each of the 97 industries, the average number of wage earners employed by months, classified as men 16 years of age and over; women, 16 years of age and over, and children under 16 years. The fluctuations in the numbers of each of the three classes of wage earners during the year are shown on the table, the periods of greatest and least activity being of course, the months during which the greatest and the least number of each class of wage earners respectively, were employed. Appended to this table is a summary of its contents which shows for all industries combined the aggregate number of wage earners employed by months. The contents of this table and the summary will show at a glance, the state of employment in each industry and all industries.

As shown by the summary, the least number of persons employed in all industries combined was 410,781, which is the record for the month of January. This number shows a gradual increase for each succeeding month until December, when the maximum—459,393 for the year was reached. Considering the three classes of labor separately, the summary shows January to have been the period of least activity for them all. The time of greatest activity for men was December; for women, November, and for children, the greatest number was employed during the month of August.

Table No. 6 shows for each industry, the total aggregate amount paid in wages, and also the average yearly earnings per capita of wage earners.

The compensation of all officers and employes not included in the wage earning classes is excluded from these totals and averages. The yearly earnings shown on the table are calculated on the basis of the actual amounts reported as paid in wages by the individual firms during the year. The averages are arrived at by the simple process of dividing the aggregate amount paid in wages as reported for each industry, by the total number of wage earners—men, women and children employed. As before stated, officers or employes who receive salaries not subject to deduction on account of lost time or on other grounds, are not considered in calculating these averages.

The industries in which few or no women are employed show, as a matter of course, the highest average yearly earnings; chief among these are: "smelting and refining gold, silver, copper, etc.," average \$942.13; "shipbuilding", \$935.16; "quarrying stone", \$923.09; and "furnaces, ranges and heaters", \$902.22. Seventeen industries which include 571 establishments, report averages closely

approaching, but a little under \$900 for the year. Thirteen industries containing 424 establishments report average yearly earnings ranging between \$700 and \$800 for the year; 30 industries including 1,010 establishments, report averages ranging between \$600 and \$700 for the year, and 32 industries, including 868 establishments, report average earnings ranging between over \$400 and under \$600 per year.

The industries reporting the largest total amounts paid in wages to wage earners, are, in the order of the size of the amounts paid: "High explosives", \$22,847,374; "machinery", \$20,096,243; "Chemical products", \$13,425,749; "silk goods—broad and ribbon", \$16,561,038; "munitions", \$10,735,333, and "woolen and worsted goods", \$10,234,465.

A comparison of average yearly earnings of wage earners for 1916 and 1915 in the "twenty-five selected industries" is shown, with increases in absolute amounts and by percentages on the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.		Increase (+) or De- crease (—) in 1916 Compared with 1915	
		1915.	1916.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Boilers (steam),	15	\$731 65	\$883 32	+ \$151 67	+ 20.7
Brewery products,	33	968 41	803 36	— 165 05	— 16.5
Brick and terra cotta,	68	539 57	675 57	+ 136 00	+ 25.2
Chemical products,	119	607 28	732 93	+ 125 65	+ 20.7
Cigars and tobacco,	45	348 03	422 77	+ 74 74	+ 21.5
Drawn wire and wire cloth, ...	16	629 65	756 81	+ 127 16	+ 20.2
Electrical appliances,	34	658 79	703 57	+ 44 78	+ 6.1
Furnaces, ranges and heaters, ...	16	833 99	902 22	+ 68 23	+ 8.2
Glass (window and bottle),	19	586 18	649 78	+ 63 60	+ 10.8
Hats (fur and felt),	26	678 32	696 29	+ 117 97	+ 20.4
High explosives,	9	777 44	828 73	+ 51 29	+ 6.6
Jewelry,	114	734 24	866 05	+ 121 81	+ 16.6
Leather (tanned and finished), ...	69	654 44	689 71	+ 35 27	+ 5.4
Lamps (electric and other), ...	18	462 30	506 96	+ 44 66	+ 9.6
Machinery,	153	725 05	815 43	+ 90 38	+ 12.5
Metal goods,	95	572 60	597 74	+ 25 14	+ 4.4
Oils,	23	730 90	810 85	+ 79 95	+ 10.9
Paper,	55	592 90	671 18	+ 78 28	+ 13.2
Pottery,	57	715 36	752 11	+ 36 75	+ 5.1
Rubber good. (hard and soft), ...	65	604 45	597 91	— 6 54	— 1.1
Shipbuilding,	19	810 82	935 16	+ 124 34	+ 15.3
Silk (broad and ribbon goods), ...	253	574 84	649 02	+ 74 18	+ 12.9
Steel and iron (forging),	13	677 99	820 00	+ 142 91	+ 21.1
Steel and iron (structural), ...	38	714 25	854 31	+ 140 06	+ 19.6
Woolen and worsted goods,	31	479 12	577 73	+ 98 61	+ 20.6
Twenty-five industries,	1,407	\$622 87	\$708 78	+ \$85 91	+ 13.8
Other industries,	1,543	565 23	657 68	+ 92 45	+ 16.4
All industries,	2,950	\$598 77	\$687 30	+ \$88 53	+ 14.8

The table above shows increase in average yearly earnings that are with a few exceptions, quite large, for twenty-three of the "twenty-five selected industries", while two industries show reductions; these are: "brewery products", which shows a falling off of \$160, or 16.5 per cent, in 1916 as compared with 1915, and "rubber goods—hard and soft", which shows a falling off of \$6.54, or 1.1 per cent in the earnings of 1916 as compared with those of 1915.

Eight of the industries compared on the table show increases in average earnings for 1916 which range from 20.2 per cent, to 25.2 per cent. The average earnings of wage earners engaged in the "twenty-five selected industries", is shown to have increased \$85.91, or 13.8 per cent in 1916 as compared with 1915; those employed in "other industries" gained an increase of \$92.45, or 16.4 per cent, while for "all industries" and all the wage earners engaged in them, the average increase is shown to be \$88.53 or 14.8 per cent.

Table No. 7 shows under separate headings, the actual weekly earnings of the three classes of labor—men, women and children engaged in each of the 97 general industries under which all the establishments considered are classified. Appended to this table is a summary, which shows the same classification of weekly earnings for wage earners employed in all industries combined. The table shows the actual number of wage earners employed separated in groups according to weekly earnings, beginning with "under \$3 a week" and advancing by twelve successively higher amounts to the maximum of "\$25 a week and over". This table is compiled from the reports of weekly earnings reported by all individual establishments for that week during the year when the largest number of employees were on the pay rolls.

The total number of wage earners included in this summary classification of weekly earnings is 501,107. Of these, 389,404 are men, 106,480 are women, and 5,223 are children below the age of 16 years. A calculation based on the classified weekly earnings for all industries as given by this summary table, shows the average earnings of men, to have been \$16.52 per week, the average for women \$9.42 per week, and for children, \$5.49 per week. The average earnings of men, women and children in 1915 were \$13.98; \$8.13 and \$4.60 respectively. The average weekly earnings of men employed in all industries show an increase of \$2.54 in 1916 over those of 1915; the increase for women is \$1.29 and for children below the age of 16 years the increase is 89 cents.

Although these are the most considerable advances in average wages at least with regard to men and women, ever shown since these annual statistics of manufactures were made a feature of this report, yet they appear small in comparison with the enormous advances made in the volume and value of factory products during the year 1916. It should be borne in mind however, that all male workers sixteen years of age and over are classified as men, and all females sixteen years of age and over are classified as women, and that necessarily a large proportion of both classes being under twenty years of age, are still in what may be regarded as the training stages of their employment and not yet in a position to claim the maximum wages of the industries in which they are engaged.

The following table which gives the percentages of the total number of wage earners employed in all industries who are included in each wage class, will convey a correct understanding of weekly earnings in the factory industries of the State.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Percentage of Wage Earners Receiving Specified Rates.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Under \$3.00,	0.2	1.2	11.2	0.5
\$3.00 but under \$4.00,	4.2	1.2	11.2	0.5
4.00 but under 5.00,	0.4	3.0	23.4	1.2
5.00 but under 6.00,	0.8	7.2	25.8	2.4
6.00 but under 7.00,	1.4	11.9	17.2	3.8
7.00 but under 8.00,	1.8	14.4	11.8	4.6
8.00 but under 9.00,	2.2	14.4	6.0	4.9
9.00 but under 10.00,	3.7	13.4	.....	5.7
10.00 but under 12.00,	11.3	16.1	.....	12.2
12.00 but under 15.00,	24.7	11.0	.....	21.5
15.00 but under 20.00,	30.2	5.5	.....	24.6
20.00 but under 25.00,	14.0	0.9	.....	11.1
25.00 and over,	8.9	0.2	.....	7.0
Total,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above table shows that of the total number of wage earners employed, 7.2 per cent of the men, 52.9 per cent of the women, and all of the children are found in the seven wage groups, whose weekly earnings are less than \$9 a week; 15.0 per cent of the men and 29.5 per cent of the women are in the two wages groups who receive \$9, but less than \$12 per week; 77.8 per cent of the men and 17.6 per cent of the women, are in the three groups whose earnings are \$12 but under \$25 per week, and 8.9 per cent of the men and 0.2 per cent of the women are receiving \$25 a week and over.

Table No. 8 shows for each industry, the average number of days in operation during the year 1916, also the average working hours per day and per week and overtime worked by employes of each industry.

The aggregate average number of days in operation by all industries is shown by the table to have been 292.02; the average number of working hours per day, 9.38; and the average number of hours per week, 53.38. The number of establishments reporting having worked overtime, is 607, and the number of hours so worked, was 6,855,273. Reduced to working days of average duration (9.38) this is equal to the labor of 2,505 wage workers employed 292.2 days, the average number in operation for all industries during the year 1916, which is equal to only one-half of one per cent of the total average number of persons employed in all industries—a proportion so small that the abolition of overtime would not appreciably increase the opportunities of idle men to secure employment.

The overtime reported for 1915, was equal to the labor of 669 wage earners working 285.6 days—the average time in operation for that year. The overtime for 1916 is, as shown by a comparison of the above figures, almost four times greater in volume, than that recorded for the next preceding year, notwithstanding the extensive additions and enlargements of facilities that have been made in the factory and workshop industries of the State since the commencement of the European war. Since the entrance of our country into the struggle, the necessity for greater production which has become more imperative, now appeals to wage workers as a patriotic duty of the highest kind. A much greater volume of overtime may therefore be looked for in the statistics of 1917.

Table No. 9 shows the average proportion of business done by each of the ninety-seven general industries and also gives the average for all industries combined. The compilation of this table is to show how nearly each industry considered was operated to its full capacity during the year. Regarding 100 per cent as representing full capacity, the extent to which the year's product fell short of that standard, shows for each industry, the proportion of its existing productive power not called upon to meet the demands of its trade during the year. The aggregate average proportion of "business done" by all industries during the year is shown by the table to be 77.02 per cent, or 22.98 per cent less than full capacity. In almost all of the ninety-seven general industries a large number of the individual plants report their "proportion of business done" at 100 per cent, but others fell far enough below

the maximum, to bring the averages down to the percentages shown by the table.

The following table shows the changes reported in the "proportion of business done" in 1916 compared with 1915 in each of the "twenty-five selected industries", also in "other industries" and in "all industries". The increases and decreases are shown numerically and by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments.	Average Proportion of Business Done. Per Cent.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 Compared with 1915.
		1915.	1916.	
Boilers (steam),	15	70.00	77.33	+ 7.33
Brewery products,	33	69.33	72.50	+ 2.67
Brick and terra cotta,	68	61.33	66.03	+ 4.70
Chemical products,	119	78.30	79.31	+ 1.01
Cigars and tobacco,	45	76.02	75.57	+ .45
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	15	87.14	94.67	+ 7.53
Electrical appliances,	34	62.81	75.73	+ 12.92
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	16	72.00	76.25	+ 4.25
Glass (window and bottle),	19	60.26	66.11	+ 5.85
Hats (fur and felt),	26	59.28	77.50	+ 18.22
High explosives,	9	76.15	82.77	+ 6.62
Jewelry,	114	55.25	67.32	+ 12.07
Leather (tanned and finished),	69	74.66	79.63	+ 4.97
Lamps (electric and other),	18	75.00	82.50	+ 7.50
Machinery,	158	64.54	76.27	+ 11.73
Metal goods,	95	71.54	79.84	+ 8.30
Oils,	23	81.58	79.74	— 1.84
Paper,	55	81.49	85.31	+ 3.82
Pottery,	57	59.61	79.39	+ 19.78
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	65	74.76	81.64	+ 6.88
Shipbuilding,	19	67.37	74.47	+ 7.10
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	253	74.83	82.68	+ 7.85
Steel and iron (forging),	13	75.00	83.46	+ 8.46
Steel and iron (structural),	38	62.14	73.95	+ 11.81
Woolen and worsted goods,	31	82.00	86.77	+ 4.77
Twenty-five industries,	1,407	69.96	72.14	+ 2.18
Other industries,	1,543	71.46	80.80	+ 9.34
All industries,	2,950	70.76	77.02	+ 6.27

The table above shows only two of the "twenty-five selected industries" which appear on the comparison table whose proportion of business done in 1916 fell below that reported for 1915, and in both instances the reductions are very small, one of them, "cigars and tobacco" shows a falling off of less than one-half of one per cent, and the other, "oils", of less than two per cent. The other twenty-three show increases ranging from 1.01 per cent in the "chemical products" industry, to 19.78 per cent in "pottery".

The "twenty-five selected industries" show an aggregate average increase in their "proportion of business done" of 2.18 per cent. "Other industries" have increased 9.34 per cent, and "all industries" combined show an increase of 6.27 per cent.

Table No. 10, the last of the series included in the tabular compilation of the Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey for the year 1916, shows the several forms of motive power used in the factory and workshop industries of the State, as reported by individual establishments. The power employed in 1916 is compared with that of 1915 in the following table:

CHARACTER OF POWER.	Number of Motors.		Horse Power		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	Motors.	Horse Power.
Steam engines,	4,359	4,449	567,409	583,099	+	90 + 15,690
Gas and gasoline engines,	390	439	18,168	24,358	+	49 + 6,190
Water wheels (turbine),	115	110	7,661	7,714	—	5 + 53
Other water motors,	9	17	71	22	+	8 — 49
Electric motors,	30,420	38,575	329,549	417,179	+	8,155 + 87,630
Compressed air motors,	74	68	4,798	4,670	—	6 — 128
Oil engines,	38	44	2,256	2,460	+	6 + 204
	35,405	43,702	929,912	1,039,502	+	8,297 + 109,590

The above table shows the number of power producing motors of all kinds in use in 1916 to have been 43,702, with an aggregate propulsive force equal to 1,039,502 horse power; the number of motors in 1915 is shown to have been 35,405, with 929,912 horse power. The increase in both motors and horse power in 1916 is therefore, 8,297, and 109,590 respectively.

The steam engine, as a matter of course, leads in the list of primal power motors, with 4,449 engines developing 583,099 horse power in 1916, against 4,359 in 1915. The increase in the number of engines is 90, and in the horse power, 15,690.

The application of primary power through the medium of electric motors shows a very large increase. In 1915 there were 30,420 of these motors in use and in 1916, the number had grown to 38,575, with a driving capacity of 87,630 horse power. Turbine water wheels, and compressed air motors show a falling off in 1916 as compared with 1915 of 5 and 6 respectively. Next in importance to steam engines as primary power motors, comes gas and gasoline engines. Of these type the table shows 439 in operation in 1916, and 390 in 1915. The increase in 1916 is 49. The power

in use in 1916 furnished by these types of engines was 24,358, against 18,168 in 1915. The increase in horse power is, therefore, 6,190.

SUMMARY OF THE STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—COMPARISONS OF THE TOTALS FOR 1916 AND 1915.

In the table below a comprehensive summary of the Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey, as presented in detail by this review and analysis, and in more minute and all-including form on the general tables that follow is given. The statistics of 1915 shown in comparison with the summary data for 1916, the increases or decreases in 1916 are given numerically and by percentages.

PARTICULARS.	1915.	1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	
			Number.	PerCent.
Number of establishments operated under the factory system,	2,817	2,950 +	123 +	4.7
Number of these owned by individuals and by partnerships, . . .	861	780 —	81 —	9.4
Number of individual owners and partners,	1,285	1,313 +	28 +	2.2
Number owned by corporations, . .	1,956	2,170 +	214 +	10.9
Number of stockholders in these corporations,	179,877	204,775 +	24,898 +	13.8
Total number of stockholders and partners,	181,162	206,088 +	24,926 +	13.8
Total amount of capital invested, .	\$1,110,954,402	\$1,338,527,623 +	\$227,573,221 +	20.5
Amount invested in land and buildings,	\$271,885,691	\$312,313,302 +	\$40,427,611 +	14.9
Amount invested in machinery, tools and implements,	\$232,278,821	\$275,972,341 +	\$43,693,520 +	18.8
Amount invested in other forms; cash on hand, etc.,	\$606,789,890	\$750,241,980 +	\$143,452,090 +	23.6
Cost value of all stock and material used,	\$760,258,721	\$1,200,917,478 +	\$440,658,757 +	58.0
Selling value of all goods made or work done,	\$1,869,702,299	\$2,116,345,115 +	\$246,642,816 +	54.5
Average number of persons employed,	353,848	437,657 +	83,809 +	23.7
Number of these who are males 16 years old and over,	261,008	334,248 +	73,240 +	28.1
Number of these who are females 16 years old and over,	89,327	98,840 +	9,513 +	10.6
Number of these who are children below the age of 16 years,	3,513	4,569 +	1,056 +	30.1
Total amount paid in wages, . . .	\$211,874,296	\$300,799,408 +	\$88,925,112 +	42.0
Average yearly earnings,	\$598.77	\$687.30 +	\$88.53 +	14.8
Average number of days in operation,	285.59	292.02 +	6.43 +	2.3
Average number of hours worked per day,	9.64	9.38 —	.26 —	2.7
Average number of hours worked per week,	54.69	53.38 —	1.31 —	2.4
Average proportion of business done,	70.75	77.02 +	6.27 +	8.9
Total horse power of all kinds used,	929,912	1,039,502 +	109,590 +	11.8

Table No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1916.

Office Number.	Number of Establishments considered.			Proprietors and Firm Members.				Number of Corporations.			Stockholders.			Aggregated Partners and Stockholders.		
	Number of Establishments considered.	Firms.		Members.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Special.	State.	Total.	Males.	Females.		Banks and Trustees.	Total.
		Number of Firms.	Males.	Females.												
INDUSTRIES.																
1	7	3	4	4	...	4	160	49	9	218	222					
2	6	...	...	...	...	...	82	12	10	74	74					
3	42	15	17	2	...	20	204	68	6	278	298					
4	11	...	...	...	...	...	55	29	4	88	88					
5	9	2	2	2	...	2	36	6	1	45	47					
6	15	4	6	6	...	6	632	435	20	1,087	1,093					
7	43	18	23	3	...	28	92	27	...	112	140					
8	19	6	6	1	...	7	98	27	7	132	139					
9	33	1	1	...	...	1	78	168	19	985	986					
10	68	18	20	2	...	22	1,840	757	115	2,712	2,734					
11	15	7	8	1	...	9	16	3	3	22	31					
12	11	...	...	...	...	...	38	4	3	45	45					
13	12	4	5	...	...	5	34	6	...	40	45					
14	29	19	31	...	...	31	42	4	...	46	77					
15	6	2	6	...	...	6	24	13	2	38	44					
16	29	19	26	...	...	26	10	47	9	82	82					
17	119	7	15	5	...	21	113	6,598	1,049	11,254	11,275					
18	45	12	15	...	...	15	33	4,376	520	7,388	7,403					
19	25	17	31	2	...	33	20	1	...	54	54					
20	19	5	9	1	...	10	14	80	17	104	114					
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	57	10	68	68					
22	25	12	20	2	...	22	45	13	...	58	80					
23	11	1	1	...	...	1	64	18	3	85	85					
24	52	15	22	1	...	24	337	239	39	675	699					
25	19	...	...	...	...	...	129	51	24	204	204					
26	15	3	4	...	...	4	118	13	...	133	137					
27	15	1	...	...	...	1	231	231	178	552	553					
28	34	2	5	...	...	6	2,332	1,211	...	3,721	3,721					
29	76	41	58	2	...	32	118	13	2	133	193					
30	12	2	3	...	...	3	2,103	4,334	810	8,247	8,250					
31	38	4	7	...	...	7	22,192	11,985	1,669	37,557	35,554					
32	28	14	17	1	...	19	166	48	...	210	229					

Table No. 2.—Capital Invested, by Industries, 1916.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable; Stock in Process of Manufacture; Cash on hand.	
1	Agricultural machinery and implements,	7	\$505,295	\$485,832	\$2,607,357	\$3,598,484
2	Artificial leather,	6	648,947	492,083	2,508,701	3,649,713
3	Artisans' tools,	42	1,039,244	1,475,903	2,342,469	4,857,616
4	Art tile,	11	426,964	192,058	574,842	1,193,864
5	Asbestos products,	9	597,134	522,730	457,971	1,577,835
6	Boilers, tanks, etc.,	15	3,037,552	1,806,905	11,589,587	15,425,044
7	Boxes (paper),	43	447,170	534,808	727,383	1,709,161
8	Boxes (wood),	19	770,695	556,340	741,264	2,068,199
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	33	12,928,901	6,442,772	22,263,362	41,635,035
10	Brick and terra cotta, ...	68	13,290,100	2,459,708	8,036,046	23,785,854
11	Brushes,	16	77,924	88,075	239,056	405,055
12	Buttons (ivory),	11	208,737	347,210	695,887	1,311,334
13	Buttons (metal),	12	303,678	557,039	772,706	1,633,423
14	Buttons (pearl),	29	229,547	190,623	615,528	1,035,698
15	Carpets and rugs,	6	526,213	860,101	2,191,669	3,577,983
16	Carriages and wagons, ...	29	483,813	231,043	576,480	1,291,336
17	Chemical products,	119	17,822,731	22,840,312	42,323,273	82,986,316
18	Cigars and tobacco,	45	4,694,754	2,207,710	31,218,071	38,120,535
19	Clothing,	25	234,466	120,258	1,182,818	1,537,542
20	Confectionery,	19	871,183	860,539	963,925	2,695,647
21	Corks and cork specialties, ..	8	597,937	402,414	936,383	1,936,734
22	Cornices and skylights, ...	25	258,014	182,777	464,988	905,779
23	Corsets and corset walsts, ..	11	389,095	324,915	2,793,879	3,507,889
24	Cotton goods,	52	3,004,668	3,934,116	7,602,294	14,541,078
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	19	2,553,171	3,804,884	2,379,340	8,237,395
26	Cutlery,	15	405,605	624,511	2,367,098	3,397,214
27	Drawn wire and wire cloth	151	5,073,788	7,076,810	17,326,238	29,476,836
28	Electrical appliances,	34	6,393,369	8,037,221	22,488,375	36,918,965
29	Embroideries,	76	1,132,212	1,959,949	2,278,865	5,371,026
30	Fertilizers,	12	1,394,246	863,810	5,769,118	8,027,174
31	Food products,	28	12,776,211	4,643,528	15,556,877	32,976,616
32	Foundry (brass),	28	1,747,704	1,173,613	3,241,137	6,162,454
33	Foundry (iron),	61	6,066,063	5,126,062	8,221,426	19,413,551
34	Furnaces, ranges & heaters	16	1,738,550	1,881,290	6,565,787	9,685,627
35	Gas and electric light fixtures,	15	300,855	248,314	1,180,527	1,729,696
36	Glass (cut tableware), ...	13	69,887	81,135	562,883	713,905
37	Glass mirrors,	4	77,102	48,223	389,901	515,226
38	Glass (window and bottle), ..	19	1,837,634	968,637	3,991,653	6,797,924
39	Graphite products,	7	2,060,387	1,006,184	7,793,110	11,459,681
40	Hats (fur and felt),	26	1,133,884	732,810	3,356,530	5,223,194
41	Hats (straw),	4	168,000	156,442	490,146	814,588
42	High explosives,	9	640,615,183	.....	29,227,237	69,842,420
43	Inks and mucilage,	8	346,399	149,708	665,898	1,162,005
44	Jewelry,	114	451,356	1,027,510	5,741,089	7,219,955
45	Knit goods,	45	1,230,809	2,479,601	3,333,529	7,043,939
46	Lamps,	18	2,943,668	2,486,678	8,779,760	14,210,106
47	Leather,	69	4,550,549	3,854,569	17,053,776	24,958,894
48	Leather goods,	26	462,851	266,160	1,153,774	1,882,785
49	Lime and cement,	10	4,747,287	4,505,243	7,172,512	10,965,047
50	Machinery,	153	14,383,190	18,230,792	44,203,984	76,817,066
51	Mattresses and bedding, ...	7	471,597	334,202	1,061,573	1,867,282
52	Metal goods,	95	6,617,247	6,761,515	12,979,597	26,358,269
53	Metal novelties,	29	658,343	828,653	1,319,653	2,806,649
54	Mining & smelting iron ore,	7	1,468,935	901,939	2,831,515	5,202,449
55	Motor vehicles and parts, ..	28	2,715,546	4,329,901	12,098,676	19,144,022

Table No. 2.—Capital Invested, by Industries, 1916—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable: Stock in Process of Manufacture; Cash on hand.	
56	Munitions,	15	\$4,626,603	\$8,006,721	\$13,790,117	\$26,422,441
57	Musical instruments,	22	950,312	912,375	2,531,160	4,393,847
58	Oilcloth and linoleum,	10	3,413,817	2,587,155	6,255,491	12,256,463
59	Oils,	23	16,660,528	21,741,963	68,298,808	106,701,297
60	Paints,	33	2,698,544	1,856,816	6,685,378	11,240,738
61	Paper,	55	4,704,953	5,493,852	5,753,496	15,952,301
62	Pottery,	57	3,664,356	2,208,282	7,119,033	12,991,671
63	Printing and bookbinding, ..	20	741,931	1,728,625	1,415,267	3,885,823
64	Quarrying stone,	22	876,150	586,327	1,259,941	2,722,418
65	Roofing (metal and tar), ..	7	798,490	1,305,475	741,605	2,845,570
66	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	65	7,418,357	8,745,537	24,877,368	41,042,262
67	Saddles and harness,	4	6,000	8,500	28,500	48,000
68	Saddlery and harness hardware,	6	366,131	387,748	540,667	1,294,546
69	Sash, blinds and doors, ...	29	564,490	341,826	1,484,902	2,391,218
70	Scientific instruments,	34	8,347,191	6,470,959	28,184,723	43,002,873
71	Shipbuilding,	19	12,111,238	14,144,068	7,886,643	34,141,889
72	Shirts,	26	659,590	427,187	8,884,014	9,970,791
73	Shirt waists (women's), ..	5	.....	6,000	21,900	27,900
74	Shoes,	24	540,800	685,699	2,911,573	4,138,072
75	Silk (broad and ribbon), ...	253	6,341,054	13,126,625	30,274,901	49,742,580
76	Silk dyeing,	43	4,698,645	7,904,440	10,981,571	23,584,656
77	Silk throwing,	35	408,875	971,104	301,233	1,681,212
78	Silk mill supplies,	19	243,519	278,045	405,202	926,766
79	Silver goods,	24	244,979	596,852	1,585,198	2,427,029
80	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	15	5,384,760	10,620,576	13,841,878	29,847,214
81	Soap and tallow,	17	3,320,170	2,009,943	12,159,973	17,090,086
82	Steel and iron (bar),	10	1,235,166	2,147,835	2,999,741	6,382,742
83	Steel and iron (forging), ..	13	5,143,106	2,866,101	9,846,803	17,856,010
84	Steel and iron (structural), ..	38	1,998,645	5,218,359	4,476,012	11,693,016
85	Textile products,	15	1,278,268	1,142,680	4,427,047	6,847,995
86	Thread,	9	1,523,679	469,309	3,011,254	6,004,242
87	Trunks and traveling bags, ..	9	71,992	44,891	323,827	440,710
88	Trunk and bag hardware, ..	8	301,895	400,706	858,137	1,560,738
89	Typewriters and supplies, ..	7	171,854	192,419	919,317	1,283,590
90	Underwear (women's and children's),	35	305,400	307,365	1,170,768	1,783,533
91	Varnishes,	23	1,611,935	628,308	2,535,781	4,776,024
92	Watches, cases & material, ..	10	1,083,632	1,728,948	2,444,066	5,256,646
93	Welding and cutting appliances (gas),	4	619,205	366,667	1,495,290	2,481,162
94	Window shades,	5	67,800	18,977	130,500	217,277
95	Wooden goods,	47	1,113,568	593,168	1,616,334	3,323,070
96	Woolen and worsted goods, ..	31	9,760,873	9,504,235	38,090,146	57,355,254
97	Unclassified,	120	5,628,631	5,382,503	23,139,785	c g34,150,919
	All industries,	2,950	\$312,313,302	\$275,972,341	\$750,241,980	\$1,338,527,623

a—One establishment. Capital not subdivided.

b—Three establishments. Capital not subdivided.

c—One establishment. Capital not reported.

d—Including machinery, tools and equipment.

e—Two establishments. Capital not reported.

f—Six establishments. Capital not subdivided.

g—One establishment. Capital not subdivided.

Table No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done, by Industries, 1916.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value at Manufacture of Goods Made.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements, . . .	7	476,901	1,670,880
2	Artificial leather,	6	3,066,303	4,332,871
3	Artisans' tools,	42	1,904,498	6,518,014
4	Art tile,	11	332,737	1,121,891
5	Asbestos products,	9	2,994,789	5,906,726
6	Bollers, tanks, etc.,	15	5,016,146	8,168,846
7	Boxes (paper),	43	1,516,192	3,387,676
8	Boxes (wood),	19	2,288,098	3,669,644
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	33	5,813,098	28,081,757
10	Brick and terra cotta,	68	3,069,164	8,402,444
11	Brushes,	15	415,899	860,034
12	Buttons (ivory),	11	661,352	1,768,147
13	Buttons (metal),	12	512,449	1,691,660
14	Buttons (pearl),	29	994,571	2,100,077
15	Carpets and rugs,	6	2,549,762	3,918,447
16	Carriages and wagons,	29	784,319	1,608,477
17	Chemical products,	119	72,599,886	124,516,098
18	Cigars and tobacco,	45	17,669,234	40,613,954
19	Clothing,	25	3,551,250	5,110,179
20	Confectionery,	19	3,726,952	5,266,412
21	Corks and cork specialties,	8	1,517,861	2,233,313
22	Cornices and skylights,	25	785,793	1,642,156
23	Corsets and corset waists,	11	2,393,803	5,185,271
24	Cotton goods,	52	14,937,673	23,698,489
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	19	4,137,384	8,835,635
26	Cutlery,	15	749,373	2,854,807
27	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	15	59,762,171	88,880,422
28	Electrical appliances,	34	17,347,030	32,822,415
29	Embroideries,	76	3,481,628	8,511,785
30	Fertilizers,	12	6,445,212	9,876,301
31	Food products,	38	95,262,399	117,990,586
32	Foundry (brass),	28	6,330,041	8,652,200
33	Foundry (iron),	61	13,616,644	25,255,857
34	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	18	4,315,671	8,299,904
35	Gas and electric light fixtures,	15	931,715	1,582,922
36	Glass (cut tableware),	13	536,739	1,067,189
37	Glass mirrors,	4	305,320	498,135
38	Glass (window and bottle),	19	2,440,958	*6,737,088
39	Graphite products,	7	5,917,238	11,995,877
40	Hats (fur and felt),	26	5,289,156	11,114,601
41	Hats (straw),	4	659,824	1,473,436
42	High explosives,	9	98,198,207	293,165,458
43	Inks and mucilage,	8	817,474	1,774,465
44	Jewelry,	114	8,634,023	*14,474,323
45	Knit goods,	45	12,999,751	17,861,085
46	Lamps,	18	7,228,948	17,595,249
47	Leather,	69	30,307,674	47,958,391
48	Leather goods,	26	2,003,988	3,343,304
49	Lime and cement,	10	2,246,441	3,945,102
50	Machinery,	158	22,278,841	59,305,766
51	Mattresses and bedding,	7	1,588,177	2,872,907
52	Metal goods,	95	22,421,631	40,619,892
53	Metal novelties,	29	1,422,353	3,576,469
54	Mineral and smelting iron ore,	7	1,047,246	2,909,108
55	Motor vehicles and parts,	28	10,366,403	20,271,758
56	Munitions,	15	73,588,129	101,373,183
57	Musical instruments,	22	1,920,087	5,740,853
58	Oilcloth and linoleum,	10	11,104,873	16,246,900

Table No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done, by Industries, 1916—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value at Manufactory of Goods Made.
59	Oils,	23	133,779,791	162,357,546
60	Paints,	23	14,780,386	21,570,970
61	Paper,	65	14,173,372	26,476,218
62	Pottery,	57	3,418,231	11,754,329
63	Printing and bookbinding,	20	2,045,515	4,504,356
64	Quarrying stone,	22	1,000,455	2,797,391
65	Roofing (metal and tar),	7	2,842,905	4,523,517
66	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	65	32,948,857	56,339,044
67	Saddles and harness,	4	27,272	52,340
68	Saddlery and harness hardware,	6	865,422	1,898,989
69	Sash, blinds and doors,	29	1,538,182	2,585,003
70	Scientific instruments,	34	17,998,144	52,920,044
71	Shipbuilding,	19	9,518,029	17,001,612
72	Shirts,	36	4,301,081	7,514,259
73	Shirt waists (women's),	5	322,812	599,184
74	Shoes,	24	5,250,578	8,869,381
75	Silk (broad and ribbon),	253	52,157,928	90,687,909
76	Silk dyeing,	43	9,043,460	20,840,053
77	Silk throwing,	35	1,499,572	2,881,261
78	Silk mill supplies,	19	666,734	1,558,919
79	Silver goods,	24	1,576,486	3,500,512
80	Smelting & refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	15	59,165,530	90,785,841
81	Soap and tallow,	17	29,205,357	40,363,620
82	Steel and iron (bar),	10	2,835,629	7,300,190
83	Steel and iron (forging),	13	6,766,017	16,799,619
84	Steel and iron (structural),	38	13,520,209	21,739,305
85	Textile products,	15	5,879,793	9,326,639
86	Thread,	9	4,514,084	5,782,933
87	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	953,690	1,645,146
88	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	960,973	2,566,256
89	Typewriters and supplies,	7	622,403	1,415,456
90	Underwear (women's and children's),	35	2,704,145	5,090,515
91	Varnishes,	23	3,635,028	6,798,268
92	Watches, cases and material,	10	2,431,691	5,776,600
93	Welding and cutting appliances (gas),	4	2,869,495	5,127,891
94	Window shades,	5	895,297	851,601
95	Wooden goods,	47	2,567,895	4,962,351
96	Woolen and worsted goods,	31	38,712,651	59,899,031
97	Unclassified,	120	**28,439,908	**42,882,761
	All industries,	2,950	\$1,200,917,478	\$2,116,345,115

* One establishment not reporting this item.

** Two establishments not reporting these items.

Aggregates, Table No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed, by Industries, 1916.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Children Under 16 Years.	Totals.	Number of Persons Employed at Per-iod of Employ-ment of the		Per Cent.
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Total.	Least Number.			Greatest Number.		
						Least Number.				Number.	
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.	7	485	.....	3	483	.....	534	435	99	18.5
2	Artificial leather.	6	389	.....	6	395	.....	475	312	163	34.3
3	Artisans' tools.	42	3,030	105	9	3,144	.....	3,334	3,044	290	8.7
4	Art tile.	11	531	231	26	848	.....	962	778	184	19.1
5	Asbestos products.	9	1,379	144	17	1,540	.....	1,752	1,407	345	19.7
6	Boilers, tanks, etc.	15	1,954	3	5	1,962	.....	2,190	1,699	521	26.8
7	Boxes (paper).	43	685	1,618	69	2,322	.....	2,496	2,441	955	10.3
8	Boxes (wood).	19	1,170	140	14	1,324	.....	1,458	1,175	283	19.3
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).	33	2,418	.....	10	2,421	.....	2,485	2,357	128	5.3
10	Brick and terra cotta.	68	6,065	.....	17	6,092	.....	7,186	4,863	2,323	31.9
11	Brushes.	15	307	157	3	467	.....	479	448	31	6.5
12	Buttons (ivory).	11	538	315	4	858	.....	956	730	176	18.4
13	Buttons (metal).	12	456	446	23	925	.....	999	571	128	12.3
14	Buttons (pearl).	29	933	256	30	1,239	.....	1,330	1,192	138	10.4
15	Carpets and rugs.	6	731	394	6	1,181	.....	1,277	1,140	137	10.7
16	Carriages and wagons.	29	740	.....	.....	740	.....	789	680	89	11.6
17	Chemical products.	119	15,457	2,759	102	18,318	.....	20,342	14,370	6,072	29.9
18	Cigars and tobacco.	45	2,106	9,595	561	12,662	.....	12,766	11,823	943	7.4
19	Clothing.	25	1,013	1,033	3	2,049	.....	2,156	1,842	324	14.9
20	Confectionery.	19	539	530	22	1,091	.....	1,320	917	403	30.3
21	Corks and cork specialties.	8	632	33	2	583	.....	871	537	334	38.3
22	Cornices and skylights.	25	573	.....	.....	573	.....	599	515	94	15.4
23	Corsets and corset waists.	11	256	2,438	29	2,723	.....	2,796	2,603	193	6.9
24	Cotton goods.	52	3,391	4,800	315	8,606	.....	8,711	8,008	703	8.1
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).	19	597	597	29	3,147	.....	3,234	2,055	1,179	5.5
26	Cutlery.	15	1,453	309	21	1,783	.....	1,915	1,551	364	19.0
27	Drawn wire and wire cloth.	15	9,556	793	8	10,457	.....	11,195	9,896	1,299	11.6
28	Electrical appliances.	34	8,441	1,935	26	10,452	.....	11,041	9,379	1,662	15.0

29 Embroideries,	701	985	2,739	93	3,817	2,938	3,667	269	6.8
30 Fertilizers,	16	1,654	15	.....	1,569	1,940	1,286	654	23.7
31 Food products,	38	6,164	1,334	42	7,440	8,454	6,903	1,551	18.3
32 Foundry (brass),	33	1,700	33	.....	1,738	1,839	1,659	180	9.8
33 Foundry (iron),	61	9,920	173	17	10,110	10,419	9,804	615	5.9
34 Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	16	2,689	92	12	2,793	2,996	2,587	409	13.7
35 Gas and electric light fixtures,	15	392	14	2	408	434	382	52	12.0
36 Glass (cut cabinetware),	4	423	97	3	553	577	491	86	14.9
37 Glass mirrors,	13	151	13	6	170	179	160	19	10.6
38 Glass (window and bottle),	19	5,882	278	107	6,267	7,545	2,830	4,715	62.5
39 Graphite products,	7	1,615	1,330	89	2,034	2,361	2,344	317	10.0
40 Hats (fur and felt),	26	3,502	1,302	10	4,713	5,155	4,355	720	14.2
41 Hats (straw),	4	324	284	.....	317	356	359	487	56.9
42 High explosives,	9	27,494	57	18	27,569	32,050	23,974	8,086	23.2
43 Hints and muggage,	8	144	3	.....	147	157	142	16	9.6
44 Jewelry,	114	2,475	710	25	3,210	3,405	2,984	421	12.4
45 Knit goods,	45	1,774	3,216	184	6,154	5,315	4,811	504	9.5
46 Lamps,	18	2,413	5,082	88	7,583	8,683	6,787	1,896	21.8
47 Leather,	69	7,090	150	9	7,259	7,786	6,717	1,069	13.7
48 Leather goods,	26	901	607	23	1,531	1,697	1,457	240	9.3
49 Lime and cement,	10	1,044	27	.....	1,071	1,361	606	755	55.5
50 Machinery,	158	23,744	380	21	24,645	25,601	23,057	2,544	9.9
51 Mattresses and bedding,	7	732	62	11	805	927	743	184	19.8
52 Metal goods,	95	10,530	2,309	88	12,937	13,995	11,985	1,610	11.8
53 Metal novelties,	29	1,409	409	47	1,865	1,991	1,638	353	17.7
54 Mining and smelting iron ore,	7	1,187	.....	.....	1,187	1,224	1,149	75	6.1
55 Motor vehicles and parts,	28	6,861	387	5	7,253	7,949	6,259	1,690	21.3
56 Munitions,	15	10,795	1,929	51	12,729	19,353	4,337	14,916	77.5
57 Musical instruments,	22	1,550	453	25	2,028	2,341	1,932	409	11.2
58 Oilcloth and linoleum,	10	2,434	81	29	2,494	2,541	2,437	104	4.1
59 Oils,	23	10,162	50	30	10,242	10,876	9,581	1,088	10.2
60 Paints,	23	1,480	124	12	1,616	1,706	1,386	170	10.0
61 Paper,	56	4,174	412	25	4,611	4,861	4,306	545	11.2
62 Pottery,	57	5,645	1,320	35	6,845	7,023	6,457	566	7.9
63 Printing and bookbinding,	20	1,095	471	13	1,679	1,748	1,459	289	16.5
64 Quarrying stone,	22	1,394	.....	.....	1,394	1,610	1,132	318	21.1
65 Roofing (metal and tar),	7	538	15	2	605	684	509	175	25.6
66 Rubber goods (hard and soft),	65	13,583	1,894	99	14,546	15,123	13,542	1,581	10.4
67 Saddles and harness,	4	23	4	2	29	31	27	4	12.9
68 Saddlery and harness hardware,	6	536	181	10	777	826	751	75	9.0
69 Sash, blinds and doors,	29	823	8	.....	831	908	785	123	13.5
70 Scientific instruments,	34	11,933	1,685	9	13,677	15,798	12,544	3,254	20.6
71 Shipbuilding,	10	9,514	.....	.....	6,514	7,847	5,335	2,512	22.0
72 Shirts,	36	772	3,442	100	4,323	4,580	4,117	463	10.1
73 Shirt waists (women's),	5	12	554	7	583	609	575	34	5.6
74 Shoes,	24	2,091	1,316	73	3,480	3,559	3,374	185	5.2
75 Silk (broad and ribbon),	23	1,235	12,857	45	23,517	25,979	25,017	882	3.7
76 Silk dyeing,	43	7,184	969	63	8,216	8,993	7,656	1,337	14.9
77 Silk throwing,	35	859	1,398	154	2,411	2,454	2,336	113	4.8

Table No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed, by Industries, 1916.
Aggregates—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.			Total.	Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Per Cent.
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.		Greatest Number.	Least Number.	
78	Silk mill supplies.	19	679	191	33	903	944	878	7.0
79	Silver goods.	24	888	237	11	1,126	1,206	1,047	13.2
80	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).	15	5,330	35	.....	6,555	7,703	6,093	20.9
81	Soap and tallow.	17	2,355	723	46	3,223	3,470	3,225	7.1
82	Steel and iron (bar).	10	2,030	74	29	2,133	2,268	1,981	287
83	Steel and iron (forging).	13	3,747	59	1	3,807	4,148	3,539	609
84	Steel and iron (structural).	38	5,009	7	.....	5,016	5,950	3,979	1,971
85	Textile products.	15	1,760	637	13	1,920	1,938	1,594	223
86	Thread.	9	2,550	3,713	295	6,559	6,131	5,882	11.9
87	Trunks and traveling bags.	9	413	33	2	1,453	1,554	1,385	121
88	Trunk and bag hardware.	8	1,071	388	26	1,485	1,554	1,443	111
89	Typewriters and supplies.	7	239	33	.....	287	353	314	39
90	Underwear (women's and children's).	35	287	2,559	28	2,864	2,995	2,730	265
91	Varnishes.	23	467	18	.....	485	504	455	49
92	Watches, cases and material.	10	2,301	901	7	3,209	3,804	2,390	1,414
93	Welding and cutting appliances (gas).	4	533	13	1	542	617	478	139
94	Window shades.	5	117	17	.....	134	146	92	54
95	Wooden goods.	47	1,546	70	19	2,035	2,153	1,901	252
96	Woolen and worsted goods.	21	8,737	8,424	564	17,715	18,169	17,124	1,045
97	Unclassified.	120	7,184	1,559	50	8,833	9,153	7,870	1,233
	All industries.	2,950	334,248	98,846	4,569	437,657	477,318	390,814	86,504
									18.1

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

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	434	....	1	435
February,	494	....	2	496
March,	510	....	4	514
April,	529	....	5	534
May,	525	....	6	531
June,	507	....	4	511
July,	478	....	4	482
August,	462	....	4	466
September,	469	....	2	461
October,	468	....	....	468
November,	481	....	2	483
December,	487	....	5	492

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	366	6	....	312
February,	335	6	....	341
March,	380	6	....	386
April,	342	7	....	349
May,	377	6	....	383
June,	382	6	....	388
July,	362	6	....	368
August,	376	6	....	382
September,	435	6	....	441
October,	460	6	....	466
November,	469	6	....	475
December,	447	6	....	453

ARTISAN'S TOOLS—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,933	105	6	3,044
February,	3,008	110	6	3,119
March,	3,067	112	6	3,175
April,	3,060	112	6	3,178
May,	3,039	110	7	3,156
June,	3,008	109	7	3,124
July,	2,977	105	10	3,092
August,	2,976	96	9	3,081
September,	2,993	101	11	3,105
October,	3,013	98	12	3,123
November,	3,087	103	14	3,204
December,	3,210	102	13	3,324

ART TILE—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	567	215	21	803
February,	547	213	18	778
March,	565	211	22	798
April,	548	216	20	784
May,	564	223	25	812
June,	594	221	29	844
July,	594	231	32	857
August,	646	247	32	925
September,	643	241	27	911
October,	566	260	29	855
November,	663	268	31	962
December,	597	226	28	851

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

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TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.	1,265	136	11	1,412
February.	1,290	139	10	1,439
March.	1,270	126	11	1,407
April.	1,292	150	14	1,456
May.	1,286	149	13	1,448
June.	1,395	157	16	1,568
July.	1,433	170	18	1,621
August.	1,395	116	20	1,531
September.	1,391	110	22	1,523
October.	1,466	148	18	1,632
November.	1,550	179	23	1,752
December.	1,518	164	25	1,697

BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.	1,665	3	1	1,669
February.	1,793	3	1	1,797
March.	1,838	3	1	1,892
April.	1,960	3	1	1,964
May.	1,746	3	1	1,750
June.	1,933	3	2	1,938
July.	1,961	4	5	1,970
August.	1,991	4	9	2,004
September.	2,030	4	9	2,033
October.	2,134	3	11	2,148
November.	2,177	3	10	2,190
December.	2,175	3	9	2,187

BOXES (PAPER) FORTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.	669	1,522	50	2,241
February.	671	1,540	48	2,259
March.	685	1,565	50	2,300
April.	686	1,546	59	2,291
May.	681	1,552	56	2,289
June.	680	1,600	53	2,333
July.	687	1,619	65	2,371
August.	665	1,734	80	2,479
September.	693	1,692	95	2,480
October.	708	1,696	92	2,496
November.	707	1,684	88	2,479
December.	683	1,663	93	2,449

BOXES (WOOD)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January.	1,016	147	13	1,176
February.	1,033	140	13	1,186
March.	1,093	145	12	1,250
April.	1,189	149	14	1,352
May.	1,068	132	12	1,212
June.	1,180	126	11	1,327
July.	1,222	142	15	1,379
August.	1,224	137	14	1,375
September.	1,191	143	13	1,347
October.	1,260	140	15	1,405
November.	1,301	141	16	1,458
December.	1,276	135	15	1,426

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,361	....	5	2,366
February,	2,358	....	5	2,361
March,	2,352	....	5	2,357
April,	2,359	....	3	2,362
May,	2,391	....	3	2,394
June,	2,454	....	2	2,456
July,	2,480	....	2	2,482
August,	2,482	....	3	2,485
September,	2,472	....	3	2,475
October,	2,451	....	3	2,454
November,	2,429	....	3	2,432
December,	2,425	....	3	2,428

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SIXTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	4,858	3	2	4,863
February,	4,969	3	2	4,974
March,	5,532	3	2	5,537
April,	6,112	10	20	6,142
May,	6,632	10	20	6,662
June,	6,916	10	22	6,948
July,	7,093	10	33	7,136
August,	6,828	24	34	6,886
September,	6,435	25	22	6,482
October,	6,146	20	22	6,188
November,	5,960	4	14	5,978
December,	5,295	4	8	5,307

BRUSHES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	295	150	3	448
February,	301	156	3	460
March,	315	149	3	467
April,	316	157	3	476
May,	317	159	3	479
June,	315	158	3	476
July,	292	156	4	453
August,	298	158	4	460
September,	306	160	3	469
October,	312	160	3	475
November,	307	165	3	475
December,	308	154	3	465

BUTTONS (IVORY) ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	478	298	4	780
February,	502	301	3	806
March,	523	307	3	833
April,	532	312	3	847
May,	507	291	3	801
June,	510	298	3	811
July,	522	312	4	838
August,	558	328	5	891
September,	547	332	6	885
October,	576	327	5	908
November,	588	342	4	934
December,	610	343	3	956

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

BUTTONS (METAL) TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	448	413	23	884
February,	451	400	20	871
March,	437	423	17	877
April,	474	456	23	953
May,	480	494	25	999
June,	457	462	23	942
July,	457	462	30	949
August,	467	462	31	960
September,	440	454	24	918
October,	441	444	22	907
November,	452	448	22	922
December,	477	432	21	930

BUTTONS (PEARL) TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	948	245	30	1,223
February,	994	265	34	1,283
March,	1,021	269	30	1,330
April,	982	269	27	1,278
May,	949	266	26	1,241
June,	913	277	23	1,213
July,	946	273	29	1,248
August,	953	257	32	1,242
September,	933	244	35	1,212
October,	931	251	31	1,213
November,	919	241	32	1,192
December,	939	229	32	1,200

CARPETS AND RUGS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	764	399	3	1,166
February,	767	399	4	1,170
March,	779	400	6	1,185
April,	792	394	5	1,191
May,	739	397	4	1,140
June,	768	387	3	1,158
July,	761	379	5	1,146
August,	774	385	7	1,166
September,	767	384	7	1,158
October,	787	385	6	1,178
November,	831	404	8	1,243
December,	849	410	18	1,277

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	680	.....	.....	680
February,	694	.....	.....	694
March,	721	.....	.....	721
April,	755	.....	.....	755
May,	760	.....	.....	760
June,	767	.....	.....	767
July,	763	.....	.....	763
August,	742	.....	.....	742
September,	769	.....	.....	769
October,	739	.....	.....	739
November,	767	.....	.....	767
December,	739	.....	.....	739

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—119 ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	11,684	2,524	62	14,270
February,	12,496	2,705	67	15,268
March,	13,415	2,666	77	16,158
April,	14,252	2,713	88	17,053
May,	15,294	2,697	94	18,085
June,	15,863	2,782	90	18,735
July,	16,732	2,690	113	19,535
August,	17,114	2,857	138	20,109
September,	17,371	2,796	133	20,300
October,	17,263	2,792	117	20,172
November,	16,623	3,046	124	19,793
December,	17,381	2,834	127	20,342

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,092	10,088	586	12,766
February,	2,084	9,870	559	12,513
March,	2,173	9,927	556	12,656
April,	2,117	9,715	554	12,386
May,	2,064	9,530	547	12,141
June,	2,080	9,348	571	11,999
July,	2,138	9,542	586	12,266
August,	2,118	9,117	588	11,823
September,	2,083	9,342	577	12,002
October,	2,150	9,560	527	12,247
November,	2,084	9,574	540	12,198
December,	2,085	9,530	533	12,148

CLOTHING—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	997	1,011	4	2,012
February,	897	941	4	1,842
March,	987	1,006	3	1,996
April,	989	1,018	3	2,010
May,	970	1,028	3	2,001
June,	960	1,024	2	1,986
July,	1,035	1,074	4	2,113
August,	1,068	1,096	2	2,166
September,	1,066	1,071	4	2,141
October,	1,052	1,046	3	2,100
November,	1,061	1,039	6	2,106
December,	1,078	1,041	3	2,122

CONFECTIONERY—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	560	580	18	1,158
February,	568	592	15	1,145
March,	554	548	15	1,117
April,	536	512	14	1,062
May,	470	469	8	947
June,	445	461	14	920
July,	456	461	17	924
August,	496	494	17	917
September,	504	538	26	1,128
October,	595	579	40	1,214
November,	627	647	46	1,320
December,	591	613	37	1,241

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

CORKS AND CORK SPECIALTIES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	590	34	2	626
February	592	33	2	627
March	570	33	2	605
April	688	37	2	727
May	636	38	2	676
June	663	38	2	703
July	632	41	2	675
August	608	46	2	656
September	819	50	2	871
October	675	42	2	719
November	659	40	2	701
December	661	38	2	701

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	546	....	....	546
February	569	....	....	569
March	586	....	....	586
April	567	....	....	567
May	515	....	....	515
June	552	....	....	552
July	541	....	....	541
August	609	....	....	609
September	597	....	....	597
October	604	....	....	604
November	591	....	....	591
December	596	....	....	596

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	261	2,331	26	2,608
February	236	2,474	23	2,738
March	268	2,497	31	2,796
April	266	2,498	30	2,794
May	261	2,470	29	2,760
June	255	2,452	30	2,737
July	267	2,404	31	2,692
August	263	2,470	32	2,765
September	259	2,469	33	2,761
October	256	2,472	29	2,757
November	250	2,385	27	2,662
December	249	2,329	25	2,603

COTTON GOODS—FIFTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,315	4,691	244	8,260
February	3,246	4,626	237	8,008
March	3,416	4,749	271	8,436
April	3,446	4,923	301	8,670
May	3,235	4,882	300	8,417
June	3,412	4,751	302	8,465
July	3,348	4,743	365	8,465
August	3,403	4,904	355	8,662
September	3,495	4,823	352	8,670
October	3,333	4,886	350	8,619
November	3,520	4,839	344	8,703
December	3,477	4,877	357	8,711

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,505	584	27	3,116
February	2,550	601	27	3,178
March	2,587	600	26	3,213
April	2,506	579	31	3,116
May	2,449	582	24	3,055
June	2,446	595	26	3,066
July	2,581	619	34	3,234
August	2,582	613	32	3,227
September	2,549	611	35	3,195
October	2,445	584	29	3,058
November	2,485	592	30	3,107
December	2,570	605	30	3,205

CUTLERY—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,267	274	10	1,551
February	1,357	287	10	1,654
March	1,409	293	10	1,712
April	1,489	306	12	1,807
May	1,442	296	13	1,751
June	1,456	255	12	1,723
July	1,444	293	27	1,764
August	1,514	318	36	1,868
September	1,521	338	33	1,892
October	1,531	354	27	1,912
November	1,537	348	30	1,915
December	1,469	346	28	1,843

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	9,314	784	7	10,105
February	9,096	791	9	9,896
March	9,343	795	8	10,146
April	9,288	771	7	10,066
May	9,207	783	10	10,000
June	9,270	794	8	10,072
July	9,361	809	11	10,181
August	9,636	768	7	10,411
September	9,786	779	7	10,572
October	9,949	797	8	10,754
November	10,074	803	7	10,884
December	10,347	845	3	11,195

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,789	1,794	13	9,596
February	7,493	1,875	11	9,379
March	7,922	1,956	14	9,892
April	8,103	1,985	11	10,099
May	8,928	2,066	12	11,006
June	8,834	2,014	13	10,861
July	8,817	1,935	27	10,779
August	8,124	1,934	32	10,090
September	8,581	2,125	43	10,749
October	8,835	2,091	51	10,977
November	8,879	2,034	48	10,961
December	8,984	2,019	38	11,041

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

EMBROIDERIES—SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	982	2,744	96	3,822
February	1,050	2,715	85	3,850
March	977	2,783	96	3,856
April	943	2,677	101	3,721
May	999	2,767	96	3,862
June	974	2,705	96	3,766
July	972	2,761	96	3,829
August	949	2,623	95	3,667
September	952	2,713	93	3,758
October	1,000	2,773	92	3,865
November	1,025	2,819	92	3,936
December	995	2,785	91	3,871

FERTILIZERS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,496	17	....	1,513
February	1,618	17	....	1,635
March	1,322	18	....	1,940
April	1,846	18	....	1,864
May	1,711	14	....	1,725
June	1,440	10	....	1,450
July	1,276	10	....	1,286
August	1,345	10	....	1,355
September	1,454	13	....	1,467
October	1,508	14	....	1,522
November	1,438	14	....	1,502
December	1,545	18	....	1,563

FOOD PRODUCTS—THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,901	1,145	29	7,075
February	6,037	1,167	26	7,230
March	5,994	1,216	24	7,234
April	6,151	1,209	27	7,387
May	5,699	1,178	26	6,903
June	5,848	1,181	27	7,056
July	5,983	1,100	24	7,107
August	6,401	1,253	87	7,741
September	6,995	1,372	87	8,454
October	6,531	1,277	49	7,857
November	6,195	1,375	52	7,622
December	6,227	1,337	49	7,613

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,624	30	5	1,659
February	1,602	30	5	1,727
March	1,750	32	5	1,787
April	1,724	32	5	1,761
May	1,710	33	5	1,748
June	1,679	34	4	1,717
July	1,648	35	4	1,687
August	1,690	35	5	1,730
September	1,643	34	5	1,687
October	1,720	33	5	1,758
November	1,711	35	5	1,751
December	1,798	35	6	1,839

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

FOUNDRY (IRON)—SIXTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	9,893	179	13	10,085
February	10,067	179	13	10,259
March	10,233	171	16	10,419
April	10,179	172	13	10,364
May	10,044	176	16	10,234
June	10,035	174	16	10,224
July	9,915	177	15	10,110
August	9,765	174	18	9,957
September	9,609	175	20	9,804
October	9,719	166	22	9,907
November	9,767	167	23	9,957
December	9,813	167	22	10,002

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,500	75	12	2,587
February	2,538	76	12	2,626
March	2,599	91	12	2,702
April	2,649	91	12	2,752
May	2,676	87	12	2,775
June	2,695	90	13	2,798
July	2,632	92	13	2,737
August	2,660	93	13	2,766
September	2,808	100	13	2,921
October	2,870	102	12	2,984
November	2,879	105	12	2,996
December	2,762	106	12	2,880

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	398	12	2	412
February	401	13	2	416
March	409	12	1	422
April	413	13	...	426
May	385	11	1	397
June	389	11	3	403
July	395	13	3	411
August	386	14	3	403
September	370	11	1	382
October	382	18	1	401
November	365	18	1	384
December	414	18	2	434

GLASS (CUT TABLEWARE)—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	443	87	24	554
February	440	98	25	563
March	443	101	30	574
April	447	98	32	577
May	422	94	37	553
June	397	97	35	529
July	364	99	28	491
August	399	100	30	529
September	429	99	37	565
October	421	98	40	559
November	432	100	40	572
December	440	96	38	574

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

KNIT GOODS—FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,748	3,188	150	5,086
February	1,764	3,220	157	5,141
March	1,789	3,256	162	5,207
April	1,783	3,246	160	5,189
May	1,814	3,272	163	5,249
June	1,811	3,318	163	5,292
July	1,682	2,982	147	4,811
August	1,670	3,077	153	4,900
September	1,746	3,165	163	5,074
October	1,811	3,284	174	5,279
November	1,831	3,292	188	5,311
December	1,843	3,284	188	5,315

LAMPS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,167	4,975	64	7,206
February	2,260	4,981	60	7,301
March	2,257	4,793	53	7,103
April	2,289	4,934	47	7,270
May	2,317	4,899	68	7,284
June	2,310	4,899	71	7,280
July	2,322	4,895	104	7,321
August	2,228	4,454	110	6,787
September	2,542	5,270	107	7,919
October	2,657	5,528	110	8,295
November	2,745	5,671	129	8,545
December	2,864	5,686	133	8,683

LEATHER—SIXTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,566	142	9	6,717
February	6,699	142	8	6,849
March	6,892	145	8	7,045
April	6,817	141	10	6,968
May	6,841	153	8	7,002
June	7,060	167	10	7,237
July	7,211	168	13	7,392
August	7,600	175	11	7,786
September	6,970	174	6	7,150
October	7,335	179	7	7,521
November	7,577	170	8	7,755
December	7,507	170	7	7,684

LEATHER GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	852	593	12	1,457
February	877	583	15	1,480
March	901	618	14	1,533
April	886	623	13	1,522
May	878	599	15	1,492
June	782	569	17	1,368
July	939	600	41	1,580
August	940	623	36	1,604
September	939	635	33	1,607
October	923	633	33	1,589
November	953	604	28	1,585
December	937	591	25	1,553

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

LIME AND CEMENT—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	589	27	....	616
February	579	27	....	606
March	592	27	....	619
April	1,149	27	....	1,176
May	1,316	27	....	1,343
June	1,334	27	....	1,361
July	1,272	27	....	1,299
August	1,298	27	....	1,325
September	1,129	27	....	1,156
October	1,150	27	....	1,177
November	1,121	27	....	1,148
December	993	27	....	1,020

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	22,277	758	22	23,057
February	22,860	768	22	23,650
March	23,507	794	25	24,326
April	23,862	832	20	24,714
May	22,630	789	13	23,432
June	23,766	877	22	24,665
July	23,951	890	20	24,861
August	24,230	946	21	25,197
September	24,190	961	20	25,171
October	24,584	984	22	25,590
November	24,595	987	19	25,601
December	24,490	969	23	25,482

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	709	57	12	778
February	674	57	12	743
March	743	59	12	814
April	734	58	12	804
May	723	58	12	793
June	702	57	12	771
July	681	60	14	755
August	758	60	14	832
September	741	63	12	816
October	845	72	10	927
November	742	69	6	817
December	727	72	5	804

METAL GOODS—NINETY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	9,835	2,085	65	11,985
February	9,913	2,124	92	12,129
March	10,059	2,299	96	12,454
April	10,477	2,269	76	12,822
May	10,610	2,200	72	12,882
June	10,674	2,350	80	13,104
July	10,535	2,276	88	12,899
August	10,886	2,360	102	13,348
September	10,749	2,402	94	13,245
October	10,542	2,765	83	13,090
November	11,011	2,476	108	13,595
December	11,088	2,406	104	13,578

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

METAL NOVELTIES—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,249	357	32	1,638
February	1,342	369	37	1,748
March	1,413	395	38	1,846
April	1,402	398	37	1,837
May	1,380	399	34	1,813
June	1,393	379	41	1,813
July	1,445	412	67	1,924
August	1,460	446	76	1,991
September	1,453	447	78	1,978
October	1,494	442	47	1,983
November	1,458	456	44	1,958
December	1,405	408	42	1,855

MINING AND SMELTING IRON ORE—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,196	...	...	1,196
February	1,173	...	...	1,173
March	1,149	...	...	1,149
April	1,174	...	...	1,174
May	1,186	...	...	1,186
June	1,182	...	...	1,182
July	1,224	...	...	1,224
August	1,207	...	...	1,207
September	1,185	...	...	1,185
October	1,181	...	...	1,181
November	1,183	...	...	1,183
December	1,199	...	...	1,199

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,805	449	5	6,259
February	6,264	446	6	6,716
March	6,259	423	5	6,687
April	6,343	393	5	6,741
May	6,590	369	5	6,964
June	7,116	371	2	7,489
July	6,893	362	5	7,260
August	7,213	381	4	7,598
September	7,365	380	6	7,751
October	7,367	364	6	7,737
November	7,564	380	5	7,949
December	7,547	332	2	7,881

MUNITIONS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,734	602	1	4,337
February	4,555	737	1	5,293
March	6,045	1,080	1	7,126
April	7,082	1,457	4	8,543
May	10,028	1,859	3	11,890
June	11,638	1,857	4	13,499
July	13,363	2,217	7	15,587
August	13,912	1,507	12	15,431
September	14,184	2,730	9	16,923
October	13,899	2,751	7	16,657
November	15,016	3,197	7	18,220
December	16,087	3,158	8	19,253

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,525	429	20	1,974
February	1,571	442	20	2,033
March	1,585	455	22	2,062
April	1,588	440	21	2,049
May	1,591	433	24	2,048
June	1,627	440	26	2,093
July	1,446	440	26	1,912
August	1,453	435	28	1,916
September	1,485	458	31	1,974
October	1,520	487	28	2,035
November	1,575	487	28	2,090
December	1,637	488	27	2,152

OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,423	23	23	2,469
February	2,436	33	31	2,500
March	2,427	31	32	2,490
April	2,448	31	32	2,511
May	2,442	31	29	2,502
June	2,459	31	32	2,522
July	2,478	31	32	2,541
August	2,438	31	32	2,501
September	2,435	31	28	2,494
October	2,410	31	28	2,469
November	2,380	31	26	2,437
December	2,433	31	27	2,491

OILS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	9,528	37	26	9,591
February	9,621	38	28	9,687
March	9,926	37	30	9,993
April	10,063	37	29	10,129
May	10,504	37	28	10,569
June	10,602	45	29	10,676
July	10,582	46	28	10,655
August	10,424	46	33	10,503
September	10,339	56	39	10,434
October	9,781	70	33	9,884
November	10,269	70	30	10,369
December	10,310	83	28	10,421

PAINTS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,494	119	12	1,625
February	1,407	117	12	1,536
March	1,574	121	11	1,706
April	1,539	120	11	1,670
May	1,560	123	13	1,696
June	1,515	132	13	1,660
July	1,428	130	13	1,571
August	1,471	127	12	1,610
September	1,443	123	11	1,577
October	1,421	121	11	1,553
November	1,428	131	13	1,572
December	1,477	128	11	1,616

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

PAPER—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,999	427	19	4,445
February	4,122	402	20	4,544
March	4,328	418	26	4,772
April	4,153	390	26	4,569
May	4,152	407	29	4,588
June	4,154	388	28	4,570
July	4,101	388	31	4,520
August	3,899	377	30	4,306
September	4,182	429	20	4,631
October	4,253	432	26	4,711
November	4,862	440	21	4,823
December	4,386	442	23	4,851

POTTERY—FIFTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,304	1,104	69	6,467
February	5,461	1,142	64	6,667
March	5,555	1,237	59	6,851
April	5,512	1,167	53	6,737
May	5,593	1,166	68	6,827
June	5,594	1,264	66	6,924
July	5,475	1,284	92	6,851
August	5,559	1,238	103	6,900
September	5,578	1,280	100	6,958
October	5,658	1,265	100	7,023
November	5,617	1,238	99	6,954
December	5,631	1,251	102	6,984

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,197	536	9	1,742
February	1,077	417	6	1,500
March	1,127	393	5	1,525
April	1,113	392	7	1,512
May	1,190	464	7	1,661
June	1,241	501	6	1,748
July	1,081	514	9	1,604
August	1,033	497	22	1,552
September	986	452	21	1,459
October	1,047	506	24	1,577
November	1,039	485	22	1,546
December	1,007	496	22	1,525

QUARRYING STONE—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,209	....	....	1,209
February	1,208	....	....	1,208
March	1,350	....	....	1,350
April	1,462	....	....	1,462
May	1,602	....	....	1,602
June	1,510	....	....	1,510
July	1,418	....	....	1,418
August	1,476	....	....	1,476
September	1,488	....	....	1,488
October	1,471	....	....	1,471
November	1,337	....	....	1,337
December	1,192	....	....	1,192

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	494	13	2	509
February	503	13	2	518
March	521	14	2	537
April	531	12	2	545
May	579	13	2	594
June	593	10	2	605
July	615	19	2	636
August	633	15	2	650
September	662	18	2	682
October	633	16	2	651
November	625	18	2	645
December	667	15	2	684

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	11,869	1,783	68	13,720
February	11,747	1,732	63	13,542
March	12,814	1,873	72	14,759
April	12,717	1,866	74	14,657
May	13,071	1,967	85	15,123
June	12,941	1,890	108	14,939
July	12,646	1,902	147	14,695
August	12,699	1,898	144	14,741
September	12,301	1,798	117	14,216
October	12,565	2,030	106	14,701
November	12,713	1,774	106	14,593
December	12,908	1,856	105	14,869

SADDLES AND HARNESS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	22	4	2	28
February	21	4	2	27
March	21	4	2	27
April	22	4	2	28
May	24	3	2	29
June	25	4	2	31
July	26	4	2	31
August	22	4	2	28
September	21	4	2	27
October	22	4	2	28
November	23	4	2	29
December	23	4	2	29

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	570	173	10	753
February	583	183	10	776
March	585	181	10	776
April	589	170	10	769
May	573	168	10	751
June	578	169	10	757
July	564	182	10	756
August	582	182	10	774
September	581	185	10	776
October	598	188	10	796
November	598	190	10	798
December	623	193	10	826

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	792	9	....	801
February	776	9	....	785
March	850	9	....	859
April	793	9	....	802
May	793	8	....	801
June	817	8	....	825
July	808	8	....	816
August	804	8	....	812
September	833	8	....	841
October	851	8	....	859
November	900	8	....	908
December	858	8	....	866

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	10,882	1,667	1	12,550
February	10,921	1,672	1	12,594
March	10,988	1,682	2	12,672
April	10,963	1,578	3	12,544
May	10,984	1,661	3	12,648
June	11,259	1,670	10	12,939
July	11,562	1,677	14	13,243
August	12,116	1,670	14	13,800
September	12,962	1,724	12	14,698
October	13,382	1,728	14	15,124
November	13,777	1,719	15	15,511
December	14,013	1,771	14	15,798

SHIPBUILDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,335	....	....	5,335
February	5,376	....	....	5,376
March	5,667	....	....	5,667
April	5,915	....	....	5,915
May	6,393	....	....	6,393
June	6,378	....	....	6,378
July	6,843	....	....	6,843
August	6,613	....	....	6,613
September	7,142	....	....	7,142
October	7,063	....	....	7,063
November	7,594	....	....	7,594
December	7,847	....	....	7,847

SHIRTS—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	726	3,819	100	4,145
February	733	3,818	99	4,150
March	705	3,320	100	4,125
April	718	3,299	100	4,117
May	770	3,292	101	4,163
June	781	3,337	98	4,216
July	789	3,407	105	4,301
August	799	3,564	122	4,485
September	811	3,602	126	4,539
October	813	3,648	119	4,580
November	812	3,604	124	4,540
December	805	3,599	119	4,523

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed
January	10	558	8	576
February	10	572	8	590
March	11	588	8	607
April	12	588	8	608
May	12	589	8	609
June	12	566	8	586
July	13	491	7	511
August	13	561	6	580
September	12	566	7	585
October	12	564	7	583
November	12	557	6	575
December	13	567	7	587

SHOES—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed
January	2,053	1,332	59	3,444
February	2,133	1,361	54	3,548
March	2,127	1,316	68	3,511
April	2,068	1,297	67	3,432
May	2,117	1,318	69	3,504
June	2,121	1,347	84	3,552
July	2,081	1,329	84	3,494
August	2,101	1,305	81	3,487
September	2,060	1,265	79	3,394
October	2,021	1,280	73	3,374
November	2,078	1,312	78	3,469
December	2,134	1,344	81	3,559

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—TWO HUNDRED FIFTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed
January	12,090	12,607	320	25,017
February	12,296	12,795	331	25,422
March	12,375	12,938	366	25,679
April	12,486	13,111	382	25,979
May	12,072	12,978	402	25,452
June	12,171	12,937	409	25,517
July	12,128	12,868	466	25,462
August	12,140	12,724	487	25,351
September	12,102	12,832	491	25,515
October	12,144	12,800	479	25,423
November	12,383	12,810	488	25,681
December	12,348	12,885	478	25,711

SILK DYEING—FORTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,346	912	43	8,302
February	6,929	915	49	7,893
March	7,102	923	54	8,079
April	6,940	908	52	7,900
May	6,723	885	48	7,656
June	6,804	886	55	7,745
July	6,897	938	67	7,902
August	7,129	988	75	8,192
September	7,248	1,046	76	8,370
October	7,530	1,035	78	8,643
November	7,693	1,148	79	8,920
December	7,866	1,044	83	8,993

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

SILK THROWING—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	827	1,381	128	2,336
February	858	1,407	134	2,399
March	866	1,411	139	2,416
April	872	1,410	137	2,419
May	836	1,398	132	2,366
June	861	1,387	137	2,385
July	853	1,384	172	2,409
August	894	1,374	186	2,454
September	865	1,387	171	2,423
October	849	1,409	173	2,431
November	859	1,414	167	2,440
December	873	1,409	169	2,451

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	700	212	31	943
February	700	203	41	944
March	691	200	39	930
April	692	192	29	913
May	670	196	28	894
June	673	194	24	891
July	661	182	44	887
August	659	179	40	878
September	666	187	39	892
October	686	181	29	896
November	665	188	27	880
December	684	182	20	886

SILVER GOODS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	814	224	9	1,047
February	841	231	10	1,082
March	860	226	12	1,097
April	854	219	10	1,083
May	879	216	10	1,105
June	885	222	10	1,117
July	873	214	12	1,099
August	896	215	12	1,123
September	925	230	12	1,167
October	945	231	11	1,187
November	949	246	11	1,206
December	937	254	10	1,201

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,070	23	....	6,093
February	6,219	26	....	6,244
March	6,497	24	....	6,521
April	6,648	24	....	6,672
May	7,316	26	....	7,342
June	7,017	26	....	7,043
July	6,736	26	1	6,763
August	6,987	26	1	7,014
September	7,095	24	1	7,120
October	7,389	24	1	7,414
November	7,513	24	1	7,538
December	7,677	26	1	7,703

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—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	2,565	673	7	3,245
February	2,647	691	7	3,345
March	2,597	727	7	3,331
April	2,552	743	5	3,300
May	2,471	744	27	3,242
June	2,501	755	45	3,301
July	2,485	693	47	3,225
August	2,513	668	50	3,231
September	2,534	728	61	3,323
October	2,553	760	102	3,415
November	2,592	771	107	3,470
December	2,646	717	85	3,448

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,896	64	24	1,984
February	1,979	71	26	2,076
March	2,073	72	20	2,165
April	2,153	75	28	2,256
May	2,124	76	29	2,229
June	2,093	75	34	2,202
July	1,871	77	33	1,981
August	1,884	76	31	1,991
September	1,891	78	30	1,999
October	2,105	72	32	2,209
November	2,131	76	28	2,235
December	2,157	75	36	2,268

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	3,973	96	1	4,070
February	4,000	96	1	4,097
March	4,041	106	1	4,148
April	3,929	102	1	4,032
May	3,772	89	....	3,861
June	3,512	51	....	3,563
July	3,504	35	....	3,539
August	3,560	34	1	3,595
September	3,586	32	1	3,619
October	3,589	24	1	3,614
November	3,695	24	2	3,721
December	3,801	27	1	3,829

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,971	8	....	3,979
February	4,136	7	....	4,143
March	4,095	7	....	4,102
April	4,273	7	....	4,280
May	4,843	7	....	4,850
June	5,110	7	....	5,117
July	5,300	7	....	5,307
August	5,410	7	....	5,417
September	5,583	7	....	5,590
October	5,773	8	....	5,781
November	5,943	7	....	5,950
December	5,668	7	....	5,675

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed
January	1,130	574	10	1,714
February	1,153	603	10	1,771
March	1,289	624	10	1,923
April	1,251	659	10	1,920
May	1,124	564	6	1,694
June	1,119	578	7	1,704
July	1,198	652	15	1,865
August	1,171	677	14	1,862
September	1,121	653	16	1,790
October	1,151	682	18	1,851
November	1,155	696	20	1,871
December	1,173	679	21	1,873

THREAD—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,112	3,741	298	6,151
February	2,102	3,726	284	6,112
March	1,288	3,788	282	6,148
April	2,108	3,709	291	6,108
May	2,110	3,694	298	6,102
June	2,067	3,696	297	6,060
July	2,006	3,664	312	5,982
August	1,946	3,634	306	5,886
September	1,869	3,657	304	5,830
October	2,019	3,729	297	6,045
November	2,033	3,761	292	6,086
December	2,043	3,766	286	6,095

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	359	25	1	385
February	364	26	1	391
March	381	26	1	408
April	396	31	2	429
May	412	32	2	446
June	415	31	2	448
July	420	32	2	454
August	430	33	2	465
September	461	36	2	499
October	467	37	2	506
November	457	41	2	500
December	461	43	....	504

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	1,027	389	27	1,443
February	1,114	405	26	1,545
March	1,106	420	28	1,554
April	1,086	404	26	1,516
May	1,067	390	24	1,481
June	1,089	385	25	1,499
July	1,061	379	22	1,462
August	1,058	370	28	1,456
September	1,044	386	26	1,456
October	1,065	377	27	1,469
November	1,078	383	26	1,487
December	1,051	367	29	1,447

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	280	34	....	314
February	297	34	....	331
March	314	35	....	349
April	312	39	....	351
May	310	41	....	351
June	294	37	....	331
July	286	26	....	322
August	304	38	....	342
September	312	41	....	353
October	298	40	....	338
November	289	38	....	327
December	288	42	....	330

UNDERWEAR (WOMEN AND CHILDREN)—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	264	2,543	26	2,833
February	268	2,580	26	2,874
March	276	2,690	25	2,991
April	266	2,705	24	2,995
May	274	2,687	24	2,985
June	278	2,624	36	2,938
July	268	2,532	37	2,837
August	260	2,440	39	2,739
September	265	2,439	26	2,730
October	266	2,518	25	2,809
November	259	2,502	26	2,787
December	263	2,562	27	2,852

VARNISHES—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	437	18	....	455
February	446	15	....	461
March	464	15	....	479
April	471	16	....	487
May	484	20	....	504
June	484	20	....	504
July	472	20	....	492
August	465	20	....	485
September	461	19	....	480
October	469	19	....	488
November	479	19	....	498
December	475	19	....	494

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,674	710	6	2,390
February	1,737	735	6	2,478
March	1,993	767	6	2,766
April	2,285	794	8	3,087
May	2,462	859	9	3,330
June	2,327	923	7	3,257
July	2,380	954	8	3,342
August	2,517	1,012	9	3,538
September	2,202	994	8	3,204
October	2,454	1,058	7	3,519
November	2,701	1,095	8	3,804
December	2,876	915	7	3,798

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

WELDING AND CUTTING APPLIANCES (GAS)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	461	17	....	478
February	467	18	....	485
March	480	14	....	494
April	485	16	....	501
May	506	15	1	522
June	496	18	2	516
July	534	23	2	559
August	541	22	1	564
September	562	22	1	585
October	580	20	1	601
November	566	19	1	586
December	597	19	1	617

WINDOW SHADES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	123	19	....	142
February	117	16	....	133
March	123	18	....	141
April	125	20	....	145
May	126	20	....	146
June	122	20	....	142
July	73	19	....	92
August	99	14	....	113
September	124	14	....	138
October	129	13	....	142
November	123	14	....	137
December	121	14	....	135

WOODEN GOODS—FORTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,819	68	14	1,901
February	1,834	68	17	1,919
March	1,884	67	15	1,966
April	1,922	59	14	1,995
May	1,972	67	12	2,051
June	1,938	68	16	2,022
July	1,938	68	25	2,031
August	1,936	83	23	2,042
September	1,989	73	21	2,083
October	2,021	78	25	2,124
November	2,031	74	22	2,127
December	2,067	67	19	2,153

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	8,743	8,505	408	17,656
February	8,976	8,718	443	18,137
March	8,775	8,592	492	17,859
April	8,400	8,213	511	17,124
May	8,317	8,337	501	17,155
June	8,483	8,338	517	17,338
July	8,646	8,327	580	17,552
August	8,760	8,281	664	17,705
September	8,775	8,362	657	17,794
October	9,101	8,432	626	18,159
November	8,875	8,456	650	17,981
December	8,877	8,546	709	18,132

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1916.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

UNCLASSIFIED—ONE HUNDRED TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,469	1,373	33	7,870
February	6,649	1,574	37	8,260
March	6,316	1,608	36	8,458
April	7,185	1,616	39	8,840
May	7,428	1,572	34	9,034
June	7,467	1,597	37	9,101
July	7,412	1,662	56	9,130
August	7,401	1,697	55	9,153
September	7,400	1,648	68	9,116
October	7,250	1,584	73	8,907
November	7,348	1,654	72	9,074
December	7,392	1,597	67	9,056

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED FIFTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children Under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	311,543	95,470	3,768	410,781
February	316,741	96,392	3,829	416,962
March	326,800	97,862	4,012	428,674
April	330,313	97,766	4,092	432,171
May	333,204	97,994	4,161	435,359
June	335,936	97,965	4,327	438,228
July	335,930	98,111	4,954	438,995
August	335,302	97,211	5,188	438,701
September	335,334	100,380	5,203	446,417
October	343,601	101,901	5,078	450,580
November	348,974	102,898	5,148	457,020
December	352,043	102,213	5,132	459,393

TABLE No. 6—Amount Paid in Wages by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings per Employee, 1916.

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.....	7	\$296,189	\$606.94
2	Artificial leather.....	6	260,383	633.88
3	Artisan's tools.....	42	2,385,421	758.72
4	Art tile.....	11	463,263	546.30
5	Asbestos products.....	9	1,030,365	660.07
6	Boilers, tanks, etc.....	15	1,733,068	883.32
7	Boxes (paper).....	43	974,073	410.66
8	Boxes (wood).....	19	787,854	595.06
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	33	2,441,240	808.36
10	Brick and terra cotta.....	68	4,115,550	675.57
11	Brushes.....	15	234,763	562.70
12	Buttons (ivory).....	11	524,478	611.28
13	Buttons (metal).....	12	550,027	594.62
14	Buttons (pearl).....	29	652,798	526.87
15	Carpets and rugs.....	6	689,213	583.58
16	Carriages and wagons.....	29	501,392	677.54
17	Chemical products.....	119	13,425,749	732.93
18	Cigars and tobacco.....	45	5,184,000	422.77
19	Clothing.....	25	1,160,043	561.27
20	Confectionery.....	19	497,062	455.60
21	Corks and cork specialties.....	8	410,020	600.34
22	Cornices and skylights.....	25	493,698	861.00
23	Corsets and corset waists.....	11	1,297,554	476.52
24	Cotton goods.....	52	4,129,858	485.52
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	19	1,905,383	605.46
26	Cutlery.....	15	1,085,639	608.88
27	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	15	7,838,294	756.81
28	Electrical appliances.....	34	7,353,739	703.57
29	Embroideries.....	76	2,160,801	563.47
30	Fertilizers.....	12	1,140,809	727.09
31	Food products.....	38	5,180,280	696.28
32	Foundry (brass).....	28	1,192,001	855.85
33	Foundry (iron).....	61	7,468,898	738.76
34	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	16	2,519,913	902.22
35	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	15	304,912	747.33
36	Glass (cut tableware).....	13	299,085	540.84
37	Glass mirrors.....	4	110,152	647.95
38	Glass (window and bottle).....	19	4,072,150	649.73
39	Graphite products.....	7	1,610,452	530.80
40	Hats (fur and felt).....	26	3,282,316	696.29
41	Hats (straw).....	4	299,466	485.36
42	High explosives.....	9	22,847,374	828.73
43	Inks and mucilage.....	8	120,811	821.84
44	Jewelry.....	114	2,747,952	856.05
45	Knit goods.....	45	2,644,935	513.18
46	Lamps.....	18	3,844,261	506.96
47	Leather.....	69	5,006,578	689.71
48	Leather goods.....	26	895,770	526.30
49	Lime and cement.....	10	954,620	891.33
50	Machinery.....	158	20,096,243	815.43
51	Mattresses and bedding.....	7	520,796	646.95
52	Metal goods.....	95	7,727,043	597.74
53	Metal novelties.....	29	1,077,623	577.81
54	Mining and smelting iron ore.....	7	992,006	835.72
55	Motor vehicles and parts.....	28	5,771,548	795.75
56	Munitions.....	15	10,735,333	843.38

TABLE No. 6.—Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings per Employee, 1916.—Continued.

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages and Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
57	Musical instruments.....	22	1,303,732	642.87
58	Oilcloth and linoleum.....	10	1,757,880	704.84
59	Oils.....	23	8,304,742	810.86
60	Paints.....	23	1,147,618	710.16
61	Paper.....	55	3,094,805	671.18
62	Pottery.....	57	5,148,190	752.11
63	Printing and bookbinding.....	20	1,069,672	677.44
64	Quarrying stone.....	22	1,286,794	923.09
65	Roofing (metal and tar).....	7	480,962	794.98
66	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	65	8,697,168	597.91
67	Saddles and harness.....	4	17,257	595.07
68	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	6	387,897	499.22
69	Sash, blinds and doors.....	29	530,685	638.49
70	Scientific instruments.....	34	11,154,036	815.53
71	Shipbuilding.....	19	6,091,601	935.16
72	Shirts.....	36	1,828,093	422.88
73	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	217,707	373.43
74	Shoes.....	24	1,996,450	573.69
75	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	253	16,561,038	649.02
76	Silk dyeing.....	43	5,256,886	639.84
77	Silk throwing.....	35	1,054,938	437.55
78	Silk mill supplies.....	19	482,083	533.87
79	Silver goods.....	24	666,253	858.13
80	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	15	6,552,548	942.13
81	Soap and tallow.....	17	2,174,405	654.35
82	Steel and iron (bar).....	10	1,451,070	680.30
83	Steel and iron (forging).....	13	3,125,152	820.90
84	Steel and iron (structural).....	38	4,285,220	854.31
85	Textile products.....	15	1,040,284	571.58
86	Thread.....	9	2,557,135	422.03
87	Trunks and traveling bags.....	9	295,859	653.11
88	Trunk and bag hardware.....	8	853,174	574.53
89	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	235,817	699.75
90	Underwear (women's and children's).....	35	1,149,513	401.37
91	Varnishes.....	23	418,577	863.05
92	Watches, cases and material.....	10	2,173,268	677.24
93	Welding and cutting appliances (gas).....	4	396,619	731.77
94	Window shades.....	5	89,023	664.35
95	Wooden goods.....	47	1,337,323	657.16
96	Woolen and worsted goods.....	31	10,234,465	577.73
97	Unclassified.....	120	5,668,326	641.72
All Industries.....		2,950	\$300,799,408	\$687.30

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.....	1	....	....	1
5 " " 6.....	1	....	1	2
6 " " 7.....	6	....	2	8
7 " " 8.....	8	....	....	8
8 " " 9.....	23	....	....	23
9 " " 10.....	13	....	....	13
10 " " 12.....	116	....	....	116
12 " " 15.....	155	....	....	155
15 " " 20.....	135	....	....	135
20 " " 25.....	70	....	....	70
25 and over.....	10	....	....	10
Total.....	538	....	3	541

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	27	....	....	27
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	....	....	7
4 " " 5.....	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6.....	....	1	....	5
6 " " 7.....	17	....	....	17
7 " " 8.....	13	1	....	14
8 " " 9.....	13	2	....	15
9 " " 10.....	29	1	....	30
10 " " 12.....	67	1	....	68
12 " " 15.....	169	....	....	169
15 " " 20.....	96	....	....	96
20 " " 25.....	38	....	....	38
25 and over.....	32	....	....	32
Total.....	512	6	....	518

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

ARTISAN'S TOOLS—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	9	1	.....	10
\$3 but under \$4	10	....	....	10
4 " " 5	21	2	3	26
5 " " 6	37	7	4	48
6 " " 7	39	14	1	54
7 " " 8	86	19	1	106
8 " " 9	84	15	....	99
9 " " 10	121	11	....	132
10 " " 12	440	16	....	456
12 " " 15	785	14	....	799
15 " " 20	877	3	....	880
20 " " 25	497	....	....	497
25 and over.....	372	....	....	372
Total	3,378	102	9	3,489

ART TILE—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Amounts Who Are			
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	2	4	1	7
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	10	3	13
4 " " 5	3	18	1	22
5 " " 6	6	29	3	38
6 " " 7	45	92	13	150
7 " " 8	14	39	6	59
8 " " 9	15	35	5	55
9 " " 10	26	12	....	38
10 " " 12	109	13	....	122
12 " " 15	198	10	....	208
15 " " 20	187	9	....	196
20 " " 25	51	4	....	55
25 and over	21	....	....	21
Total	677	275	32	984

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	2	....	18	20
\$3 but under \$4	10	....	6	16
4 " " 5	8	9	6	22
5 " " 6	11	2	2	15
6 " " 7	11	1	....	12
7 " " 8	17	33	....	50
8 " " 9	23	34	....	62
9 " " 10	57	75	....	132
10 " " 12	130	15	....	145
12 " " 15	709	15	....	724
15 " " 20	454	....	....	454
20 " " 25	101	....	....	101
25 and over	37	....	....	37
Total	1,575	184	81	1,790

BOILERS TANKS, ETC.—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	2	....	....	2
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	2	....	....	2
5 " " 6	4	....	....	4
6 " " 7	6	....	1	7
7 " " 8	6	1	4	11
8 " " 9	50	....	1	51
9 " " 10	63	....	....	63
10 " " 12	134	....	....	134
12 " " 15	487	4	....	491
15 " " 20	702	....	....	702
20 " " 25	544	....	....	544
25 and over	350	....	....	350
Total	2,350	5	6	2,361

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

BOXES (PAPER)—FORTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	15	33	2	50
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	43	11	62
4 " " 5.....	7	34	21	112
5 " " 6.....	40	253	44	342
6 " " 7.....	41	265	8	314
7 " " 8.....	37	272	2	311
8 " " 9.....	40	197	2	239
9 " " 10.....	50	195	....	245
10 " " 12.....	133	190	....	323
12 " " 15.....	170	139	....	309
15 " " 20.....	155	32	....	187
20 " " 25.....	52	....	....	52
25 and over.....	13	....	....	13
Total.....	761	1,708	90	2,559

BOXES (WOOD)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.....	9	2	6	17
5 " " 6.....	53	6	4	63
6 " " 7.....	54	10	6	70
7 " " 8.....	33	11	1	45
8 " " 9.....	48	16	....	64
9 " " 10.....	168	23	....	191
10 " " 12.....	358	55	....	413
12 " " 15.....	242	39	....	281
15 " " 20.....	278	2	....	280
20 " " 25.....	65	....	....	65
25 and over.....	24	....	....	24
Total.....	1,332	164	17	1,512

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings	Number of Persons Receiving Specified			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Amounts Men 16 years and over.	Who Women 16 years and over.	Are Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	6	....	....	6
\$3 but under \$4	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5	5	....	....	5
5 " " 6	3	....	....	3
6 " " 7	14	....	....	14
7 " " 8	10	....	....	10
8 " " 9	17	....	....	17
9 " " 10	25	....	....	25
10 " " 12	34	....	....	34
12 " " 15	119	....	....	119
15 " " 20	883	....	....	883
20 " " 25	1,136	....	....	1,136
25 and over	246	....	....	246
Total	2,499	....	....	2,499

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SIXTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Amounts Men 16 years and over.	Who Women 16 years and over.	Are Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	26	....	....	26
\$3 but under \$4	12	....	2	14
4 " " 5	15	....	....	15
5 " " 6	39	1	10	50
6 " " 7	51	....	6	57
7 " " 8	63	5	5	73
8 " " 9	110	8	....	118
9 " " 10	301	4	....	305
10 " " 12	1,789	....	....*	1,789
12 " " 15	2,606	....	....	2,606
15 " " 20	1,917	....	....	1,917
20 " " 25	527	....	....	527
25 and over	177	....	....	177
Total	7,633	18	23	7,674

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

BRUSHES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Amounts Men 16 years and over.	Who Women 16 years and over.	Are Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	7	1	9
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	12	....	12
4 " " 5	4	12	....	16
5 " " 6	9	9	....	18
6 " " 7	17	24	3	44
7 " " 8	17	26	....	43
8 " " 9	12	16	....	28
9 " " 10	14	30	....	44
10 " " 12	58	22	....	80
12 " " 15	85	3	....	88
15 " " 20	73	4	....	77
20 " " 25	21	....	....	21
25 and over.....	16	....	....	16
Total	327	165	4	496

BUTTONS (IVORY)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Amounts Men 16 years and over.	Who Women 16 years and over.	Are Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	20	....	20
4 " " 5 .....	....	7	1	8
5 " " 6	8	30	2	40
6 " " 7	28	81	....	109
7 " " 8	20	65	....	85
8 " " 9	20	67	....	87
9 " " 10	42	23	....	65
10 " " 12	63	45	....	108
12 " " 15	119	19	....	138
15 " " 20	169	7	....	176
20 " " 25	91	....	....	91
25 and over.....	52	....	....	52
Total	612	364	3	979

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

BUTTONS (METAL)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4.....	1	7	1	9
4 " " 6.....	1	8	9	18
5 " " 6.....	30	86	16	132
6 " " 7.....	16	88	1	105
7 " " 8.....	19	99	8	121
8 " " 9.....	19	87	1	107
9 " " 10.....	15	75	....	90
10 " " 12.....	39	35	....	74
12 " " 15.....	98	14	....	112
15 " " 20.....	102	4	....	106
20 " " 25.....	74	....	....	74
25 and over.....	73	....	....	73
Total.....	488	503	31	1,022

BUTTONS (PEARL)—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	5	....	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	7	7	14
4 " " 6.....	13	23	3	39
5 " " 6.....	26	26	16	67
6 " " 7.....	45	57	10	112
7 " " 8.....	65	52	....	117
8 " " 9.....	69	48	1	118
9 " " 10.....	71	35	....	106
10 " " 12.....	162	16	....	178
12 " " 15.....	260	4	....	264
15 " " 20.....	260	1	....	261
20 " " 25.....	40	....	....	40
\$25 and over.....	4	....	....	4
Total.....	1,016	272	37	1,326

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

CARPETS AND RUGS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	3	3	1	7
\$3 but under \$4	1	6	....	7
4 " " 5	5	12	1	18
5 " " 6	8	41	8	57
6 " " 7	26	62	6	94
7 " " 8	24	54	1	79
8 " " 9	59	46	1	106
9 " " 10	148	68	....	216
10 " " 12	104	75	....	179
12 " " 15	164	43	....	212
15 " " 20	162	10	....	172
20 " " 25	73	2	....	75
25 and over	75	....	....	75
Total	852	427	18	1,297

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	2	....	....	2
\$3 but under \$4	2	....	....	2
4 " " 5	16	....	....	16
5 " " 6	11	....	....	11
6 " " 7	11	....	....	11
7 " " 8	7	....	....	7
8 " " 9	12	....	....	12
9 " " 10	37	....	....	37
10 " " 12	80	....	....	80
12 " " 15	169	....	....	169
15 " " 20	299	....	....	299
20 " " 25	109	....	....	109
25 and over	42	....	....	42
Total	797	....	....	797

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—ONE HUNDRED NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	46	22	7	75
\$3 but under \$4	19	19	9	47
4 " " 5	18	98	40	156
5 " " 6	58	323	21	402
6 " " \$7	127	605	8	740
7 " " 8	224	411	7	642
8 " " 9	334	345	9	688
9 " " 10	660	507	....	1,167
10 " " 12	1,278	356	....	1,634
12 " " 15	4,277	162	....	4,439
15 " " 20	7,728	102	....	7,830
20 " " 25	2,569	6	....	2,565
25 and over	1,841	....	....	1,841
Total	19,169	2,956	101	22,226

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	20	127	161	308
\$3 but under \$4	32	378	192	602
4 " " 5	27	460	194	681
5 " " 6	44	714	147	905
6 " " 7	61	1,097	63	1,221
7 " " 8	120	1,453	13	1,586
8 " " 9	123	1,260	10	1,393
9 " " 10	305	1,168	....	1,473
10 " " 12	468	1,755	....	2,223
12 " " 15	551	1,370	....	1,921
15 " " 20	388	649	....	1,037
20 " " 25	174	36	....	210
25 and over	129	6	....	135
Total	2,442	10,473	780	13,695

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

CLOTHING—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	1	....	1
\$3 but under \$4.....	1	4	....	5
4 " " 5.....	1	19	1	21
5 " " 6.....	3	174	....	177
6 " " 7.....	32	131	....	163
7 " " 8.....	31	114	....	145
8 " " 9.....	40	135	....	175
9 " " 10.....	41	148	....	189
10 " " 12.....	104	214	....	318
12 " " 15.....	225	143	....	368
15 " " 20.....	340	55	....	395
20 " " 25.....	196	....	....	196
25 and over.....	108	....	....	108
Total.....	1,122	1,138	1	2,261

CONFECTIONERY—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	2	3	1	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	1	12	13
4 " " 5.....	2	23	14	39
5 " " 6.....	5	190	6	201
6 " " 7.....	17	248	9	274
7 " " 8.....	28	106	....	134
8 " " 9.....	30	24	....	54
9 " " 10.....	46	21	....	67
10 " " 12.....	110	33	....	143
12 " " 15.....	253	14	....	267
15 " " 20.....	121	8	....	129
20 " " 25.....	39	....	....	39
25 and over.....	20	....	....	20
Total.....	673	671	42	1,386

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

CORKS AND CORK SPECIALTIES—NIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	15	....	....	15
\$3 but under \$4	8	....	....	8
4 " " 5	5	....	1	6
5 " " 6	5	1	....	6
6 " " 7	19	20	....	39
7 " " 8	11	7	....	18
8 " " 9	12	6	1	19
9 " " 10	22	4	....	26
10 " " 12	149	8	....	157
12 " " 15	257	7	....	264
15 " " 20	234	....	....	234
20 " " 25	51	....	....	51
25 and over	16	....	....	16
Total	804	53	2	859

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5 .....	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6	7	....	....	7
6 " " 7	9	....	....	9
7 " " 8	13	....	....	13
8 " " 9	6	....	....	6
9 " " 10	20	....	....	20
10 " " 12	36	....	....	36
12 " " 15	102	....	....	102
15 " " 20	117	....	....	117
20 " " 25	117	....	....	117
25 and over	210	....	....	210
Total	623	....	....	623

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	4	37	....	41
\$3 but under \$4	2	30	13	45
4 " " 5	1	32	8	91
5 " " 6	10	212	6	223
6 " " 7	16	317	5	333
7 " " 8	13	342	....	355
8 " " 9	7	354	....	361
9 " " 10	14	315	....	329
10 " " 12	26	461	....	487
12 " " 15	44	355	....	399
15 " " 20	62	59	....	121
20 " " 25	43	4	....	47
25 and over.....	22	3	....	25
Total	264	2,571	32	2,867

COTTON GOODS—FIFTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	37	2	40
\$3 but under \$4	2	23	20	45
4 " " 5	8	124	57	189
5 " " 6	17	221	55	293
6 " " 7	41	493	83	617
7 " " 8	71	1,044	26	1,141
8 " " 9	154	979	14	1,147
9 " " 10	224	991	....	1,215
10 " " 12	898	991	....	1,889
12 " " 15	1,006	517	....	1,523
15 " " 20	871	108	....	979
20 " " 25	248	1	....	249
25 and over.....	109	5	....	114
Total	3,650	5,534	257	9,441

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	2	2
\$3 but under \$4	2	....	....	2
4 " " 5	4	3	6	13
5 " " 6	12	43	5	60
6 " " 7	62	142	13	217
7 " " 8	187	198	1	386
8 " " 9	350	126	....	476
9 " " 10	573	42	....	615
10 " " 12	617	37	....	654
12 " " 15	420	24	....	444
15 " " 20	280	2	....	282
20 " " 25	73	....	....	73
25 and over	61	1	....	62
Total	2,641	618	27	3,286

CUTLERY—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	12	5	2	19
\$3 but under \$4	4	....	1	5
4 " " 5	10	1	1	12
5 " " 6	25	29	13	67
6 " " 7	64	39	2	105
7 " " 8	74	62	....	136
8 " " 9	73	139	....	212
9 " " 10	84	38	....	122
10 " " 12	221	19	....	240
12 " " 15	277	6	....	283
15 " " 20	380	2	....	382
20 " " 25	210	....	....	210
25 and over	92	....	....	92
Total	1,526	340	19	1,885

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	488	29	....	517
\$3 but under \$4	86	28	2	116
4 " " 5	110	32	....	142
5 " " 6	135	95	1	231
6 " " 7	227	136	....	363
7 " " 8	243	105	....	348
8 " " 9	503	103	....	606
9 " " 10	836	71	....	907
10 " " 12	1,713	97	....	1,810
12 " " 15	2,547	34	....	2,581
15 " " 20	2,404	10	....	2,414
20 " " 25	818	....	....	818
25 and over.....	325	....	....	325
Total	10,435	740	3	11,178

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	107	81	1	189
\$3 but under \$4	42	28	....	70
4 " " 5	70	68	7	145
5 " " 6	98	108	10	216
6 " " 7	152	299	14	465
7 " " 8	167	313	2	482
8 " " 9	225	277	18	520
9 " " 10	300	268	....	568
10 " " 12	1,167	394	....	1,561
12 " " 15	2,216	289	....	2,505
15 " " 20	2,677	45	....	2,722
20 " " 25	1,699	....	....	1,699
25 and over.....	1,186	....	....	1,186
Total	10,106	2,170	52	12,328

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

EMBROIDERIES—SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	3	28	2	33
\$3 but under \$4	3	19	25	47
4 " " 5	2	145	35	182
5 " " 6	13	243	29	285
6 " " 7	18	386	18	422
7 " " 8	24	492	7	523
8 " " 9	23	349	....	372
9 " " 10	39	228	....	267
10 " " 12	76	482	....	558
12 " " 15	103	542	....	645
15 " " 20	133	101	....	234
20 " " 25	108	9	....	117
25 and over.....	356	18	....	374
Total	901	3,042	116	4,059

FERTILIZERS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4	3	....	....	3
4 " " 5	4	....	....	4
5 " " 6	12	....	....	12
6 " " 7	3	....	....	3
7 " " 8	14	10	....	24
8 " " 9	8	....	....	8
9 " " 10	17	....	....	17
10 " " 12	354	7	....	361
12 " " 15	527	1	....	528
15 " " 20	1,066	....	....	1,066
20 " " 25	59	....	....	59
25 and over.....	23	....	....	23
Total	2,090	18	....	2,108

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

FOOD PRODUCTS—THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	2	....	....	2
\$3 but under \$4	1	....	5	6
4 " " 5	11	14	74	99
5 " " 6	10	59	12	81
6 " " 7	76	587	4	667
7 " " 8	54	270	....	324
8 " " 9	135	408	1	544
9 " " 10	6	113	....	119
10 " " 12	734	108	....	842
12 " " 15	3,111	65	....	3,176
15 " " 20	2,577	11	....	2,588
20 " " 25	731	....	....	731
25 and over	379	2	....	381
Total	7,827	1,637	96	9,560

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	22	2	1	25
\$3 but under \$4	8	....	....	8
4 " " 5	14	1	....	15
5 " " 6	20	2	2	24
6 " " 7	35	9	3	47
7 " " 8	30	4	1	35
8 " " 9	46	2	....	48
9 " " 10	54	1	....	55
10 " " 12	132	7	....	139
12 " " 15	436	9	....	445
15 " " 20	701	1	....	702
20 " " 25	271	....	....	271
25 and over	100	....	....	100
Total	1,869	38	7	1,914

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

FOUNDRY (IRON)—SIXTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	61	1	2	64
\$3 but under \$4	35	....	....	35
4 " " 5	63	1	....	64
5 " " 6	54	10	14	78
6 " " 7	123	20	3	146
7 " " 8	147	42	....	189
8 " " 9	141	25	1	167
9 " " 10	393	26	....	419
10 " " 12	1,356	30	....	1,386
12 " " 15	3,253	15	....	3,268
15 " " 20	2,877	4	....	2,881
20 " " 25	1,722	....	....	1,722
25 and over.....	572	....	....	572
Total	10,797	174	20	10,991

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	2	....	....	2
\$3 but under \$4	5	....	....	5
4 " " 5	13	....	4	17
5 " " 6	25	....	2	27
6 " " 7	33	62	6	106
7 " " 8	43	22	....	70
8 " " 9	31	12	....	43
9 " " 10	54	....	....	54
10 " " 12	201	4	....	205
12 " " 15	757	6	....	763
15 " " 20	738	....	....	738
20 " " 25	504	1	....	505
25 and over.....	490	....	....	490
Total	2,906	107	12	3,025

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	13	....	....	13
\$3 but under \$4	7	....	2	9
4 " " 5	4	....	2	6
5 " " 6	6	7	....	13
6 " " 7	4	2	....	6
7 " " 8	12	6	....	18
8 " " 9	17	1	....	18
9 " " 10	21	2	....	23
10 " " 12	56	1	....	57
12 " " 15	120	1	....	121
15 " " 20	107	....	....	107
20 " " 25	55	....	....	55
25 and over	23	....	....	23
Total	445	20	4	469

GLASS (CUT TABLEWARE)—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	1	2	....	3
\$3 but under 4	9	6	14	29
4 " " 5	16	4	14	34
5 " " 6	11	13	4	28
6 " " 7	18	18	2	38
7 " " 8	25	16	2	43
8 " " 9	19	16	....	35
9 " " 10	50	15	....	65
10 " " 12	59	8	....	67
12 " " 15	78	4	....	82
15 " " 20	138	1	....	139
20 " " 25	34	....	....	34
25 and over	6	....	....	6
Total	464	103	36	603

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

GLASS MIRRORS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	13	13
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	8	....	1	9
5 " " 6 .....	....	1	....	1
6 " " 7	10	3	....	13
7 " " 8	4	2	....	6
8 " " 9	3	2	....	5
9 " " 10	9	....	....	9
10 " " 12	34	1	....	35
12 " " 16	24	....	....	24
15 " " 20	46	....	....	46
20 " " 25	10	....	....	10
25 and over	5	....	....	5
Total	153	14	14	181

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	3	....	....	3
\$3 but under \$4	40	....	....	40
4 " " 5	31	8	7	46
5 " " 6	185	38	27	250
6 " " 7	478	54	27	559
7 " " 8	464	108	1	573
8 " " 9	331	49	47	427
9 " " 10	973	24	....	997
10 " " 12	1,030	12	....	1,042
12 " " 15	802	3	....	805
15 " " 20	1,105	2	....	1,107
20 " " 25	921	1	....	922
25 and over	1,158	....	....	1,158
Total	7,521	329	109	7,959

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5 .....	....	....	63	63
5 " " 6	17	105	23	145
6 " " 7	23	287	4	314
7 " " 8	63	246	....	309
8 " " 9	124	256	....	380
9 " " 10	138	166	....	294
10 " " 12	271	222	....	493
12 " " 15	477	84	....	561
15 " " 20	432	25	....	457
20 " " 25	114	4	....	118
25 and over.....	86	2	....	88
Total	1,745	1,387	90	3,222

HATS (FUR AND FELT)—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	2	1	1	4
\$3 but under \$4	2	4	....	6
4 " " 5	3	8	....	11
5 " " 6	18	23	3	44
6 " " 7	36	61	5	102
7 " " 8	44	116	1	161
8 " " 9	61	116	....	177
9 " " 10	122	119	....	241
10 " " 12	191	244	....	435
12 " " 15	551	226	....	777
15 " " 20	832	172	....	1,054
20 " " 25	371	59	....	930
25 and over	803	25	....	828
Total	3,586	1,174	10	4,770

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

HATS (STRAW)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	2	4	3	9
4 " " 5.....	8	14	7	29
5 " " 6.....	8	37	....	45
6 " " 7.....	10	64	....	74
7 " " 8.....	30	110	....	140
8 " " 9.....	29	39	....	68
9 " " 10.....	24	40	....	64
10 " " 12.....	95	48	....	143
12 " " 15.....	78	28	....	106
15 " " 20.....	88	21	....	109
20 " " 25.....	62	5	....	67
25 and over.....	38	....	....	38
Total	472	410	10	892

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	1	....	1
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	1	....	1
4 " " 5.....	8	6	....	14
5 " " 6.....	27	4	....	31
6 " " 7.....	20	2	....	22
7 " " 8.....	43	24	2	69
8 " " 9.....	95	....	3	98
9 " " 10.....	37	15	....	52
10 " " 12.....	4,346	5	....	4,351
12 " " 15.....	7,661	16	....	7,677
15 " " 20.....	15,885	2	....	15,887
20 " " 25.....	3,758	....	....	3,758
25 and over.....	3,065	....	....	3,065
Total	34,945	76	5	35,026

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

INKS AND MUCILAGE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	1	....	....	1
5 " " 6	1	....	....	1
6 " " 7	7	2	....	5
7 " " 8	1	1	....	2
8 " " 9	3	1	....	4
9 " " 10	2	....	....	2
10 " " 12	11	....	....	11
12 " " 15	59	....	....	59
15 " " 20	43	....	....	43
20 " " 25	18	....	....	18
25 and over.....	17	....	....	17
Total	159	4	....	163

JEWELRY—ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$2.....	9	....	....	9
\$2 but under \$4	5	6	9	19
4 " " 5	48	17	10	75
5 " " 6	60	46	9	115
6 " " 7	66	64	2	132
7 " " 8	58	42	2	102
8 " " 9	51	84	....	135
9 " " 10	57	103	....	160
10 " " 12	125	145	....	270
12 " " 15	283	185	....	468
15 " " 20	684	65	....	759
20 " " 25	650	12	....	662
25 and over	832	1	....	833
Total	2,738	769	32	3,539

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

KNIT GOODS—FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	5	18	6	29
\$3 but under \$4.....	16	111	24	151
4 " " 5.....	26	286	19	331
5 " " 6.....	56	436	15	507
6 " " 7.....	55	358	5	418
7 " " 8.....	64	438	6	508
8 " " 9.....	84	481	....	565
9 " " 10.....	81	363	....	449
10 " " 12.....	151	429	....	580
12 " " 15.....	261	385	....	646
15 " " 20.....	415	116	....	531
20 " " 25.....	238	22	....	260
25 and over.....	449	6	....	455
Total.....	1,901	3,454	75	5,430

LAMPS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	4	....	2	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	9	7	19
4 " " 5.....	8	10	7	25
5 " " 6.....	61	255	73	395
6 " " 7.....	107	439	13	559
7 " " 8.....	183	960	12	1,155
8 " " 9.....	209	1,248	7	1,464
9 " " 10.....	217	852	....	1,069
10 " " 12.....	697	1,401	....	2,098
12 " " 15.....	586	558	....	1,144
15 " " 20.....	654	57	....	711
20 " " 25.....	201	2	....	203
25 and over.....	82	....	....	82
Total.....	3,012	5,792	126	8,930

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

LEATHER—SIXTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	15	1	....	16
\$3 but under \$4	9	....	....	9
4 " " 5	13	1	....	14
5 " " 6	25	44	....	69
6 " " 7	67	35	6	108
7 " " 8	108	44	....	152
8 " " 9	109	16	....	125
9 " " 10	189	29	....	218
10 " " 12	829	11	....	840
12 " " 15	2,066	12	....	2,078
15 " " 20	2,026	3	....	2,029
20 " " 25	1,043	2	....	1,045
25 and over.....	734	1	....	735
Total	7,233	199	6	7,438

LEATHER GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	1	31	1	33
\$3 but under \$4	14	10	....	24
4 " " 5	36	105	21	162
5 " " 6	57	126	3	196
6 " " 7	28	112	2	142
7 " " 8	32	72	1	105
8 " " 9	50	68	....	118
9 " " 10	46	39	....	85
10 " " 12	86	53	....	139
12 " " 15	181	23	....	204
15 " " 20	312	5	....	317
20 " " 25	90	....	....	90
25 and over	35	....	....	35
Total	968	654	28	1,650

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

LIME AND CEMENT—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	7	....	....	7
\$3 but under \$4	5	....	....	5
4 " " 5	6	....	....	6
5 " " 6	3	....	....	3
6 " " 7	6	1	....	7
7 " " 8	6	....	....	6
8 " " 9	10	4	....	14
9 " " 10	52	1	....	53
10 " " 12	111	21	....	132
12 " " 15	363	....	....	363
15 " " 20	651	....	....	651
20 " " 25	223	....	....	223
25 and over	77	....	....	77
Total	1,520	27	....	1,547

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	146	....	....	146
\$3 but under \$4	161	....	2	163
4 " " 5	248	1	6	255
5 " " 6	372	34	5	411
6 " " 7	387	122	3	512
7 " " 8	374	189	5	568
8 " " 9	429	180	4	623
9 " " 10	814	151	....	965
10 " " 12	2,585	179	....	2,764
12 " " 15	6,011	90	....	6,701
15 " " 20	8,175	13	....	8,188
20 " " 25	5,729	1	....	5,730
\$25 and over	1,902	....	....	1,902
Total	27,943	960	25	28,928

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$2	2	....	....	2
\$2 but under \$4	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5	3	....	....	3
5 " " 6	3	4	12	19
6 " " 7	19	17	....	36
7 " " 8	27	9	....	36
8 " " 9	71	4	....	75
9 " " 10	80	5	....	85
10 " " 12	138	4	....	142
12 " " 15	165	11	....	176
15 " " 20	161	7	....	168
20 " " 25	97	....	....	97
25 and over	61	....	....	61
Total	828	61	12	901

METAL GOODS—NINETY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$2	31	18	....	49
\$2 but under \$4	19	11	14	44
4 " " 5	38	88	46	172
5 " " 6	106	263	27	396
6 " " 7	263	309	15	587
7 " " 8	399	543	13	955
8 " " 9	450	410	....	860
9 " " 10	665	324	....	989
10 " " 12	1,356	277	....	1,633
12 " " 15	2,372	115	....	2,487
15 " " 20	3,823	16	....	3,849
20 " " 25	1,531	2	....	1,533
25 and over	846	3	....	849
Total	11,909	2,379	115	14,403

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

METAL NOVELTIES—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	5	6	5	16
\$3 but under \$4	6	7	9	22
4 " " 5	24	11	15	50
5 " " 6	23	49	11	83
6 " " 7	74	141	6	221
7 " " 8	135	107	2	244
8 " " 9	105	74	2	181
9 " " 10	141	41	....	182
10 " " 12	222	56	....	278
12 " " 15	298	11	....	309
15 " " 20	318	3	....	321
20 " " 25	125	1	....	126
25 and over	96	....	....	96
Total	1,572	507	50	2,129

MINING AND SMELTING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	9	....	....	9
\$3 but under \$4	4	....	....	4
4 " " 5	8	....	....	8
5 " " 6	3	....	....	3
6 " " 7	6	....	....	6
7 " " 8	12	....	....	12
8 " " 9	8	....	....	8
9 " " 10	23	....	....	23
10 " " 12	43	....	....	43
12 " " 15	265	....	....	265
15 " " 20	707	....	....	707
20 " " 25	132	....	....	132
25 and over	57	....	....	57
Total	1,277	....	....	1,277

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4	6	....	....	6
4 " " 5	3	....	4	7
5 " " 6	47	1	2	50
6 " " 7	146	53	....	199
7 " " 8	139	58	....	197
8 " " 9	167	54	....	221
9 " " 10	222	1,544	....	1,766
10 " " 12	700	110	....	810
12 " " 15	1,752	94	....	1,846
15 " " 20	2,565	19	....	2,584
20 " " 25	1,648	2	....	1,650
25 and over	623	1	....	624
Total	7,995	454	6	8,455

MUNITIONS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	6	2	....	8
\$3 but under \$4	5	5	....	10
4 " " 5	4	4	....	8
5 " " 6	5	6	....	11
6 " " 7	7	23	5	35
7 " " 8	45	99	3	147
8 " " 9	65	137	....	202
9 " " 10	222	1,544	....	2,766
10 " " 12	390	816	....	1,206
12 " " 15	3,712	354	....	4,066
15 " " 20	4,546	74	....	4,620
20 " " 25	4,093	29	....	4,122
25 and over	5,325	10	....	5,335
Total	18,425	3,103	8	21,536

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	5	....	5
\$3 but under \$4	10	6	1	17
4 " " 5	7	6	5	18
5 " " 6	45	78	6	129
6 " " 7	48	95	9	152
7 " " 8	49	64	2	115
8 " " 9	78	100	6	184
9 " " 10	109	79	....	188
10 " " 12	235	59	....	294
12 " " 15	330	29	....	409
15 " " 20	542	....	....	542
20 " " 25	180	....	....	180
25 and over	87	....	....	87
Total	1,770	521	29	2,320

OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5 .....	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6	1	....	3	4
6 " " 7	13	....	17	30
7 " " 8	8	....	10	18
8 " " 9	14	8	....	22
9 " " 10	40	1	....	41
10 " " 12	474	20	....	494
12 " " 15	1,100	....	....	1,100
15 " " 20	657	3	....	660
20 " " 25	189	....	....	189
25 and over	70	....	....	70
Total	2,586	32	30	2,628

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

OILS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5 .....	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6	23	3	2	28
6 " " 7	43	16	....	64
7 " " 8	104	12	26	142
8 " " 9	116	4	....	120
9 " " 10	202	1	....	203
10 " " 12	397	13	....	410
12 " " 16	3,399	1	....	3,400
15 " " 20	2,853	....	....	2,853
20 " " 25	2,785	....	....	2,785
25 and over	1,051	....	....	1,051
Total	10,978	50	28	11,056

PAINTS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	5	5	1	11
5 " " 6	11	5	2	18
6 " " 7	17	35	9	61
7 " " 8	20	24	1	45
8 " " 9	15	26	....	41
9 " " 10	27	14	....	41
10 " " 12	70	8	....	78
12 " " 16	303	11	....	319
15 " " 20	633	7	....	640
20 " " 25	415	2	....	417
25 and over	161	....	....	161
Total	1,721	137	13	1,871

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

PAPER—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	19	1	1	21
\$3 but under \$4	16	14	....	30
4 " " 5	20	23	1	44
5 " " 6	26	57	....	83
6 " " 7	72	107	....	179
7 " " 8	55	75	3	133
8 " " 9	86	96	4	186
9 " " 10	274	59	....	333
10 " " 12	651	28	....	679
12 " " 15	1,827	12	....	1,839
15 " " 20	1,021	8	....	1,029
20 " " 25	324	1	....	325
25 and over	192	2	....	194
Total	4,583	483	9	5,075

POTTERY—FIFTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	48	16	9	73
\$3 but under \$4	57	30	5	92
4 " " 5	104	78	14	196
5 " " 6	65	139	34	238
6 " " 7	120	189	8	317
7 " " 8	107	213	13	333
8 " " 9	121	153	6	280
9 " " 10	224	131	....	355
10 " " 12	579	132	....	711
12 " " 15	1,020	55	....	1,075
15 " " 20	1,340	20	....	1,360
20 " " 25	890	3	....	893
25 and over	1,112	1	....	1,113
Total	5,787	1,160	89	7,036

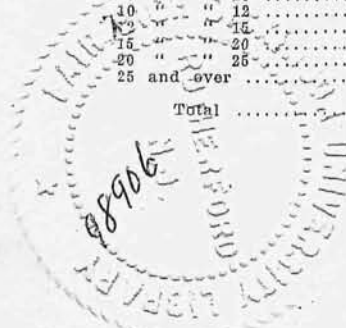


TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	1	8	4	13
\$3 but under \$4	3	5	1	9
4 " " 5	10	16	7	33
5 " " 6	25	81	8	114
6 " " 7	50	90	3	143
7 " " 8	52	88	1	141
8 " " 9	59	91	1	151
9 " " 10	57	70	....	127
10 " " 12	133	52	....	185
12 " " 15	300	26	....	326
15 " " 20	218	5	....	223
20 " " 25	192	5	....	197
25 and over	161	1	....	162
Total	1,261	538	25	1,824

QUARRYING STONE—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4	3	....	....	3
4 " " 5	5	....	....	5
5 " " 6	9	....	....	9
6 " " 7	13	....	....	13
7 " " 8	8	....	....	8
8 " " 9	16	....	....	16
9 " " 10	65	....	....	65
10 " " 12	446	....	....	446
12 " " 15	351	....	....	351
15 " " 20	428	....	....	428
20 " " 25	217	....	....	217
25 and over	277	....	....	277
Total	1,838	....	....	1,838

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	1	....	....	1
5 " " 6 .....	....	1	....	1
6 " " 7	5	....	1	6
7 " " 8	6	2	....	8
8 " " 9	11	....	1	12
9 " " 10	5	10	....	15
10 " " 12	51	1	....	52
12 " " 15	277	....	....	277
15 " " 20	201	2	....	203
20 " " 25	81	....	....	81
25 and over	73	....	....	73
Total	711	16	2	729

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	15	21	....	36
\$3 but under \$4	10	6	11	27
4 " " 5	16	35	17	68
5 " " 6	39	79	32	150
6 " " 7	129	139	45	313
7 " " 8	224	446	30	700
8 " " 9	375	390	3	768
9 " " 10	694	198	....	892
10 " " 12	2,225	210	....	2,435
12 " " 15	4,058	135	....	4,193
15 " " 20	3,211	84	....	3,245
20 " " 25	1,162	3	....	1,165
25 and over	518	2	....	520
Total	12,676	1,698	138	14,512

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

SADDLES AND HARNESS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5 .....	....	....	2	2
5 " " 6 .....	....	....	....	....
6 " " 7 .....	....	....	....	....
7 " " 8 .....	....	1	....	1
8 " " 9 .....	....	1	....	1
9 " " 10	1	1	....	2
10 " " 12	5	1	....	6
12 " " 15	6	....	....	6
15 " " 20	10	....	....	10
20 " " 25	2	....	....	2
25 and over	2	....	....	2
Total	26	4	2	32

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	10	10
4 " " 5	2	....	....	2
5 " " 6	46	45	....	91
6 " " 7	53	35	....	88
7 " " 8	58	32	....	90
8 " " 9	61	32	....	93
9 " " 10	58	26	....	84
10 " " 12	59	21	....	80
12 " " 15	101	22	....	123
15 " " 20	118	....	....	118
20 " " 25	39	....	....	39
25 and over	7	....	....	7
Total	602	213	10	825

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	3	....	....	3
5 " " 6	10	....	....	10
6 " " 7	12	....	....	12
7 " " 8	30	2	....	32
8 " " 9	23	....	....	23
9 " " 10	41	1	....	42
10 " " 12	66	....	....	66
12 " " 15	135	2	....	137
15 " " 20	326	3	....	329
20 " " 25	114	....	....	114
25 and over	22	....	....	22
Total	782	8	....	790

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	29	9	....	38
\$3 but under \$4	24	11	1	36
4 " " 5	16	8	9	33
5 " " 6	94	69	6	169
6 " " 7	155	108	....	263
7 " " 8	153	161	1	315
8 " " 9	265	394	....	659
9 " " 10	237	330	....	617
10 " " 12	1,193	400	....	1,593
12 " " 15	3,942	226	....	4,168
15 " " 20	4,666	119	....	4,785
20 " " 25	2,104	36	....	2,140
25 and over	1,162	22	....	1,184
Total	14,090	1,893	17	16,000

SHIPBUILDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	4	....	....	4
\$3 but under \$4	5	....	....	5
4 " " 5	12	....	....	12
5 " " 6	9	....	....	9
6 " " 7	89	....	....	89
7 " " 8	356	....	....	356
8 " " 9	89	....	....	89
9 " " 10	135	....	....	135
10 " " 12	1,343	....	....	1,343
12 " " 15	2,046	....	....	2,046
15 " " 20	2,194	....	....	2,194
20 " " 25	2,099	....	....	2,099
25 and over	237	....	....	237
Total	8,618	....	....	8,618

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

SHIRTS—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	32	....	32
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	91	14	105
4 " " 5	29	191	30	250
5 " " 6	34	334	59	427
6 " " 7	22	488	10	520
7 " " 8	31	542	....	573
8 " " 9	24	468	....	492
9 " " 10	31	403	....	434
10 " " 12	84	520	....	604
12 " " 15	157	355	....	512
15 " " 20	280	171	....	451
20 " " 25	77	9	....	86
25 and over	20	3	....	23
Total	789	3,607	113	4,509

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	1	....	1
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	2	....	2
4 " " 5 .....	....	9	2	11
5 " " 6 .....	....	17	2	19
6 " " 7 .....	....	70	....	70
7 " " 8 .....	....	91	....	91
8 " " 9 .....	....	97	....	97
9 " " 10 .....	....	96	....	96
10 " " 12	1	113	....	114
12 " " 15	1	48	....	49
15 " " 20	1	37	....	38
20 " " 25	1	5	....	6
25 and over	6	2	....	8
Total	10	588	4	602

SHOES—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	28	32	2	62
\$3 but under \$4	18	21	4	43
4 " " 5	40	91	39	170
5 " " 6	72	166	23	261
6 " " 7	101	206	13	320
7 " " 8	113	166	....	279
8 " " 9	115	178	....	293
9 " " 10	138	173	....	311
10 " " 12	279	198	....	477
12 " " 15	446	116	....	562
15 " " 20	560	54	....	614
20 " " 25	251	3	....	254
25 and over	153	2	....	155
Total	2,814	1,406	81	3,801

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	116	98	11	225
\$3 but under \$4	71	145	73	289
4 " " 5	129	332	178	639
5 " " 6	246	812	142	1,200
6 " " 7	291	1,025	50	1,366
7 " " 8	333	1,342	10	1,685
8 " " 9	380	1,714	1	2,095
9 " " 10	400	1,405	....	1,805
10 " " 12	966	1,845	....	2,811
12 " " 15	2,460	2,407	....	4,867
15 " " 20	4,660	2,294	....	6,954
20 " " 25	2,473	403	....	2,876
25 and over	655	25	....	680
Total	13,180	13,847	465	27,492

SILK DYEING—FORTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4	1	4	2	7
4 " " 5	7	91	2	100
5 " " 6	22	135	23	180
6 " " 7	67	233	39	339
7 " " 8	44	237	2	283
8 " " 9	102	140	2	244
9 " " 10	446	116	....	562
10 " " 12	1,992	57	....	2,049
12 " " 15	3,560	26	....	3,586
15 " " 20	1,050	16	....	1,066
20 " " 25	208	3	....	211
25 and over	278	....	....	278
Total	7,777	1,108	70	8,955

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

SILK THROWING—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	4	4
\$3 but under \$4	12	15	21	48
4 " " 5	17	34	54	105
5 " " 6	48	57	41	146
6 " " 7	84	115	38	137
7 " " 8	41	212	14	267
8 " " 9	76	264	9	349
9 " " 10	75	575	....	650
10 " " 12	167	96	....	263
12 " " 15	127	27	....	154
15 " " 20	132	40	....	172
20 " " 25	115	1	....	116
25 and over	13	....	....	13
Total	857	1,436	181	2,474

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	2	19	3	24
\$3 but under \$4	3	18	9	30
4 " " 5	11	25	15	51
5 " " 6	16	26	6	48
6 " " 7	36	20	2	58
7 " " 8	50	17	....	67
8 " " 9	45	21	....	66
9 " " 10	53	10	....	63
10 " " 12	106	27	....	133
12 " " 15	148	22	....	170
15 " " 20	121	14	....	205
20 " " 25	80	....	....	80
25 and over	17	....	....	17
Total	708	219	35	962

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

SILVER GOODS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	3	....	....	3
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	3	....	3
4 " " 5	2	12	5	19
5 " " 6	17	13	6	36
6 " " 7	17	25	....	42
7 " " 8	32	37	....	69
8 " " 9	24	50	....	74
9 " " 10	26	32	....	58
10 " " 12	40	40	....	80
12 " " 15	87	32	....	119
15 " " 20	289	10	....	299
20 " " 25	262	2	....	264
25 and over	191	1	....	192
Total	990	257	11	1,258

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	2	....	....	2
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	2	....	....	2
5 " " 6	5	....	....	5
6 " " 7	5	1	....	6
7 " " 8	4	15	....	19
8 " " 9	6	2	....	8
9 " " 10	27	5	....	32
10 " " 12	65	6	....	71
12 " " 15	1,444	2	....	1,446
15 " " 20	3,643	....	....	3,643
20 " " 25	937	....	....	937
25 and over	1,611	....	....	1,611
Total	7,751	31	....	7,782

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

SOAP AND TALLOW—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4	2	....	....	2
4 " " 5	4	24	1	29
5 " " 6	13	20	1	34
6 " " 7	22	63	7	92
7 " " 8	20	105	50	175
8 " " 9	84	81	24	189
9 " " 10	146	87	....	233
10 " " 12	325	157	....	482
12 " " 15	742	210	....	952
15 " " 20	915	31	....	946
20 " " 25	261	5	....	266
25 and over	153	2	....	155
Total	2,688	785	83	3,556

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	21	....	....	21
\$3 but under \$4	4	....	....	4
4 " " 5	4	2	....	6
5 " " 6	5	20	....	25
6 " " 7	11	32	3	46
7 " " 8	61	18	14	93
8 " " 9	54	2	9	65
9 " " 10	68	3	....	71
10 " " 12	297	....	....	297
12 " " 15	681	....	....	681
15 " " 20	664	....	....	664
20 " " 25	172	....	....	172
25 and over	105	....	....	105
Total	2,128	77	26	2,231

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—THIRTEEN.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5	7	....	....	7
5 " " 6	7	....	....	7
6 " " 7	9	1	....	10
7 " " 8	58	2	....	60
8 " " 9	61	1	....	62
9 " " 10	131	6	....	137
10 " " 12	514	65	....	580
12 " " 15	1,390	20	....	1,410
15 " " 20	1,451	....	....	1,451
20 " " 25	492	....	....	492
25 and over	255	....	....	255
Total	4,376	96	....	4,472

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	52	....	....	52
\$3 but under \$4	37	....	....	37
4 " " 5	49	....	....	49
5 " " 6	31	....	....	31
6 " " 7	63	....	....	63
7 " " 8	95	1	....	96
8 " " 9	168	....	....	168
9 " " 10	194	....	....	194
10 " " 12	502	2	....	504
12 " " 15	1,754	1	....	1,755
15 " " 20	1,876	3	....	1,879
20 " " 25	781	....	....	781
25 and over	915	1	....	916
Total	6,517	8	....	6,525

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	10	4	....	14
\$3 but under \$4	1	2	1	4
4 " " 5	9	9	1	19
5 " " 6	29	53	10	92
6 " " 7	75	167	1	243
7 " " 8	67	207	....	274
8 " " 9	80	97	1	178
9 " " 10	167	90	....	257
10 " " 12	311	30	....	341
12 " " 15	193	15	....	208
15 " " 20	207	14	....	221
20 " " 25	108	1	....	109
25 and over	78	....	....	78
Total	1,335	689	14	2,038

THREAD—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	9	5	14
4 " " 5 .....	....	10	19	29
5 " " 6	2	81	42	125
6 " " 7	47	306	104	547
7 " " 8	87	700	97	884
8 " " 9	104	781	14	899
9 " " 10	151	680	....	831
10 " " 12	481	312	....	793
12 " " 15	408	74	....	642
15 " " 20	455	40	....	495
20 " " 25	175	4	....	179
25 and over	43	....	....	43
Total	2,013	3,087	281	5,381

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	1	1	....	2
5 " " 6	2	1	....	3
6 " " 7	3	6	2	11
7 " " 8	9	9	....	18
8 " " 9	15	6	....	20
9 " " 10	29	5	....	34
10 " " 12	91	10	....	101
12 " " 15	133	4	....	137
15 " " 20	150	1	....	151
20 " " 25	48	....	....	48
25 and over	36	....	....	36
Total	517	42	2	561

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	5	11	1	17
\$3 but under \$4	2	3	8	13
4 " " 5	4	6	5	15
5 " " 6	41	35	2	78
6 " " 7	68	69	15	152
7 " " 8	58	37	2	97
8 " " 9	57	65	....	122
9 " " 10	58	30	....	88
10 " " 12	82	87	....	169
12 " " 15	147	54	....	201
15 " " 20	283	41	....	329
20 " " 25	221	....	....	221
25 and over	52	....	....	62
Total	1,093	438	33	1,564

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	3	....	....	3
5 " " 6	5	8	....	13
6 " " 7	9	15	....	24
7 " " 8	16	14	....	30
8 " " 9	7	4	....	11
9 " " 10	23	....	....	23
10 " " 12	46	2	....	48
12 " " 15	67	1	....	68
15 " " 20	96	1	....	97
20 " " 25	39	....	....	39
25 and over	27	....	....	27
Total	338	45	....	383

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	1	79	....	80
\$3 but under \$4	2	56	7	65
4 " " 5	6	167	15	183
5 " " 6	9	248	2	259
6 " " 7	10	295	9	314
7 " " 8	13	322	3	343
8 " " 9	15	378	1	394
9 " " 10	18	371	....	389
10 " " 12	19	369	....	388
12 " " 15	29	225	....	254
15 " " 20	72	88	....	160
20 " " 25	35	20	....	55
25 and over	21	12	....	33
Total	255	2,630	37	2,922

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

VARNISHES—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification to Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	1	1	1	3
5 " " 6	2	2	....	4
6 " " 7	4	1	....	5
7 " " 8	4	7	....	11
8 " " 9	3	2	....	5
9 " " 10	11	1	....	12
10 " " 12	29	....	....	29
12 " " 15	200	4	....	204
15 " " 20	164	2	....	166
20 " " 25	50	1	....	51
25 and over	40	....	....	40
Total	508	21	1	530

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3 .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4	2	1	1	4
4 " " 5	5	31	....	36
5 " " 6	11	55	5	71
6 " " 7	26	106	....	132
7 " " 8	65	266	1	332
8 " " 9	53	193	....	246
9 " " 10	93	169	....	262
10 " " 12	263	148	....	416
12 " " 15	809	78	....	882
15 " " 20	889	21	....	910
20 " " 25	555	....	....	555
25 and over	394	....	....	394
Total	3,170	1,063	7	4,240

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

WELDING AND CUTTING APPLIANCES (GAS)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	2	....	....	2
\$3 but under \$4	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5	1	....	....	1
5 " " 6	6	3	1	10
6 " " 7	8	4	....	12
7 " " 8	3	10	....	13
8 " " 9	10	2	....	12
9 " " 10	30	....	....	30
10 " " 12	198	....	....	198
12 " " 15	232	....	....	232
15 " " 20	82	....	....	82
20 " " 25	40	....	....	40
25 and over .....	....	....	....	....
Total	613	19	1	633

WINDOW SHADES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5 .....	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6 .....	....	....	....	....
6 " " 7	1	1	....	2
7 " " 8 .....	....	1	....	1
8 " " 9	3	7	....	10
9 " " 10	2	2	....	4
10 " " 12	6	4	....	10
12 " " 15	33	1	....	34
15 " " 20	49	....	....	49
20 " " 25	32	....	....	32
25 and over	6	....	....	6
Total	133	16	....	149

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

WOODEN GOODS—FORTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	7	....	1	8
\$3 but under \$4	3	2	10	15
4 " " 5	33	5	10	48
5 " " 6	50	15	4	69
6 " " 7	71	16	1	88
7 " " 8	102	17	....	119
8 " " 9	111	14	....	125
9 " " 10	138	11	....	144
10 " " 12	272	4	....	276
12 " " 15	504	3	....	507
15 " " 20	617	1	....	618
20 " " 25	215	....	....	215
25 and over	92	....	....	92
Total	2,210	88	26	2,324

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	3	6	....	9
\$3 but under \$4 .....	....	3	....	3
4 " " 5	12	73	55	140
5 " " 6	44	277	216	537
6 " " 7	145	660	126	931
7 " " 8	149	686	187	1,022
8 " " 9	188	908	101	1,197
9 " " 10	377	566	....	943
10 " " 12	992	2,368	....	3,360
12 " " 15	2,851	1,343	....	4,194
15 " " 20	3,065	873	....	3,938
20 " " 25	1,037	245	....	1,282
25 and over	368	39	....	407
Total	9,231	8,047	685	17,963

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).
UNCLASSIFIED—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	11	15	....	26
\$3 but under \$4	13	30	5	48
4 " " 5	23	69	18	110
5 " " 6	31	294	9	334
6 " " 7	87	355	8	450
7 " " 8	161	273	12	446
8 " " 9	202	231	1	434
9 " " 10	228	128	....	356
10 " " 12	927	218	....	1,145
12 " " 15	2,177	70	....	2,247
15 " " 20	3,002	43	....	3,045
20 " " 25	628	1	....	629
25 and over	371	1	....	372
Total	7,911	1,728	53	9,692

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3	1,523	863	268	2,654
\$3 but under \$4	925	1,290	583	2,798
4 " " 5	1,623	3,165	1,221	6,009
5 " " 6	3,140	7,678	1,345	12,163
6 " " 7	5,437	12,709	896	19,042
7 " " 8	7,057	15,312	598	22,967
8 " " 9	8,684	15,351	312	24,347
9 " " 10	14,326	14,264	....	28,590
10 " " 12	44,037	17,156	....	61,193
12 " " 15	95,993	11,716	....	107,709
15 " " 20	117,424	5,821	....	123,245
20 " " 25	54,572	955	....	55,527
25 and over	34,663	200	....	34,863
Total	389,404	106,480	5,223	501,107

TABLE No. 8.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Overtime, 1916. Average by Industries.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation during the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (Under Normal Conditions).	Number of hours Worked per Week (Under Normal Conditions).	Establishments That Worked Overtime During the Year.	
						Number of Establishments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements,	7	298.42	9.86	57.28	2	10,742
2	Artificial leather,	6	302.83	9.83	55.50	3	15,420
3	Artisans' tools,	42	299.05	9.57	54.71	16	60,381
4	Art tile,	11	302.81	9.82	54.91	1	5,800
5	Asbestos products,	9	298.44	9.44	52.56	2	140
6	Boilers, tanks, etc.,	15	289.60	8.87	51.63	3	352,330
7	Boxes (paper),	43	298.31	9.37	52.68	5	1,551
8	Boxes (wood),	19	296.05	9.74	54.32	5	6,776
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	33	302.14	8.25	49.50	12	60,687
10	Brick and terra cotta,	68	231.14	9.54	55.54	8	14,899
11	Brushes,	15	293.46	9.47	53.67	3	462
12	Buttons (ivory),	11	294.25	9.87	56.00	.....	.....
13	Buttons (metal),	12	295.25	9.68	52.92	3	625
14	Buttons (pearl),	29	289.80	9.61	54.43	2	244
15	Carpets and rugs,	6	269.33	9.07	52.67	1	283
16	Carriages and wagons,	29	308.69	9.34	53.62	6	4,732
17	Chemical products,	119	295.64	9.10	54.00	28	161,424
18	Cigars and tobacco,	45	296.91	9.41	53.05	.....	.....
19	Clothing,	25	289.46	9.29	52.12	2	1,425
20	Confectionery,	19	293.00	9.83	55.61	4	12,280
21	Corks and cork specialties,	8	299.50	9.62	55.50	2	5,822
22	Cornices and skylights,	25	284.64	8.44	46.96	3	1,880
23	Corsets and corset walsts,	11	299.45	9.45	50.27	2	9,955
24	Cotton goods,	52	297.84	9.61	53.43	5	12,267
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	19	296.27	9.61	54.78	4	9,490
26	Cutlery,	15	292.86	9.73	55.13	2	2,400
27	Drawn wire and wire cloth, ..	15	289.20	9.66	55.87	5	13,954
28	Electrical appliances,	34	299.11	9.53	53.79	13	336,818
29	Embroideries,	76	284.50	9.83	55.24	3	1,657
30	Fertilizers,	12	264.50	10.00	58.64	2	5,700
31	Food products,	38	273.08	9.76	56.71	12	82,325
32	Foundry (brass),	28	297.71	9.21	52.93	6	13,033
33	Foundry (iron),	61	288.43	9.34	54.66	13	318,441
34	Furnaces, ranges and heaters, ..	16	280.06	9.44	53.44	7	47,413
35	Gas and electric light fixtures, ..	15	292.27	9.53	53.27	1	189
36	Glass (cut tableware),	13	277.25	9.75	53.66	2	900
37	Glass mirrors,	4	302.75	9.25	52.25	.....	.....
38	Glass (window and bottle),	19	265.61	8.72	49.72	3	23,670
39	Graphite products,	7	297.43	9.43	53.86	4	3,720
40	Hats (fur and felt),	26	285.84	9.08	50.50	2	6,576
41	Hats, (straw),	4	290.00	9.50	54.75	.....	.....
42	High explosives,	9	295.22	8.22	49.33	1	1,098
43	Inks and mucilage,	8	299.50	9.50	52.62	3	2,188
44	Jewelry,	114	287.47	8.70	51.64	26	12,847
45	Knit goods,	45	298.23	9.64	53.87	5	3,085
46	Lamps,	18	297.78	9.33	51.39	4	88,243
47	Leather,	69	296.16	9.74	55.00	9	609,106
48	Leather goods,	20	294.42	9.58	53.88	9	10,463
49	Lime and cement,	10	294.70	10.50	63.70	3	6,124
50	Machinery,	158	300.68	9.23	52.06	68	1,381,990

TABLE No. 8.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Overtime, 1916. Average by Industries.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation during the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (Under Normal Conditions).	Number of hours Worked per Week (Under Normal Conditions).	Establishments. That Worked Overtime During the Year.	
						Number of Establishments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
51	Mattresses and bedding,	7	301.86	9.43	54.71	2	1,185
53	Metal goods,	95	291.18	9.64	54.26	26	21,042
53	Metal novelties,	29	294.89	9.79	55.38	9	25,667
54	Mining and smelting iron ore, ..	7	301.60	11.40	71.40	1	364
55	Motor vehicles and parts,	28	281.71	9.28	52.54	16	99,902
56	Munitions,	15	279.27	9.13	53.40	7	400,533
57	Musical instruments,	22	298.73	9.41	53.82	5	5,054
58	Oilcloth and linoleum,	10	296.70	9.50	54.70	2	304
59	Oils,	23	310.31	9.32	55.47	6	142,822
60	Paints,	23	305.73	9.45	54.36	8	64,130
61	Paper,	55	286.40	10.52	60.58	9	3,838
62	Pottery,	57	291.33	9.18	51.94	8	15,815
63	Printing and bookbinding,	20	292.75	8.70	50.35	6	26,030
64	Quarrying stone,	22	240.95	9.10	53.00	3	2,302
65	Roofing (metal and tar),	7	312.00	10.28	60.28	1	27,285
66	Rubber goods (hard and soft), ..	65	293.92	9.83	55.37	21	1,013,349
67	Saddles and harness,	4	295.25	9.50	54.75	.....	.....
68	Saddlery and harness hardware, ..	6	296.50	9.82	56.33	.....	.....
69	Sash, blinds and doors,	29	294.76	8.89	50.17	5	3,377
70	Scientific instruments,	34	297.53	9.44	52.78	13	70,528
71	Shipbuilding,	19	294.11	8.68	50.95	3	74,906
72	Shirts,	36	289.47	9.28	51.59	1	250
73	Shirts waists (women's),	5	300.80	9.20	52.00	1	54
74	Shoes,	24	288.45	9.32	54.66	2	160
75	Silk (broad and ribbon),	253	290.21	9.09	50.45	15	240,867
76	Silk dyeing,	43	291.84	9.13	51.24	10	11,664
77	Silk throwing,	35	286.03	9.09	50.14	3	4,196
78	Silk mill supplies,	19	294.10	9.11	50.53	1	624
79	Silver goods,	24	295.29	9.21	52.25	6	2,200
80	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	15	321.06	10.32	66.93	3	153,436
81	Soaps and tallow,	17	310.23	9.59	55.29	6	27,776
82	Steel and iron (bar),	10	286.44	9.78	55.55	1	3,390
83	Steel and iron (forging),	13	297.54	9.61	54.77	3	156,982
84	Steel and iron (structural),	38	300.37	9.21	52.08	12	11,005
85	Textile products,	15	294.13	9.40	52.73	4	6,561
86	Thread,	9	272.71	9.43	53.00	1	2,700
87	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	300.00	9.78	56.22	2	750
88	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	293.12	10.00	56.12	.....	.....
89	Typewriters and supplies,	7	294.85	9.00	50.86	4	2,577
90	Underwear (women's and children's),	35	295.69	9.16	50.84	4	2,233
91	Varnishes,	23	298.43	9.17	51.13	2	643
92	Watches, cases and material,	10	295.10	9.70	54.60	2	67,093
93	Welding and cutting appliances (gas),	4	303.50	9.25	53.00	1	31,840
94	Window shades,	5	308.80	9.60	55.20	1	270
95	Wooden goods,	47	296.23	9.40	53.62	11	3,915
96	Woolen and worsted goods,	31	298.61	9.93	55.42	7	169,333
97	Unclassified,	120	293.07	9.42	54.46	28	233,866
	All industries,	2,950	292.02	9.38	53.38	607	6,955,273

TABLE No. 9.—Average Proportion of Business Done by Industries, 1916.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done, Percentage.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements,	7	54.28
2	Artificial leather,	6	91.66
3	Artisans' tools,	42	84.52
4	Art tile,	11	84.09
5	Asbestos products,	9	71.66
6	Boilers, tanks, etc.,	15	77.33
7	Boxes (paper),	43	82.09
8	Boxes (wood),	19	80.26
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	33	72.50
10	Brick and terra cotta,	68	66.03
11	Brushes,	15	82.33
12	Buttons (ivory),	11	80.62
13	Buttons (metal),	12	69.16
14	Buttons (pearl),	29	73.57
15	Carpets and rugs,	6	77.50
16	Carriages and wagons,	29	72.24
17	Chemical products,	119	79.31
18	Cigars and tobacco,	45	75.57
19	Clothing,	25	79.58
20	Confectionery,	19	73.89
21	Corks and cork specialties,	8	75.62
22	Cornices and skylights,	25	61.40
23	Corsets and corset waists,	11	83.18
24	Cotton goods,	52	76.47
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	19	82.78
26	Cutlery,	15	83.00
27	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	15	94.67
28	Electrical appliances,	34	75.73
29	Embroideries,	76	77.04
30	Fertilizers,	12	65.36
31	Food products,	38	80.39
32	Foundry (brass),	23	80.53
33	Foundry (iron),	61	80.98
34	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	16	76.25
35	Gas and electric light fixtures,	15	62.00
36	Glass (cut tableware),	13	75.25
37	Glass mirrors,	4	76.25
38	Glass (window and bottle),	19	66.11
39	Graphite products,	7	90.71
40	Hats (fur and felt),	26	77.50
41	Hats (straw),	4	70.00
42	High explosives,	9	82.77
43	Inks and mucilage,	8	75.00
44	Jewelry,	114	67.32
45	Knit goods,	45	73.33
46	Lamps,	18	82.50
47	Leather,	69	79.63
48	Leather goods,	26	80.10
49	Lime and cement,	10	53.00
50	Machinery,	158	76.27
51	Mattresses and bedding,	7	78.57
52	Metal goods,	95	79.84
53	Metal novelties,	20	76.72
54	Mining and smelting iron ore,	7	88.00
55	Motor vehicles and parts,	28	70.18
56	Munitions,	15	65.33
57	Musical instruments,	22	79.32
58	Oilcloth and linoleum,	10	86.50
59	Oils,	23	79.74
60	Paints,	23	85.91

TABLE No. 9.—Average Proportion of Business Done by Industries, 1916.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Es- tablishments Considered.	Average Propor- tion of Busi- ness Done, Per- centage.
61	Paper,	55	85.31
62	Pottery,	57	79.39
63	Printing and bookbinding,	20	76.76
64	Quarrying stone,	22	59.76
65	Roofing (metal and tar),	7	66.43
66	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	65	81.64
67	Saddles and harness,	4	43.75
68	Saddlery and harness hardware,	6	83.33
69	Sash, blinds and door,	29	71.72
70	Scientific instruments,	34	76.09
71	Shipbuilding,	19	74.47
72	Shirts,	36	80.62
73	Shirt waists (women's),	5	73.00
74	Shoes,	24	76.87
75	Silk (broad and ribbon),	253	82.68
76	Silk dyeing,	43	72.86
77	Silk throwing,	35	83.14
78	Silk mill supplies,	19	77.37
79	Silver goods,	24	69.16
80	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	15	82.33
81	Soap and tallow,	17	79.71
82	Steel and iron (bar),	10	88.89
83	Steel and iron (forging),	13	83.46
84	Steel and iron (structural),	38	73.95
85	Textile products,	15	84.90
86	Thread,	9	82.86
87	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	72.78
88	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	85.00
89	Typewriters, and supplies,	7	62.14
90	Underwear (women's and children's),	35	77.19
91	Varnishes,	23	75.26
92	Watches, cases and material,	10	80.00
93	Welding and cutting appliances (gas),	4	90.00
94	Window shades,	5	75.00
95	Wooden goods,	47	70.74
96	Woolen and worsted goods,	31	86.77
97	Unclassified,	120	72.13
All industries,		2,950	77.02

CAMDEN.

	1915.	1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
			Amount.	PerCent
Number of establishments,	116	112	—	4 — 3.4
Total amount of capital invested,	\$80,386,262	\$94,159,177	+	\$13,772,915 + 17.1
Cost value of material used,	\$33,707,433	\$44,719,929	+	\$11,012,496 + 32.7
Selling value of goods made,	\$71,688,369	\$96,681,864	+	\$24,993,495 + 34.8
Average number of persons employed,	21,827	25,192	+	3,365 + 15.4
Total amount paid in wages,	\$13,477,012	\$17,426,061	+	\$3,949,049 + 29.3
Average yearly earnings,	\$617.44	\$691.73	+	\$74.29 + 12.0

ELIZABETH.

	1915.	1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
			Amount.	PerCent
Number of establishments,	51	57	+	6 + 11.7
Total amount of capital invested,	\$23,805,942	\$34,176,170	+	\$5,370,228 + 22.4
Cost value of material used,	\$17,180,168	\$24,931,600	+	\$7,751,432 + 45.1
Selling value of goods made,	\$30,116,632	\$43,223,066	+	\$13,106,434 + 43.5
Average number of persons employed,	10,066	12,473	+	2,407 + 23.9
Total amount paid in wages,	\$6,553,192	\$9,153,313	+	\$2,600,126 + 39.7
Average yearly earnings,	\$651.02	\$733.85	+	\$82.83 + 12.7

HOBOKEN.

	1915.	1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
			Amount.	PerCent
Number of establishments,	70	77	+	7 + 10.0
Total amount of capital invested,	\$22,911,579	\$28,040,187	+	\$5,128,608 + 22.4
Cost value of material used,	\$7,778,642	\$13,183,695	+	\$5,405,053 + 69.5
Selling value of goods made,	\$18,812,617	\$28,276,498	+	\$9,463,881 + 50.3
Average number of persons employed,	7,834	10,701	+	2,867 + 36.6
Total amount paid in wages,	\$4,852,342	\$7,584,193	+	\$2,731,851 + 56.3
Average yearly earnings,	\$619.40	\$708.73	+	\$89.33 + 14.4

JERSEY CITY.

	1915.	1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
			Amount.	PerCent
Number of establishments,	214	225	+	11 + 5.1
Total amount of capital invested,	\$103,377,497	\$132,080,806	+	\$28,702,809 + 27.7
Cost value of material used,	\$87,440,571	\$117,876,770	+	\$30,436,199 + 34.8
Selling value of goods made,	\$137,175,527	\$181,004,826	+	\$43,829,299 + 31.9
Average number of persons employed,	24,762	27,609	+	2,847 + 11.5
Total amount paid in wages,	\$13,883,280	\$17,434,425	+	\$3,551,165 + 25.6
Average yearly earnings,	\$560.67	\$631.48	+	\$70.81 + 12.6

NEWARK.

	1915.	1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
			Amount.	PerCent
Number of establishments,	751	777	+	26 + 3.5
Total amount of capital invested,	\$153,300,826	\$186,419,553	+	\$33,118,732 + 21.6
Cost value of material used,	\$112,412,929	\$162,748,043	+	\$50,335,114 + 44.8
Selling value of goods made,	\$202,163,772	\$283,503,243	+	\$81,339,471 + 40.2
Average number of persons employed, ..	56,438	67,313	+	10,875 + 19.3
Total amount paid in wages,	\$33,570,167	\$44,613,407	+	\$11,043,240 + 32.9
Average yearly earnings,	\$594.82	\$662.78	+	\$67.96 + 11.4

NEW BRUNSWICK.

	1915.	1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
			Amount.	PerCent
Number of establishments,	49	49		...
Total amount of capital invested,	\$16,279,948	\$18,585,297	+	\$2,305,349 + 14.2
Cost value of material used,	\$8,509,255	\$10,657,906	+	\$2,148,650 + 25.3
Selling value of goods made,	\$19,477,158	\$23,991,872	+	\$4,514,714 + 23.2
Average number of persons employed, ..	7,786	9,516	+	1,730 + 22.2
Total amount paid in wages,	\$3,811,040	\$5,706,694	+	\$1,895,654 + 49.7
Average yearly earnings,	\$489.47	\$599.69	+	\$110.22 + 22.5

PASSAIC.

	1915.	1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
			Amount.	PerCent
Number of establishments,	62	63	+	1 + 1.6
Total amount of capital invested,	\$50,332,800	\$61,394,210	+	\$11,061,410 + 22.0
Cost value of material used,	\$36,786,987	\$48,415,274	+	\$11,628,287 + 31.6
Selling value of goods made,	\$61,254,303	\$79,823,554	+	\$18,569,251 + 30.3
Average number of persons employed, ..	20,418	21,044	+	626 + 3.1
Total amount paid in wages,	\$9,733,556	\$12,515,709	+	\$2,782,243 + 28.6
Average yearly earnings,	\$476.71	\$594.74	+	\$118.03 + 24.7

PATERSON.

	1915.	1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
			Amount.	PerCent
Number of establishments,	336	355	+	19 + 5.6
Total amount of capital invested,	\$67,526,502	\$69,688,842	+	\$2,162,350 + 3.2
Cost value of material used,	\$40,199,438	\$60,601,533	+	\$20,402,095 + 50.7
Selling value of goods made,	\$73,945,018	\$107,681,754	+	\$33,736,736 + 45.6
Average number of persons employed, ..	29,486	34,682	+	5,196 + 17.6
Total amount paid in wages,	\$16,498,043	\$22,350,603	+	\$5,852,560 + 35.5
Average yearly earnings,	\$559.52	\$644.44	+	\$84.92 + 15.2

TRENTON.

	1915.	1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
			Amount.	PerCent
Number of establishments,	138	138		...
Total amount of capital invested,	\$54,296,512	\$57,755,668	+ \$3,459,156	+ 6.4
Cost value of material used,	\$36,711,855	\$48,513,821	+ \$11,907,966	+ 32.4
Selling value of goods made,	\$65,478,878	\$95,806,168	+ \$30,327,290	+ 46.3
Average number of persons employed,	23,264	26,821	+ 3,557	+ 15.3
Total amount paid in wages,	\$13,891,420	\$17,440,347	+ \$3,548,927	+ 25.5
Average yearly earnings,	\$597.12	\$650.25	+ \$53.13	+ 8.9

PERTH AMBOY.

	1915.	1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
			Amount.	PerCent
Number of establishments,	38	41	+ 3	+ 7.9
Total amount of capital invested,	\$29,912,363	\$33,068,488	+ \$3,156,125	+ 10.6
Cost value of material used,	\$29,332,567	\$47,052,262	+ \$17,719,695	+ 60.4
Selling value of goods made,	\$43,621,716	\$66,441,273	+ \$22,819,557	+ 52.3
Average number of persons employed,	7,929	10,347	+ 2,418	+ 30.5
Total amount paid in wages,	\$4,726,111	\$7,019,325	+ \$2,293,214	+ 48.5
Average yearly earnings,	\$596.05	\$678.39	+ \$82.34	+ 13.8

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 1916.**



PART TWO.

Employment, Working Hours and Wages on Steam Railroads of New Jersey—Retail Prices of Food Supplies In New Jersey—The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey, Pack of 1916.

The statistics of employment, working time and wages on the steam railroads operating within the geographic limits of New Jersey are presented in this report in a series of tables giving the data for each road separately, and one in which the aggregate totals for all lines are given. The compilation includes only the railroad trackage within the State and the wage earners employed whose duties are performed wholly or for the most part within the State.

The summary table below gives the principal totals of all the lines of railroad considered, for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1916.

PARTICULARS.	1916.
Aggregate number of miles of road in New Jersey,	2,129.39
Aggregate number of persons employed,	49,382
Aggregate number of days worked,	14,469,708
Average number of days worked per employee,	293
Average number of hours worked per day,	10.2
Average number of days not on duty,	72
Aggregate amount paid in wages,	\$43,821,998.45
Average wages per day,	\$3.03
Average yearly earnings per employee,	\$837.41
Aggregate number of employees injured at work,	3,561
Aggregate number whose injuries resulted in death,	121

The custom heretofore has been to present on tables similar to the above, data relating to the next preceding year so as to show the increases or decreases if any, that had occurred during the period covered by the current year's report. On account of a change in 1916 by all the railroad companies which moved the termination of their fiscal year from June 30th to December 31st, it was found impossible to make the comparisons as the figures for 1915 would refer to the twelve months ending June 30th, 1915, while those for 1916 refer to the twelve months ending December 31st of the same year.

The table explains itself. There were 2,129.31 miles of track in use; 49,382 persons were employed in the operation of the various lines of railway, whose duties were performed in whole or for the most part within the geographic limits of New Jersey; the average time worked per day was a small fraction in excess of ten hours per day.

The aggregate amount paid in wages by all the lines was \$43,821,998; the average earnings per capita for the year was \$887.41 and the average earnings per day was \$3.03.

The aggregate number of employees who suffered more or less bodily injury through accidents was 3,561, and the number whose injuries resulted in death was 121.

In the matter of wage distribution, the steam railroads of New Jersey surpass all other individual industries in the number of wage earners employed, and average per capita daily earnings. In fact, the amount paid out in wages by the railroad companies during the year is equal to approximately one-seventh of the sum disbursed by or through all the manufacturing establishments in the State to their 437,657 employees.

Of the series of tables which follow, the first is a summary in which the data relating to all the railroad lines are brought together; the others present the figures as reported by each individual road.

A careful examination of them all will convey a correct understanding of steam railroad conditions in New Jersey, so far as working time, daily wages and yearly earnings are concerned.

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1916.

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

Summary Table No. 1—Aggregate and Average by Companies.

CLASSIFICATION.	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 Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sundays Included).	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Who Injured or Killed.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,	403.27	19,970	6,266,361	314	9.8	51	\$18,696,601.33	\$2.98	\$936.23	1,528	46
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company,	225.36	2,556	888,851	346	10.6	19	2,186,975.08	2.46	882.62	138	3
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,	399.05	8,281	2,710,899	327	10.4	38	7,727,077.74	2.85	983.11	283	15
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,	284.39	6,728	1,066,131	327	10.	38	5,685,491.94	2.58	845.05	583	23
Erie Railroad Company,	188.35	2,559	736,593	288	10.8	77	2,091,988.60	2.84	817.49	674	13
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,	130.11	3,477	1,019,804	293	10.3	72	2,692,255.59	2.64	774.59	55	9
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company,	120.67	1,757	520,371	296	10.7	69	1,372,687.70	2.64	781.27	54	8
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company,	339.13	3,387	1,046,026	309	10.4	56	2,772,213.55	2.65	818.49	201	4
Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company,	49.05	298	102,873	345	9.7	20	338,248.70	3.10	1,057.95	29	.....
Lehigh and New England Railroad,	28.81	67	17,552	262	11.7	103	40,920.23	2.33	610.75	6	.....
Tuckerton Railroad Company,	29.00	58	15,730	271	8.8	94	32,462.89	2.13	577.35	.....	.....
Raritan River Railroad Company,	22.20	210	68,460	326	10.	39	176,355.88	2.59	869.93	.....	.....
Rayway Valley Railroad Company,	10.00	34	10,956	313	9.4	52	26,694.72	2.51	785.14	2	.....
Total,	2,129.39	49,382	14,469,708	293	10.2	72	\$43,821,998.45	\$2.03	\$887.41	3,561	121

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

December 31st, 1916.—Continued.

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

Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—403.27.

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 Employees Injured During Year.		Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.	
	Employed.	Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed Per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sun-days Included).	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.									
Conductors,	512	151,951	287	10	68	\$789,593.26	\$5.19	\$1,421.17	77	1										
Brakemen,	1,642	454,336	277	10	88	1,589,705.45	3.50	963.15	260	16										
Engineers,	681	206,081	302	10	63	1,372,460.81	6.19	1,668.52	33	2										
Firemen,	880	204,459	301	10	64	\$20,085.50	4.01	1,206.01	55	2										
Switchmen,	199	77,437	389	12	.....	170,474.32	2.20	856.65	21	1										
Flagmen,	167	55,261	331	11	34	146,464.20	2.65	877.03	12	.....										
Engine wipers, etc.,	187	68,247	365	11	.....	154,022.00	2.26	823.65	15	.....										
Yardmen,	805	239,474	297	11	68	\$99,113.78	3.76	1,116.91	14	.....										
Trackmen,	2,296	599,646	305	10	60	1,549,953.99	2.21	674.76	176	11										
Agents,	152	52,096	343	12	22	172,105.75	3.80	1,182.27	1	.....										
Assistant agents,	4	1,256	314	8	51	7,193.70	5.73	1,798.17	.....	.....										
Baggagemen,	121	42,301	350	10	15	83,635.21	2.21	773.84	12	.....										
Clerks,	1,648	550,710	340	9	25	1,384,085.92	2.47	839.86	7	14										
Other depot men,	624	197,640	316	11	49	428,700.43	2.17	637.02	229	2										
Machinists and helpers,	718	208,061	290	9	75	771,632.30	3.70	1,074.70	150	.....										
Blacksmiths and helpers,	200	55,548	278	9	87	176,167.63	3.17	880.84	33	.....										
Boilermakers and helpers,	247	72,857	295	9	70	253,263.80	3.48	1,023.36	42	.....										
Carbuilders and repairers,	827	252,013	305	10	60	757,071.30	3.00	915.44	74	2										
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	675	207,950	308	10	57	622,752.54	3.00	922.60	37	1										
Telegraph operators,	510	170,343	334	8	31	497,669.77	2.92	975.32	1	.....										
Division superintendents,	95	31,139	325	8	6	123,550.30	3.96	1,388.33	.....	.....										
Division superintendent's office,	32	11,190	359	9	40	24,962.50	2.17	780.98	.....	.....										
Supply department,	6,947	2,245,355	323	9	42	5,992,636.76	2.67	852.62	289	9										
Other employees,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
Total,	*19,970	6,265,361	314	9.8	51	\$18,696,601.33	\$2.98	\$936.23	1,538	46										

* 3032 employees are required to pass into states of New York and Pennsylvania, in connection with their duties.

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1916.—Continued.

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

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—225.36.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sundays Included).	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	77	25,200	327	10	38	\$119,410.84	\$4.74	\$1,550.79	1	.....
Brakemen,	171	79,224	453	10	.....	186,830.70	2.36	1,092.53	35	.....
Engineers,	82	24,973	305	10	60	139,186.45	5.56	1,697.15	5	.....
Firemen,	85	25,032	294	10	71	94,951.49	3.80	1,117.08	9	.....
Switchmen,	52	17,550	337	13	28	27,425.67	1.58	557.42	.....	.....
Flagenmen and gatemen,	21	7,193	342	12	23	10,350.84	1.44	492.90	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,	58	17,926	309	12	56	47,086.06	2.62	811.83	1	.....
Yardmen,	46	18,112	293	10	.....	17,137.41	2.61	1,025.84	5	.....
Trackmen,	282	102,519	350	10	15	137,130.90	1.92	613.00	22	.....
Agents,	38	33,715	354	11	11	75,376.79	2.34	793.44	.....	.....
Baggage-men,	123	39,524	340	12	25	35,854.14	3.74	1,273.36	1	.....
Clerks,	72	22,674	317	11	47	97,642.65	2.50	793.84	.....	.....
Other depot men,	12	4,431	373	11	48	503,619.96	2.23	707.33	39	2
Machinists and helpers,	6	1,893	316	10	49	15,129.16	3.38	1,260.81	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	8	2,946	338	11	.....	5,259.42	2.77	876.57	1	.....
Boilermakers and repairers,	85	24,572	289	10	75	11,053.03	3.75	1,382.25	3	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	55	17,140	310	11	55	54,198.19	2.90	637.63	4	.....
Construction gangs,	265	88,654	332	10	.....	54,801.70	3.21	996.39	.....	.....
Telegraph operators,	75	29,532	334	8	.....	186,924.74	2.11	897.10	.....	.....
Floating equipment,	53	19,920	375	12	.....	65,731.54	2.32	876.42	.....	.....
Other employees,	193	73,746	332	11	.....	58,087.61	2.92	1,095.61	1	.....
						153,900.19	2.05	777.41	1	.....
Total,	2,556	838,851	346	10.6	19	\$2,186,375.08	\$2.46	\$852.62	138	3

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1916.—Continued.

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

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—399.05.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed, Per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed, Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sundays Included).	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	305	97,503	320	12	45	\$515,119.95	\$5.27	\$1,688.32	28	1
Brakemen and flagmen,	766	218,007	308	12	57	835,101.51	3.84	1,182.85	151	4
Engineers,	365	110,914	304	12.5	61	679,632.91	6.19	1,862.00	31	1
Firemen,	371	111,509	301	12.5	64	431,955.34	3.85	1,761.38	59	1
Switchmen and watchmen,	162	59,264	356	12	.....	103,108.55	1.74	636.56	.....	.....
Yardmen,	329	24,566	339	12	.....	68,013.54	2.58	770.53	.....	.....
Trackmen,	120	22,377	309	10	56	471,454.44	2.14	663.14	.....	.....
Agents and assistant agents,	172	61,424	357	11	39	170,024.34	2.77	983.52	.....	.....
Baggage-men,	68	22,300	336	11	29	77,546.75	3.40	1,141.86	.....	.....
Clerks,	866	278,505	321	9	44	726,764.22	2.30	839.22	.....	.....
Other depot men,	701	239,430	341	11	24	526,498.97	2.20	751.97	.....	.....
Mechanists and helpers,	243	83,272	363	9	2	270,257.49	3.05	1,112.17	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	51	16,866	330	9	35	53,062.03	3.15	1,040.43	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers,	55	20,846	379	9	.....	68,640.16	3.05	1,157.10	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers,	321	109,571	341	9	24	250,237.53	2.28	779.53	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	824	33,215	383	10	82	251,586.12	2.02	855.74	.....	.....
Construction gangs,	782	289,878	371	10	.....	621,132.14	2.14	794.29	.....	.....
Telegraph operators,	103	35,818	347	9	18	99,563.72	2.78	967.61	.....	.....
Floating equipment employees,	14	4,538	317	9	48	16,303.81	2.67	1,164.56	.....	.....
Other employees,	1,155	391,816	340	10	26	918,769.71	2.34	797.72	.....	.....
Total,	8,231	2,710,299	327	10.4	38	\$7,727,077.74	\$2.85	\$633.11	283	15

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1916.—Continued.

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

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—234.39

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sundays Included).	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	36	*	*	10	*	\$166,046.37	*	\$172.56	5	1
Brakemen,	238	*	*	10	*	246,965.95	*	1,033.18	23	4
Engineers,	216	*	*	10	*	373,366.76	*	1,728.55	6	1
Firemen,	218	*	*	10	*	236,338.29	*	1,084.12	16	3
Switchmen,	22	7,502	341	12	24	15,387.70	\$2.05	693.44	17	5
Flagmen,	159	53,035	365	10	.....	86,691.70	1.49	542.23	3	3
Engine wipers, etc.,	44	16,854	333	10	.....	31,299.85	1.86	711.36	.....	.....
Yardmen,	232	96,162	341	10	24	352,600.00	3.67	1,251.06	.....	.....
Trackmen,	546	*	*	10	*	365,909.77	*	669.98	35	3
Agents,	107	36,632	342	10	23	97,478.66	2.66	911.02	.....	.....
Baggage men,	37	29,667	341	11	24	72,954.88	2.44	831.67	.....	.....
Clerks,	331	106,559	322	10	43	267,453.24	2.51	808.02	.....	.....
Other depot men,	1,418	470,291	332	11	33	993,690.55	2.12	702.67	251	.....
Machinists and helpers,	235	*	*	10	*	203,318.24	*	815.54	89	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	95	26,509	279	10	86	47,992.46	*	923.93	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers,	531	181,190	303	10	92	73,893.11	2.80	777.83	22	.....
Carpenters and repairers,	154	*	*	10	*	48,582.32	2.49	751.74	.....	.....
Construction gangs,	183	*	*	10	*	136,200.55	*	84.42	34	3
Telegraph operators,	19	6,920	364	9	1	73,912.15	3.55	436.05	.....	.....
Division superintendent's office,	27	8,883	329	10	36	24,543.85	3.60	1,291.78	.....	.....
Supply department,	73	20,627	286	10	79	32,008.39	2.39	1,185.49	.....	.....
Other employees,	1,519	*	*	10	*	45,631.37	*	682.62	.....	.....
						1,274,623.39	*	832.05	83	3
Total,	6,728	1,066,131	327	10	33	\$5,635,491.94	\$2.53	\$348.05	583	23

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

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1916.—Continued.

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

Erie Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—138.35.

CLASSIFICATION.										Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sundays Included).	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	50	13,811	276	13	89	\$78,212.32	\$5.66	\$1,564.29	20	1								
Brakemen,	157	40,677	259	12	106	150,684.16	3.71	950.17	35	1								
Engineers,	69	15,993	320	13	135	109,291.45	6.89	1,583.38	25	1								
Firemen,	73	15,903	218	12	147	71,182.49	4.49	980.83	30	1								
Switchmen,	2	2,274	374	13	81	5,567.38	2.45	995.95	30	1								
Flagmen,	40	13,506	357	13	28	16,391.33	1.28	499.78	27	1								
Engine wipers, etc.,	92	30,256	359	10	36	63,540.60	2.09	690.66	35	1								
Yardmen,	147	56,860	337	10	57	185,091.17	3.25	1,255.13	20	1								
Trackmen,	438	135,037	359	12	57	251,095.78	1.86	574.33	20	1								
Agents,	36	13,265	269	12	57	29,411.59	2.20	812.23	20	1								
Clerks,	313	82,651	293	13	162	338,859.15	3.76	763.13	1	1								
Other depot men,	276	69,347	287	13	123	164,115.99	2.51	594.63	9	1								
Machinists and helpers,	381	107,813	288	10	82	208,386.00	2.88	760.20	126	1								
Boilermakers and helpers,	17	2,597	288	10	108	15,521.44	4.07	1,051.50	56	1								
Carbuilders and repairers,	107	4,940	290	10	78	15,521.44	3.76	1,051.50	49	1								
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	17	2,597	290	10	78	15,521.44	3.76	1,051.50	49	1								
Boilermakers and helpers,	107	4,940	290	10	78	15,521.44	3.76	1,051.50	49	1								
Carpenters and repairers,	17	2,597	290	10	78	15,521.44	3.76	1,051.50	49	1								
Construction gangs,	32	21,954	289	10	76	59,828.33	2.90	807.22	12	1								
Telegraph operators,	55	9,631	291	10	108	33,048.46	3.01	907.76	1	1								
Division superintendent's office,	20	14,112	291	12	108	34,714.53	2.67	1,522.30	200	1								
Other employees,	162	69,046	426	10	42	30,446.00	4.71	1,522.30	200	1								
Total,	2,559	736,593	283	10.8	77	\$2,091,958.50	\$2.84	\$817.49	674	13								

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1916.—Continued.

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

New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—120.67

CLASSIFICATION.													
Number of Persons Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days on Duty (Sun-days Included).	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.				
Conductors,	44	15,013	341	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Brakemen,	108	40,732	877	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Engineers,	51	18,323	359	11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Firemen,	51	18,323	364	11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Flagmen,	52	16,237	312	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Engine wipers, etc.,	16	27,486	361	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Yardmen,	72	24,784	344	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Trackmen,	250	84,124	336	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Agents,	57	21,070	370	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Clerks,	38	10,011	278	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Other depot men,	435	83,548	191	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Machinists and helpers,	193	53,439	277	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Blacksmiths and helpers,	5	1,009	202	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Boilermakers and helpers,	14	3,116	222	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Carbuilders and repairers,	66	17,853	270	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	80	31,757	395	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Construction gangs,	23	6,793	295	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Telegraph operators,	72	29,155	405	8½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Division superintendent's office,	42	9,556	227	8½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Other employees,	29	7,773	268	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Total,	1,757	520,371	296	10.7	89	\$1,375,687.70	\$2.64	\$781.27	54				

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1916.—Continued.

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

West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—339.13.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed Per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sundays Included).	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	146	47,138	328	10	42	\$23,471.97	\$4.77	\$1,239.53	11	1
Brakemen,	320	92,824	291	10	84	262,485.90	2.83	796.32	51	...
Engineers,	122	35,886	324	10	84	232,450.32	2.83	1,003.49	4	...
Firemen,	121	32,780	271	10	84	126,846.23	2.31	1,043.32	13	...
Switchmen,	2	780	365	12	...	150.06	2.11	170.62	...	...
Flagmen,	23	6,554	289	10	76	23,445.17	3.53	1,019.36	3	...
Engine wipers, etc.,	2	526	263	11	102	1,077.65	2.05	538.32	...	...
Trackmen,	1,014	290,041	286	10	79	542,843.00	1.87	534.96	65	2
Agents,	96	34,310	357	11	8	102,827.50	3.00	1,071.12	...	...
Assistant agents,	2	739	365	11	...	2,057.35	2.82	1,038.63	...	...
Baggage-men,	23	9,401	336	11	29	21,856.51	2.32	780.95	...	...
Other depot men,	253	83,956	325	11	40	171,122.60	2.04	653.37	5	...
Clerks,	117	35,369	303	11	63	55,768.55	1.58	476.65	5	...
Machinists and helpers,	11	2,703	337	11	28	12,226.30	3.30	1,111.39	...	...
Blacksmiths and helpers,	6	1,981	323	11	42	5,566.35	2.08	994.39	1	...
Boilermakers and helpers,	7	2,560	365	11	...	7,729.70	3.01	1,104.34	1	...
Carbuilders and repairers,	7	2,498	357	10	3	6,518.10	2.61	931.16	1	...
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	67	20,727	310	10	55	58,586.10	2.82	874.42	9	...
Telegraph operators,	110	25,938	237	8	32	95,333.90	2.65	866.52	...	...
Division superintendents' office,	98	30,252	308	8	57	100,192.49	2.62	1,114.91	...	...
Other employees,	820	274,415	335	12	30	705,053.84	2.57	863.46	32	1
Total,	* 3,337	1,046,056	309	10.4	56	\$2,772,213.55	\$2.65	\$818.49	201	4

* 73 employees are required to pass into the states of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1916.—Continued.

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

Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—49.05.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sundays Included).	Average Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	23	8,697	378	10	.....	.....	\$38,622.92	\$4.44	\$1,679.26	1	.....
Brakemen,	62	23,170	974	10	.....	.....	59,479.49	2.99	1,120.52	1	.....
Engineers,	27	10,732	998	10	.....	.....	52,559.11	5.07	2,019.96	.....	.....
Firemen,	27	10,732	998	10	.....	.....	35,113.18	3.26	1,300.49	1	.....
Yardmen,	8	8,860	350	10	.....	86	3,131.60	4.44	1,465.37	.....	.....
Trackmen,	59	19,092	325	10	.....	41	40,575.04	2.12	869.41	3	.....
Agents, asst. agents, baggage-men, clerks, other depot men,	16	6,038	377	10	.....	.....	11,268.57	1.87	704.29	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers,	2	580	290	9	.....	75	1,806.04	3.28	953.32	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers,	1	385	385	9	.....	80	879.62	3.08	879.62	.....	.....
Billermakers and helpers,	1	273	273	9	.....	92	895.00	3.27	895.00	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers,	9	2,109	334	10	.....	131	4,733.45	2.24	526.94	3	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	4	1,021	255	10	.....	110	2,072.08	3.01	758.02	.....	.....
Telegraph operators,	25	8,054	322	9	.....	43	22,612.46	2.81	904.50	.....	.....
Other employees,	39	11,210	387	10	.....	78	30,714.06	2.74	737.54	3	.....
Total,	298	102,873	345	9.7	.....	20	\$318,248.70	\$3.10	\$1,067.95	29	.....

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1916.—Continued.

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

Lehigh and New England Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—28.81.

CLASSIFICATION.	CLASSIFICATION.									
	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sundays Included).	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	3	700	233	11	122	\$2,312.07	\$4.74	\$1,104.36	.....	.....
Brakemen,	6	1,501	250	11	115	2,738.75	3.52	833.03	.....	.....
Engineers,	2	700	233	11	132	3,980.55	6.55	1,316.30	.....	.....
Firemen,	2	700	233	11	132	2,432.39	3.53	833.33	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,	2	691	345	12	20	7,460.35	2.12	730.42	.....	.....
Trackmen,	20	6,386	349	10	16	9,680.10	1.33	484.51	.....	.....
Agents,	3	954	318	10	47	2,004.00	2.10	668.00	.....	.....
Clerks,	2	521	260	11	105	934.57	1.80	467.33	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	21	3,560	170	10	195	9,095.98	2.55	433.14	.....	.....
Telegraph operators,	1	357	357	12	8	600.00	1.88	600.00	.....	.....
Other employees,	3	833	294	10	71	2,072.56	2.35	690.85	.....	.....
Total,	67	17,553	262	11.7	103	\$40,920.23	\$2.33	\$610.75	.....	6

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1916.—Continued.

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

Tuckerton Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—29.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sundays Included).	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	4	704	235	5	130	\$2,321.87	\$3.29	\$773.99	.....	.....
Brakemen,	3	1,358	339	5	26	3,109.23	2.39	772.81	.....	.....
Engineers,	3	711	237	6	128	2,405.62	3.38	801.87	.....	.....
Firemen,	3	699	233	6	132	1,662.73	2.38	564.24	.....	.....
Flagmen,	3	433	216	6	149	322.53	.75	161.29	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,	2	838	279	6	86	1,589.74	1.90	529.91	.....	.....
Trackmen,	21	5,774	275	6	80	11,199.73	1.93	533.32	.....	.....
Agents,	5	1,292	358	6	107	2,816.38	2.18	563.28	.....	.....
Assistant agents,	4	1,707	341	9	24	2,771.02	1.62	554.20	.....	.....
Clerks,	1	1,415	352	7	12	2,412.27	2.41	853.07	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers,	1	35	95	9	270	452.00	4.76	452.00	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	1	302	302	9	63	815.99	2.70	815.99	.....	.....
Other employees,	3	402	134	9	231	606.12	1.50	202.04	.....	.....
Total,	58	15,730	271	8.8	94	\$38,486.39	\$2.13	\$577.35	.....	.....

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

December 31st, 1916.—Continued.

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.			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 Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
		Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Per Day.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sun-days Included).	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.							
Conductors,	6	2,087	348	13	17	\$9,687.21	\$4.61	\$1,606.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brakemen,	20	5,884	348	12	32	21,885.06	3.19	1,094.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers,	9	3,004	334	12	31	15,482.47	3.20	1,738.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firemen,	9	3,013	335	12	30	9,811.64	3.25	1,090.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,	12	4,011	334	12	31	8,971.38	2.83	747.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yardmen,	1	42	42	10	223	135.36	3.22	135.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trackmen,	48	15,115	315	9	50	23,008.62	1.85	583.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agents,	6	1,809	301	9	64	5,300.56	2.93	833.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks,	24	7,639	320	10	45	20,532.74	2.68	857.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other depot men,	14	4,347	310	9	55	7,814.91	1.80	552.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers,	16	2,058	340	10	25	6,139.35	3.00	1,032.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	6	1,752	429	10	25	1,322.78	2.77	1,661.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers,	2	752	316	12	126	2,392.18	2.18	1,196.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers,	5	1,481	296	10	69	3,964.03	2.67	792.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction gangs,	25	9,184	327	11	.....	20,840.50	2.27	832.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph operators,	4	1,065	274	8	91	4,392.64	4.01	1,092.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other employees,	17	5,459	321	11	44	9,530.35	1.74	560.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	210	83,460	326	10	39	\$176,385.88	\$2.57	\$529.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1916.—Continued.

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

Rahway Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—10.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Average Number of			Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sundays Included).	Paid in Wages.		Average Wages Per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
		Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.		Aggregate Amount	Aggregate Amount				
Conductors,	4	624	312	10	53	\$1,872.00	\$2.00	\$26.00	2	.....	.....
Brakemen,	4	1,248	312	10	53	7,420.00	2.50	780.00	.....	.....	.....
Engineers,	2	624	312	10	53	1,984.32	3.18	392.16	.....	.....	.....
Firemen,	1	624	312	10	53	1,622.40	2.60	311.20	.....	.....	.....
Night watchmen,	1	360	360	10	5	936.00	2.60	936.00	.....	.....	.....
Trackmen,	13	3,744	312	10	53	8,424.00	2.25	702.00	.....	.....	.....
Agents,	5	1,560	312	8	53	3,960.00	2.95	792.00	.....	.....	.....
Clerks,	3	936	312	8	53	2,760.00	2.95	920.00	.....	.....	.....
Other depot men,	1	312	312	8	53	144.00	*.46	144.00	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	1	312	312	10	53	936.00	3.00	936.00	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	1	312	312	10	53	936.00	3.00	936.00	.....	.....	.....
Total,	34	10,656	313	9.4	52	\$26,594.72	\$2.51	\$785.14	2	.....	.....

* Worked only part time.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD SUPPLIES IN NEW JERSEY.

Retail Prices of a Selected List of Articles of Food, Reported
Each Year by Representative Dealers Throughout the State.
Prices Quoted are for the Month of June, 1917.

The compilation which follows is designated to show the retail prices of a bill of table supplies selected so as to include such articles only as are in general use and for which there is an extensive and constant demand. Care has been taken in cases where a number of grades of any articles are reported, to select for the purpose of this presentation, neither the highest prices, which are used only by families of comparatively large means, nor yet the lowest, which are usually sought by people of less than average incomes, but rather what may be called the medium qualities, which as a rule, are used by families possessed of material resources between the two extremes.

In the nineteen years during which these reports on retail food prices has been an annual feature of the report of this Bureau, only on two or three occasions have reductions in the cost of the test bill of food supplies been shown, and these were so small as to indicate merely a temporary and brief halt in the upward march of prices, as the years which immediately followed these showed the usual advance in practically every article contained in the list. This was the situation long before the outbreak of the European war, and although no interest of nationwide importance was ever the subject of such widespread, careful and persistent investigation, no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon has thus far appeared. Since the opening of the European war, and particularly since the entrance of our own country into the contest, all theorizing regarding the matter has ceased, the world conditions resulting from that terrific conflict being now regarded as a sufficient explanation of present high prices with such increases thereof as will inevitably take place later.

It has never been a part of the Bureau's duty to formulate theories regarding the cause or causes underlying the rise in prices,

and it has made no attempt to do so. Its authority in the matter is exhausted when as result of careful investigation the actual facts bearing on the subject are ascertained and laid before the public through the medium of these reports.

Prices shown by each year's inquiry are compared with those of the next preceding year and also with the prices recorded for 1898, the year in which this annual inquiry was begun. The changes in prices for each article contained in the bill of goods are noted for both the short and the longer period of time. For the purpose of insuring uniformity of conditions under which each year's inquiry is made the same retail dealers in each locality represented are called upon to fill out the prices which are always those prevailing during the month of June. The fairest possible conditions for comparison of prices, one year with another, are thus assured.

The presentation consists of three tables, arranged in form best calculated for carrying out the purposes of the inquiry.

Table No. 1 shows the aggregate cost by localities of the test bill of goods which contains fifty articles. Table No. 2 shows the average price of each particular article in standard quantities, prices for the current year being placed in comparison with those reported for 1916, and Table No. 3, in the same form as No. 2, presents a comparison of the prices of 1916 with those reported for the same articles in 1898, the year when this annual food inquiry was first instituted. This table shows the increases in prices that have taken place over a period of nineteen years. The bill of goods contains practically every article in use by families of average means. Fancy groceries which have only a comparatively limited sale at high prices, are excluded from the list. The quality of each article unless otherwise stated, is that which in the trade is rated as the best, but whether in fact it is so, or only the best which the dealer has in stock, cannot be determined by any means at the Bureau's command. In some of the lists furnished by individual dealers, there are quite wide differences in prices quoted for supposedly identical articles, which can only be accounted for by some misunderstanding regarding their quality. However that may be, the substantial accuracy of the prices appearing in the tables cannot be doubted, as they are all based on figures drawn from seventy-two separate price lists furnished and vouched for as to accuracy, by dealers of unquestionable standing in their respective localities. The fairest possible conditions are thus assured for the comparison of prices of one year with another.

Table No. 1 shows the total cost of the test bill of goods in seventy cities, towns and villages representing all parts of the State, the locality showing the lowest cost appearing first on the table, and the others following in the order in which prices increase, the highest, as a matter of course, appearing at the end of the list.

The average cost of the bill for the entire State is shown to be \$23.821. In 1916, the average cost of the same bill for the State at large was \$15.863. The increase in 1917 as compared with 1916, is, therefore, \$7.958, or 50.2 per cent.

In two localities the cost of the fifty articles combined ranges between \$17 and \$18; in one, it ranges between \$19 and \$20. In four, the range is between \$20 and \$21; in four, the range is between \$21 and \$22. Nine localities show a range between \$22 and \$23; fifteen show cost ranging between \$23 and \$24; fifteen others are between \$24 and \$25; twelve show a range between \$25 and \$26; three are between \$26 and \$27; four are between \$27 and \$28; and in one locality the cost of the bill is shown to be in excess of \$28. As stated above, the average for the entire State is \$23.82.

Table No. 2 shows the average retail prices for each of the fifty articles included in the list with increases in the average prices for 1917 as compared with those of 1916.

The greatest increase in the price of any single article is shown by "potatoes" of the two specified varieties—old and new. Old potatoes that sold in June, 1916, for \$0.694 per bushel commanded a ready sale in the same month of 1917 at \$3.520 per bushel, an increase of \$2.826 per bushel. New potatoes sold in 1916 for \$1.404 per bushel, and in 1917, the price had risen to \$3.767 per bushel, an increase of \$2.363 as compared with the earlier year. The next greatest increase is shown by "flour" of the first and second quality, which are \$0.853 and \$0.771 higher per 25 pound bag in 1917 than in 1916. The advance in prices of all the varieties of meats are also very large.

Table No. 3 shows a comparison of prices in 1917 with those reported for 1898, the year this annual inquiry was first begun. Some changes in the designations of articles were necessary in order to secure a correct basis for comparison. For instance, flour is compared by barrels instead of by twenty-five pound bags as in Table No. 2, and seven articles which were not included in the 1898 list are omitted from that of 1917. Because of these changes the aggregate cost of the bill for 1917 on this table will not, of course, agree with the total shown on Table No. 2.

Forty-three articles are compared on this table; of these, two—black and green teas, show small decreases in prices, and forty-one show increases that with few exceptions are very large. Flour per barrel, has increased 204.36 per cent. for the first and 222.19 per cent. for the second quality. Meats of all kinds show very large increases, the greatest being “bacon” which shows an advance in price of 227.27 per cent. as compared with its cost in 1898. “Salt pork” comes next in the record of meat price advances with an increase of 204.21 per cent.

The table shows that the list of goods shown by this table which could be purchased in 1898 for \$16.901, would cost in 1917, \$41.492. The increase for the period between the years of comparison is, therefore, \$24.591, or 145.50 per cent.

TABLE No. 1.

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

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of Entire Bill.
Hunterdon,	Califon,	\$17.070
Union,	Plainfield,	17.700
Hudson,	Hoboken,	19.840
Union,	Summit,	20.688
Hudson,	Jersey City,	20.722
Glocester,	Clayton,	20.722
Morris,	Middle Valley,	20.868
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	21.068
Morris,	Butler,	21.512
Burlington,	Moorestown,	21.515
Morris,	Flanders,	21.835
Monmouth,	Asbury Park,	22.066
Warren,	Phillipsburg,	22.070
Morris,	Morristown,	22.107
Bergen,	Rutherford,	22.194
Cumberland,	Millville,	22.197
Essex,	Orange,	22.476
Warren,	Allamuchy,	22.688
Burlington,	Burlington,	22.832
Sussex,	Stillwater,	22.879
Sussex,	Monroe,	23.088
Warren,	Port Murray,	23.330
Burlington,	Bordentown,	23.333
Morris,	Chester,	23.550
Mercer,	Trenton,	23.731
Passaic,	Paterson,	23.743
Morris,	Drakestown,	23.778
Monmouth,	Freehold,	23.802
Sussex,	Swartwood,	23.840
Essex,	Montclair,	23.842
Morris,	Chatham,	23.862
Middlesex,	New Brunswick,	23.893
Warren,	Hackettstown,	23.954
Bergen,	Garfield,	23.970
Warren,	Blairstown,	23.980
Monmouth,	Allenwood,	24.005
Warren,	Marksboro,	24.032
Ocean,	Lakehurst,	24.045
Warren,	Belvidere,	24.050

TABLE No. 1.—(Continued).

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

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of Entire Bill.
Bergen,	Ridgewood,	24.106
Hunterdon,	New Germantown,	24.176
Salem,	Salem,	24.179
Middlesex,	Dunellen,	24.258
Essex,	Belleville,	24.341
Ocean,	New Egypt,	24.398
Burlington,	Mount Holly,	24.603
Middlesex,	Cranbury,	24.607
Camden,	Camden,	24.782
Hudson,	Harrison,	24.911
Warren,	Washington,	24.963
Cape May,	Cape May,	25.010
Warren,	Oxford,	25.162
Hunterdon,	Flemington,	25.241
Morris,	Dover,	25.267
Hunterdon,	Glen Gardner,	25.269
Sussex,	Newton,	25.321
Ocean,	Manahawkin,	25.488
Essex,	Newark,	25.630
Hunterdon,	High Bridge,	25.645
Essex,	South Orange,	25.670
Atlantic,	Hammonton,	25.863
Monmouth,	Boonton,	25.931
Somerset,	Somerville,	26.050
Mercer,	Princeton,	26.126
Atlantic,	Mays Landing,	26.399
Passaic,	Passaic,	27.280
Middlesex,	Metuchen,	27.334
Union,	Elizabeth,	27.591
Gloucester,	Woodbury,	27.865
Bergen,	Hackensack,	28.181
Total average for entire state,		\$23.821

TABLE No. 2.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices per Article, Month of June, for 1916 and 1917

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Prices.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as Compared with 1915.
		1916.	1917.	
Flour, wheat, first quality,	Bag (25 pounds),	\$1.148	\$2.001	(+) .853
Flour, wheat, second quality, ...	Bag (25 pounds),	1.025	1.796	(+) .771
Flour, prepared,	Pound,	.125	.147	(+) .022
Oatmeal, loose,	Pound,	.048	.066	(+) .018
Oatmeal, package,	Pound (2 pounds),	.100	.107	(+) .007
Sugar, granulated,	Pound,	.066	.092	(+) .026
Molasses, N. O.,	Gallon,	.600	.673	(+) .073
Syrup,	Gallon,	.467	.616	(+) .149
Bread, large,	Loaf,	.096	.120	(+) .024
Bread, small,	Loaf,	.050	.076	(+) .026
Butter, first quality,	Pound,	.359	.487	(+) .128
Butter, second quality,	Pound,	.311	.428	(+) .117
Lard,	Pound,	.143	.270	(+) .127
Eggs,	Dozen,	.265	.416	(+) .151
Cheese, best,	Pound,	.227	.337	(+) .110
Cheese, medium,	Pound,	.183	.273	(+) .090
Coffee, Rio,	Pound,	.205	.213	(+) .008
Coffee, Java,	Pound,	.336	.340	(+) .004
Coffee, Maracalbo,	Pound,	.257	.272	(+) .015
Tea, black, first quality,	Pound,	.585	.608	(+) .023
Tea, green, first quality,	Pound,	.570	.606	(+) .036
Tea, mixed, first quality,	Pound,	.556	.588	(+) .032
Potatoes, old,	Bushel,	.694	3.520	(+) 2.826
Potatoes, new,	Bushel,	1.404	3.767	(+) 2.363
Beef, roast, rib,	Pound,	.219	.263	(+) .044
Beef, roast, chuck,	Pound,	.181	.238	(+) .057
Beef, steak, sirloin,	Pound,	.276	.341	(+) .065
Beef, steak, round,	Pound,	.243	.317	(+) .074
Beef, corned, round,	Pound,	.205	.267	(+) .062
Beef, corned, brisket,	Pound,	.132	.180	(+) .048
Beef, smoked,	Pound,	.405	.527	(+) .122
Pork, fresh,	Pound,	.203	.286	(+) .093
Pork, salt,	Pound,	.172	.239	(+) .117
Bacon,	Pound,	.240	.396	(+) .156
Ham,	Pound,	.195	.315	(+) .120
Shoulder,	Pound,	.150	.243	(+) .093
Mutton, leg,	Pound,	.219	.291	(+) .072
Mutton, breast,	Pound,	.135	.199	(+) .064
Mackerel, salt, No. 1,	Pound,	.177	.201	(+) .024
Mackerel, salt, No. 2,	Pound,	.138	.171	(+) .033
Tomatoes,	Can,	.093	.175	(+) .082
Corn,	Can,	.111	.167	(+) .056
Succotash,	Can,	.120	.167	(+) .047
Rice,	Pound,	.088	.102	(+) .014
Prunes, first quality,	Pound,	.138	.163	(+) .025
Prunes, second quality,	Pound,	.105	.133	(+) .028
Raisins, seeded,	Pound,	.113	.136	(+) .023
Vinegar,	Gallon,	.234	.253	(+) .019
Soap, common,	Cake,	.048	.058	(+) .010
Kerosene oil,	Gallon,	.107	.114	(+) .007
Totals, .....	.....	\$14.267	\$23.821	(+) \$9.554

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices,
Month of June, for 1898 and 1917.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES	Average Retail Prices.		Increase (+) or De- crease (—) in 1916 as compared with 1898.	Percentage of In- crease or Decrease.
		1898	1917.		
Flour, wheat, first quality, ..	Barrel,	\$5.154	\$15.637	(+)	\$10.533 204.36
Flour, wheat, second quality, ..	Barrel,	4.370	14.080	(+)	9.710 222.19
Oatmeal, loose,	Pound,	.044	.066	(+)	.022 50.00
Oatmeal, package,	Pound, (2 pound),	.106	.107	(+)	.001 .94
Sugar, granulated,	Pound,	.059	.092	(+)	.033 55.93
Molasses, N. O.,	Gallon,	.479	.673	(+)	.194 40.50
Syrup,	Gallon,	.401	.616	(+)	.215 53.61
Butter, first quality,	Pound,	.219	.487	(+)	.268 122.37
Butter, second quality,	Pound,	.169	.423	(+)	.259 153.25
Lard,	Pound,	.091	.270	(+)	.179 196.70
Cheese, best,	Pound,	.141	.337	(+)	.196 139.01
Cheese, medium,	Pound,	.110	.273	(+)	.163 148.18
Coffee, Rio,	Pound,	.190	.213	(+)	.023 12.10
Coffee, Java,	Pound,	.320	.340	(+)	.020 6.25
Coffee, Maracalbo,	Pound,	.250	.272	(+)	.022 8.80
Tea, black, first quality,	Pound,	.641	.603	(—)	.033 5.15
Tea, green, first quality,	Pound,	.627	.606	(—)	.021 3.35
Tea, mixed, first quality,	Pound,	.587	.588	(+)	.001 0.17
Beef, roast, rib,	Pound,	.156	.263	(+)	.107 68.59
Beef, roast, chuck,	Pound,	.118	.233	(+)	.120 101.69
Beef, steak, sirloin,	Pound,	.187	.341	(+)	.154 82.35
Beef, steak, round,	Pound,	.162	.317	(+)	.165 108.55
Beef, corned, round,	Pound,	.120	.267	(+)	.147 122.50
Beef, corned, brisket,	Pound,	.075	.180	(+)	.105 153.33
Beef, smoked,	Pound,	.249	.527	(+)	.278 111.65
Pork, fresh,	Pound,	.112	.296	(+)	.184 164.28
Pork, salt,	Pound,	.095	.239	(+)	.194 204.21
Bacon,	Pound,	.121	.396	(+)	.275 227.27
Ham,	Pound,	.119	.315	(+)	.196 164.70
Shoulder,	Pound,	.084	.243	(+)	.159 189.28
Mutton, leg,	Pound,	.145	.291	(+)	.146 100.69
Mutton, breast,	Pound,	.094	.199	(+)	.105 111.70
Mackerel, salt, No. 1,	Pound,	.154	.201	(+)	.047 30.52
Mackerel, salt, No. 2,	Pound,	.128	.171	(+)	.043 33.59
Tomatoes,	Can,	.109	.175	(+)	.066 60.55
Corn,	Can,	.101	.167	(+)	.066 65.35
Succotash,	Pound,	.116	.167	(+)	.051 43.96
Rice,	Pound,	.082	.102	(+)	.020 24.39
Prunes, first quality,	Pound,	.102	.163	(+)	.061 59.80
Prunes, second quality,	Pound,	.086	.133	(+)	.047 54.65
Raisins, seeded,	Pound,	.095	.136	(+)	.041 43.16
Soap, common,	Cake,	.043	.053	(+)	.015 34.83
Kerosene oil,	Gallon,	.100	.114	(+)	.014 14.00
Totals, .....	.....	\$16.901	\$41.492	(+)	\$24.591 145.50

Comparison of Financial Statements for the Years 1915 and 1916.

	Year.		Decrease (—) in 1916. Increase (+) or	
	1915.	1916.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Number of canning establishments,	40	41	+	1 + 2.5
Capital invested,	\$834,022	\$823,534	—	\$10,488 — 1.3
Number of persons employed,	4,199	4,192	—	7 — 0.1
Total amount paid in wages,	\$337,979	\$470,117	+	\$132,138 + 39.1
Total selling value of products,	\$1,758,244	\$2,454,847	+	\$696,603 + 39.6
Aggregate number of days in operation,	2,319	2,389	+	70 + 3.0
Average yearly earnings of labor,	\$80.49	\$112.14	+	\$31.65 + 39.3

Comparison of Fruit Pack in 1915 and 1916.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES	Quantities for the Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
		1915.	1916.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Blackberries,	Pounds,	373,456	608,172	— 265,284	— 30.4
Pears,	Pounds,	5,978,648	5,251,932	— 721,716	— 12.1
Strawberries,	Pounds,	428,112	704,220	+	276,108 + 64.5
Peaches,	Pounds,	14,400	14,400	.....	.....
Cherries,	Pounds,	34,404	.....	.....	.....
Totals,	Pounds,	7,324,020	6,578,724	— 745,296	— 10.2

Comparison of Vegetable Pack in 1915 and 1916.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES	Quantities for the Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916.	
		1915	1916.	Amount.	Per Cent
Tomatoes,	Pounds,	23,411,976	45,352,476	+ 21,940,500	+ 93.7
Peas,	Pounds,	5,159,616	2,421,624	— 2,737,992	— 53.1
Lima beans,	Pounds,	8,797,992	10,997,304	+ 2,199,312	+ 25.0
Pumpkins,	Pounds,	552,516	1,649,220	+ 1,096,704	+ 198.5
Squash,	Pounds,	336,804	930,823	+ 594,024	+ 176.3
Rhubarb,	Pounds,	631,860	504,804	— 127,056	— 20.1
Sweet potatoes,	Pounds,	736,800	459,936	— 276,864	— 37.5
Beets,	Pounds,	36,000	36,000	.....	.....
String beans,	Pounds,	138,660	223,336	+ 89,676	+ 64.6
Tomato pulp,	Pounds,	5,031,900	3,180,768	— 1,851,132	— 36.8
Tomato puree,	Pounds,	216,000	531,984	+ 315,984	+ 146.2
Totals,	Pounds,	45,050,124	66,293,280	+ 21,243,156	+ 47.1

Location of Canneries.

Bridgeton,	6	Leesburg,	1
Salem,	4	Newport,	1
Cedarville	3	Vineland,	1
Williamstown,	2	Glassboro,	1
Quinton,	2	Swedesboro,	1
Hancocks Bridge,	2	Lambertville,	1
Woodstown,	2	Hopewell,	1
Egg Harbor City,	1	Pennington,	1
Bordentown,	1	Freehold,	1
Rio Grande,	1	Phalanx,	1
South Dennis,	1	Canton,	1
Eldora,	1	Yorktown,	1
Deerfield,	1		
Fairton,	1		
Greenwich,	1		
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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 1916.

Table No. 1.

OFFICE NUMBER	Management.		Capital Invested.	Number of Persons Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages.	Selling Value of Product.	Number of Days in Operation.
	Private Firms. Number of Partners.	Corporations. No. of Stockholders.		Males	Females.	Totals.			
1,	1	1	\$2,400	5	18	23	\$481	\$4,709	34
2,	1	1	50,000	74	96	170	14,971	143,851	66
3,	1	3	10,000	5	9	14	1,573	12,943	52
4,	1	1	6,000	20	40	60	3,210	19,755	45
5,	1	3	13,000	86	70	156	12,000	150,000	40
6,	1	1	10,000	15	40	55	2,100	17,000	45
7,	1	3	4,000	10	20	30	2,413	22,962	60
8,	1	1	12,000	9	18	27	2,039	20,403	63
9,	1	2	20,000	85	125	210	46,000	300,000	150
10,	1	1	100,000	100	150	250	40,000	150,000	75
11,*	1	3	55,000	50	100	150	14,024	107,230	91
12,	1	4	19,440	30	40	70	4,659	37,264	34
13,*	2	1	25,000	28	80	108	6,290	59,770	50
14,	2	1	2,500	15	25	40	1,200	14,000	35
15,	2	1	12,000	45	80	125	4,000	36,300	90
16,	1	3	20,000	50	120	170	12,000	122,000	43
17,	1	1	10,000	26	61	87	6,215	41,229	76
18,	1	4	15,100	35	50	85	1,781	25,258	30
19,	1	1	2,000	2	15	17	1,200	10,000	22
20,	1	71	49,030	125	75	200	15,970	93,746	116
21,	1	3	10,000	10	2	12	1,500	17,493	50
22,	1	5	20,000	30	65	95	5,789	49,180	39
23,	1	3	15,000	25	68	93	7,600	39,918	60
24,	1	43	5,200	12	60	72	1,856	11,417	20
25,	1	59	5,900	10	10	20	1,500	4,000	35
26,	1	3	200,000	300	300	600	171,724	355,690	303
27,	1	1	10,000	25	28	53	4,900	40,000	40
28,	1	2	12,000	30	90	120	6,109	50,000	55
29,	1	3	5,000	12	60	72	4,218	25,499	44
30,	1	4	6,000	40	70	110	9,944	65,000	60
31,†	1	3	54,172	150	300	450	33,176	225,000	200
32,	1	1	6,000	12	50	62	6,000	19,000	60
33,	1	1	500	4	7	11	300	2,000	30
34,	1	1	3,000	22	45	67	3,416	25,000	45
35,	1	170	18,000	52	98	150	10,903	61,637	46
36,	1	2	5,292	30	80	110	8,446	55,593	50
37,	1	1	10,000	8	40	48	1,500	20,000	30
Total,	25	390	\$823,534	1,587	2,605	4,192	\$470,117	\$2,454,847	2,389

* This office number applies to two establishments under one management.

† This office number applies to three establishments under one management.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Products of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1916.

Table No. 2.—Fruit.

OFFICE NUMBER.	Blackberries.		Pears.				Strawberries.		Peaches. 3 lb. Cans. Dozens.
	2 lb. Cans. Dozens.	3 gallon Cans. Dozens.	3 lb. Cans. Dozens.	2½ lb. Cans. Dozens.	2 lb. Cans. Dozens.	Gallon Cans. Dozens.	2 lb. Cans. Dozens.	Gallon Cans. Dozens.	
1.			3,076						
5.	1,452	327	11,983		14,146	515	7,609	767	
7.			1,600						
8.			1,312		2,102				
9.	6,000	3,000	40,000		3,000	4,000	4,000	2,500	
10.								500	
11.*			18,694		14,640				
12.			4,902		50			333	
17.								156	
19.	200		2,500						400
23.				6,772	4,216				
28.			3,000						
29.			9,199						
31.†			9,000						
32.			2,000						
Totals, ...	7,652	3,327	102,266	6,772	33,154	4,515	11,609	4,256	400

* This office number applies to two establishments under one management.

† This office number applies to three establishments under one management.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE

Product of Canned Fruits

Table No. 3.—

OFFICE NUMBER.	Tomatoes.			String Beans.		Lima Beans.			Peas.	
	3 lb. Cans. Dozens.	2 lb. Cans. Dozens.	Gallon Cans. Dozens.	3 lb. Cans. Dozens.	2 lb. Cans. Dozens.	3 lb. Cans. Dozens.	1 lb. Cans. Dozens.	Gallon Cans. Dozens.	1 lb. Cans. Dozens.	2 lb. Cans. Dozens.
1.	1,252									
2.						82,752	1,428	238	500	44,951
3.										
4.	14,000									
5.			21,113			33,582		45		
6.			4,000					1,000		
7.	10,000		3,000							
8.		5,368				444				
9.	56,000	3,000	19,000			12,000		1,800		
10.			35,000							
11.*	53,550		2,845							
12.	3,758		6,308							
13.*	12,950		7,940							17,100
14.	13,000									
15.	13,300		6,600							
16.	80,000		12,000							
17.	9,500		5,645							
18.	13,984		3,508							
19.	2,000			400	1,600	1,000				
20.	33,144	54,534	1,323							
21.			16,250							
22.										
23.	8,988	6,018			5,314					
24.	10,196		105							
25.	5,000									
26.						304,200		2,576		38,600
27.	10,500									
28.	50,000									
29.	17,158									
30.	31,300		6,750							
31.†	146,000		17,000							
32.	19,000									
33.	1,600									
34.	21,000									
35.	36,764	19,894								
36.	38,896									
37.	20,000									
Totals,	732,840	88,814	168,387	400	8,914	433,978	1,428	5,659	500	100,651

* This office number applies to two establishments under one management.

† This office number applies to three establishments under one management.



PART III.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY OF NEW JERSEY.

**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 and
Flood.**

Strikes and Lockouts.

TABLE No. 1.

**Manufacturing Establishments Moved from the State or Closed
Permanently During the Year 1916.**

Number of establishments.....	101
Capital invested	\$9,494,321
Cost value of material used.....	4,877,809
Selling value of goods made.....	8,634,944
Amount paid in wages.....	2,270,963
Number of persons employed.....	4,697

Causes as reported for closing up.

Out of business.....	66
Bankrupt	12
Receiver	7
Dissolved	2
In liquidation	4
Moved to New York.....	5
Moved to Pennsylvania.....	3
Moved to Connecticut.....	1
Moved to Indiana.....	1

101

Where located.

Camden	8
Elizabeth	1
Hoboken	2
Jersey City	7
Newark	35
New Brunswick	1
Paterson	12
Trenton	2
Other locations	33

101

Character of industry.

Silk	8
Leather	6
Embroideries	5
Jewelry	5
Motor vehicles and parts.....	5
Chemicals	4
Clothing	4
Hats (fur and felt).....	4
Shoes	4
Machinery	3
Metal goods	3
Cigars and tobacco	3
Cotton goods	3
Musical instruments	3
Boxes (paper)	3
Confectionery	2
Scientific instruments	2
Fertilizers	2
Foundry (iron)	2
Glass (window and bottle).....	2
Twenty-eight others representing one industry each	28

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TABLE No. 2.

Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours from October 1st, 1916, to September 30, 1917.

NAME OF FIRM.	Character of Business or Goods Made.	Location Works.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Date of Increase or Decrease.		Amount of Increase or Decrease.
				Month.	Date.	
Summit Silk Co.....	Broad silk,	Summit,	(+)	Oct.,	6	Increase in wages of from one-half to two cents per yard.
Standard Silk Mill.....	Broad silk,	Phillipsburg,	(+)	Nov.,	14	Increase in wages of one and three-fourth cents per yard.
New York Belting & Packing Co.....	Rubber goods	Passaic,	(+)	Nov.,	27	Wages increase of 10 per cent.
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.....	Petroleum Products,	Bayonne,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Wage increase of 25 cents per day.
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.....	Petroleum Products,	Bayway,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Wage increase of 25 cents per day.
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.....	Petroleum Products,	Caven Point,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Wage increase of 25 cents per day.
Argo Mills Co.....	Cotton yarn,	Gloucester,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Bonus of 10 per cent. on wages.
General Electric Co.....	Incandescent lamps,	Newark,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Bonus of 10 per cent. on wages.
General Electric Co.....	Incandescent lamps,	Newark,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Bonus of 10 per cent. on wages.
General Electric Co.....	Incandescent lamps,	Newark,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Bonus of 10 per cent. on wages.
Murphy Varnish Co.....	Varnish,	Newark,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Wage increase of 12 per cent.
Railroad Copper Works.....	Copper refining,	Perth Amboy,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Wage increase of 2 cents per hour.
American Smelting & Refining Co.....	Smelting & refining ore,	Perth Amboy,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Wage increase of 2 cents per hour.
Barbour Asphalt Paving & Oil Co.....	Asphalt,	Perth Amboy,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Wage increase of 2 cents per hour.
C. Farde Tile and Steel Co.....	Steel bars,	Perth Amboy,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Wage increase of 2 cents per hour.
Chesbrough Mfg. Co.....	Vaseline,	Perth Amboy,	(+)	Dec.,	1	Wage increase of 3 cents per hour.
The Ingersoll-Rand Co.....	Machinery,	Phillipsburg,	(+)	Dec.,	1 2	Distribution of stock among employees at reduction in price.
Botany Worsted Mills.....	Woolen & worsted goods,	Passaic,	(+)	Dec.,	4	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
Forstman & Huffman Co.....	Woolen & worsted goods,	Passaic,	(+)	Dec.,	4	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
Garfield Worsted Mills.....	Woolen & worsted goods,	Garfield,	(+)	Dec.,	4	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
Gera Mills.....	Woolen & worsted goods,	Passaic,	(+)	Dec.,	4	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
Passaic Worsted Spinning Co.....	Woolen & worsted goods,	Passaic,	(+)	Dec.,	4	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
New Jersey Worsted Spinning Co.....	Woolen & worsted goods,	Garfield,	(+)	Dec.,	4	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
Forstman & Huffman Co.....	Woolen & worsted goods,	Garfield,	(+)	Dec.,	4	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
Swift & Co. (office force).....	Provisions,	Jersey City,	(+)	Dec.,	5	Wage increase from 10 to 20 per cent.
Clark Thread Co.....	Spool cotton,	Newark,	(+)	Dec.,	5	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
Scharf Silk Mill.....	Dress silk,	Carlstadt,	(+)	Dec.,	6	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
T. R. Goodlatte & Sons.....	Table oil cloth,	Delawanna,	(+)	Dec.,	7	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
General Chemical Co.....	Acids,	Edgewater,	(+)	Dec.,	8	Bonus of from 5 to 17½ per cent on wages.

TABLE No. 2.

Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours from October 1st, 1916, to September 30, 1917.—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	Character of Business or Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Date of Increase or Decrease.		Amount of Increase or Decrease.
				Month.	Date.	
Standard Underground Cable Co.	Copper wire and cables.	Perth Amboy, ..	(+)	Dec.,	10	Wage increase of 2 cents per hour.
Nicholson File Works.	Files.	Riverside, ..	(+)	Dec.,	11	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	Petroleum products.	Bayonne, ..	(+)	Dec.,	12	Bonus of from 10 to 20 per cent. on wages.
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	Petroleum products.	Jersey City, ..	(+)	Dec.,	12	Bonus of from 10 to 20 per cent. on wages.
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	Petroleum products.	Elizabeth, ..	(+)	Dec.,	12	Bonus of from 10 to 20 per cent. on wages.
Atlas Powder Co.	Powder.	Landing, ..	(+)	Dec.,	15	Monthly bonus of 10 per cent. on wages.
Botany Worsted Mills.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Passaic, ..	(+)	Dec.,	15	Checks ranging from \$10.00 to \$50.00, according to duration of service.
Gera Mills.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Passaic, ..	(+)	Dec.,	15	Checks ranging from \$10.00 to \$50.00, according to duration of service.
Forstman & Huffman Co.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Passaic, ..	(+)	Dec.,	15	Checks ranging from \$10.00 to \$50.00, according to duration of service.
Passaic Worsted Spinning Co.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Passaic, ..	(+)	Dec.,	15	Checks ranging from \$10.00 to \$50.00, according to duration of service.
New Jersey Worsted Spinning Co.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Garfield, ..	(+)	Dec.,	15	Checks ranging from \$10.00 to \$50.00, according to duration of service.
Garfield Worsted Mills.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Garfield, ..	(+)	Dec.,	15	Checks ranging from \$10.00 to \$50.00, according to duration of service.
Royal Mfg. Co.	Cotton and wool waste.	Rahway, ..	(+)	Dec.,	15	Bonus of 10 per cent.
Anchor Post Iron Works.	Wire fences.	Garwood, ..	(+)	Dec.,	15	Wage increase of 10 per cent. and intallation of profit sharing plan.
Grasselli Chemical Co.	Chemicals.	Grasselli, ..	(+)	Dec.,	15	Bonus of \$25.00.
Whitall-Tatum Co.	Glass.	Millville, ..	(+)	Dec.,	15	Wage increase of 15 per cent.
American Steel and Wire Co.	Steel wire.	Trenton, ..	(+)	Dec.,	15	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
Westinghouse Lamp Co.	Electric lamps.	Bloomfield, ..	(+)	Dec.,	16	Wage increase of 8.1-3 per cent.
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegraphing.	Passaic, ..	(+)	Dec.,	16	Bonus of from 6 to 7 per cent. on wages.
Lackawanna Railroad Co.	Transportation.	Jersey City, ..	(+)	Dec.,	16	Bonus of from 6 to 10 per cent. on wages.
Erie Railroad Co.	Transportation.	Jersey City, ..	(+)	Dec.,	16	Bonus of one month's wages.
Lackawanna Railroad Co.	Transportation.	Weehawken, ..	(+)	Dec.,	16	Bonus of from 5 to 10 per cent. on wages.
Bellevue Railroad Co.	Transportation.	Hoboken, ..	(+)	Dec.,	16	Bonus of from 5 to 10 per cent. on wages.
Bell Telephone Co.	Telephone.	New Brunswick, ..	(+)	Dec.,	18	Bonus of from 2 to 3 weeks' salary.
Arlington Co.	Pyralin.	Arlington, ..	(+)	Dec.,	18	Bonus of 20 per cent. on wages.

General Chemical Co.	Acids.	Bayonne.	(+)	Dec.	19	Bonus of 20 per cent. on wages.
Pantase Leather Co.	Artificial leather.	Passaic.	(+)	Dec.	19	Bonus of from 1 to 4 weeks' pay.
Fulper Pottery Co.	Pottery.	Flemington.	(+)	Dec.	19	Bonus. Amount not reported.
Favorite Silk Co.	Broad silk.	Flemington.	(+)	Dec.	20	\$500.00 life insurance policy per employee.
J. T. Baker Chemical Co.	Chemicals.	Phillipsburg.	(+)	Dec.	23	\$3,000.00 in bonuses divided among employees.
J. Chein Toy Co.	Metal toys.	Harrison.	(+)	Dec.	23	\$10,000.00 in Christmas gifts.
Clark Thread Co.	Spool cotton.	East Newark.	(+)	Dec.	23	Bonus of from 10 to 15 per cent. of wages.
Schwarzenbach-Huber Co.	Broad silk.	West Hoboken.	(+)	Dec.	23	Bonus of from 10 to 20 per cent. of wages.
Boulevard Lace and Embroidery Co.	Embroideries.	North Bergen.	(+)	Dec.	26	Monthly profit sharing plan.
U. S. Metals Refining Co.	Smelting copper ore.	Roosevelt.	(+)	Dec.	27	Wage increase of 35 cents per day.
Kilstein Dye Works.	Dyes.	Roosevelt.	(+)	Dec.	27	Bonus. Amount not reported.
Goldschmidt Dyeing Co.	Detinning.	Roosevelt.	(+)	Dec.	27	Bonus. Amount not reported.
International Chemical Co.	Chemicals.	Roosevelt.	(+)	Dec.	27	Bonus. Amount not reported.
Tide Water Oil Co.	Petroleum products.	Bayonne.	(+)	Dec.	27	Bonus of 12½ per cent. on wages.
Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Co.	Copper wire and cable.	Jersey City.	(+)	Dec.	27	Bonus of 10 per cent. on wages.
Ingersoll Watch Co.	Watches.	Trenton.	(+)	Dec.	30	Christmas gift of \$1.00 each.
Fond Machine Tool Co.	Machine tools.	Plainfield.	(+)	Dec.	30	Bonus of 10 per cent. to office employees.
U. S. East Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.	Iron pipe.	Burlington.	(+)	Jan.	1	Wage increase of 25 cents per day and bonus of 5 per cent. on wages.
Weisbach Co.	Gas mantles.	Gloucester.	(+)	Jan.	1	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	Telegraphing.	Passaic.	(+)	Jan.	1	Wage increase of 6 per cent.
Prudential Insurance Co.	Life insurance.	Newark.	(+)	Jan.	1	Bonus of from \$10.00 to \$35.00 to office help and agents.
New Jersey Zinc Co.	Mining zinc ore.	Franklin.	(+)	Jan.	1	Bonus of 14 per cent. on wages.
Chas. R. DeBevoise Co.	Corsets.	Newark.	(+)	Jan.	1	Shorter working hours and wage increase of 7 per cent.
E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co.	Powder.	Haskell.	(+)	Jan.	1	Bonus increase of 10 per cent. on wages.
E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co.	Powder.	Pennsgrove.	(+)	Jan.	1	Bonus increase of 10 per cent. on wages.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co.	Powder.	Parlin.	(+)	Jan.	1	Bonus increase of 10 per cent. on wages.
Hercules Powder Co.	Powder.	Kenvil.	(+)	Jan.	1	Bonus increase of 10 per cent. on wages.
Arlington Co.	Pyraline.	Arlington.	(+)	Jan.	1	Bonus of 10 per cent. on wages.
Lackawanna Leather Co.	Leather.	Hackettstown.	(+)	Jan.	1	Wage increase of from 5 to 10 per cent.
L. Goldsmith & Son.	Trunks.	Newark.	(+)	Jan.	2	Wage increase of from 10 to 17 per cent.
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.	Paper.	Gloucester.	(+)	Jan.	2	Bonus of from \$10.00 to \$230.00 per employee per year.
German Artistic Weaving Co.	Silk labels.	Pompton Lakes.	(+)	Jan.	3	Wage increase of 5 per cent.
Miesch Mfg. Co.	Silk ribbon.	Patereson.	(+)	Jan.	3	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
Henry R. Worthington.	Hydraulic pumps.	Harrison.	(+)	Jan.	5	Bonus of from 7 to 10 per cent. on wages.
American Agricultural and Chemical Co.	Fertilizers.	Roosevelt.	(+)	Jan.	8	Wage increase to 20 cents per hour.
Three-In-One Oil Co.	Lubricating oil.	Rahway.	(+)	Jan.	10	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
Thos. Maddox's Sons Co.	Pottery.	Trenton.	(+)	Jan.	17	A sharing of profits among certain employees.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Transportation.	Stella.	(+)	Jan.	17	Increase in pension for retired employees.
Adams Express Co.	Transportation.	Perth Amboy.	(+)	Jan.	17	Bonus of one month's salary per year.
Cardinal & Becker.	Broad silk.	Patereson.	(+)	Jan.	26	A life insurance of \$500.00 for each employee.

TABLE No. 2.

Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours from October 1st, 1916, to September 30, 1917—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	Character of Business or Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Date of Increase or Decrease.		Amount of Increase or Decrease.
				Month.	Date.	
Beattie Mfg. Co.....	Carpets.....	Little Falls.....	(+)	Feb.,	12	Life insurance policy for employees.
Jos. T. Ryerson & Son.....	Iron and steel.....	Jersey City.....	(+)	Feb.,	14	Bonus of 15 per cent. on wages.
Cooper & Levine.....	Shirts.....	Jersey City.....	(+)	Feb.,	15	Wage increase of 10 per cent. and reduction in working hours.
Elverson & Levering Co.....	Wool scouring.....	Camden.....	(+)	Feb.,	19	Wage increase of 2 cents per hour.
Hall Printing Press Co.....	Printing presses.....	Dunellen.....	(+)	Feb.,	24	Bonus of 2 weeks' extra salary for year.
Roesler & Hasselcher Chem. Co.....	Chemicals.....	Perth Amboy.....	(+)	Feb.,	27	Bonus on wages. Amount not reported.
A. Hollander & Son.....	Fur dressings.....	Newark.....	(+)	Mar.,	28	Wage increase of \$3.50 per week.
Kalbfleisch Chemical Co.....	Chemicals.....	Elizabeth.....	(+)	Mar.,	8	Wage increase of 2 cents per hour.
Schwarzenbach-Huber Co.....	Broad silk.....	Bayonne.....	(+)	Mar.,	8	Wage increase of from 10 to 20 per cent.
American Sugar Refining Co.....	Sugar refining.....	Jersey City.....	(+)	Mar.,	9	Bonus of from 8 to 10 per cent. on wages.
Brighton Woolen Mills.....	Woolen fabrics.....	Passaic.....	(+)	Mar.,	9	Wage increase of from 25 cents to \$1.00 per day and shorter working hours.
Lambertville Rubber Co.....	Rubber goods.....	Lambertville.....	(+)	Mar.,	11	Bonus of 10 per cent. on wages.
Goldschmidt Detinning Co.....	Detinning.....	Roosevelt.....	(+)	Mar.,	17	Wage increase of 25 cents per day.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	Transportation.....	State.....	(+)	Mar.,	19	Establishment of 8 hour work day, without reduction in wages.
Lackawanna Railroad Co.....	Trackmen.....	Morristown.....	(-)	Mar.,	21	Working time increased to 10 hours.
Pantasote Leather Co.....	Artificial leather.....	Passaic.....	(-)	Mar.,	31	Wage increase of 10 per cent. and shorter working hours.
Barbour Flax Spinning Co.....	Thread.....	Paterson.....	(+)	Apr.,	1	Wage increase of 10 per cent.
New York Belting and Packing Co.....	Rubber goods.....	Passaic.....	(+)	Apr.,	4	Liberal pension system provided for old employees.
Erie Railroad Co.....	Laborers.....	State.....	(+)	Apr.,	4	Wage increase of 2 cents per hour.
West Shore Railroad Co.....	Laborers.....	State.....	(+)	Apr.,	4	Wage increase of 2 cents per hour.
The Barrett Co.....	Roofing material.....	Jersey City.....	(+)	Apr.,	5	Profit sharing plan established.
Bureka Fire Hose Mfg. Co.....	Jersey hose.....	Jersey City.....	(+)	Apr.,	7	Pension system established.
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.....	Petroleum products.....	Bayway.....	(+)	Apr.,	14	Wage increase of from 10 to 15 per cent.
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.....	Petroleum products.....	Bayonne.....	(+)	Apr.,	14	Wage increase of from 10 to 15 per cent.
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.....	Petroleum products.....	Caven Point.....	(+)	Apr.,	14	Wage increase of from 10 to 15 per cent.
Wm. Smith & Sons.....	Hair pins.....	Lambertville.....	(+)	Apr.,	15	Bonus of 20 per cent. on wages.

American Smelting and Refining Co.	Smelting & refining ore.	Perth Amboy.	(+)	Apr.	Increased wages and increased insurance on employees' lives.	16
Richardson & Boynton Co.	Stoves.	Dover.	(+)	Apr.	Wage increase of 20 cents per day.	16
Tidewater Oil Co.	Petroleum products.	Bayonne.	(+)	Apr.	Wage increase of from 10 to 15 per cent.	21
Johnson Cowdin Co.	Silk ribbon.	Paterson.	(+)	Apr.	Wage increase of 10 per cent.	23
Texas Oil Co.	Oil storage.	Bayonne.	(+)	Apr.	Bonus of 10 per cent on wages.	23
Gulf Refining Co.	Oil storage.	Camden.	(+)	Apr.	Bonus of 10 per cent on wages.	23
Rockaway Rolling Mills.	Steel and iron.	Rockaway.	(+)	Apr.	Increase of wages of 5 cents per ton and 1 cent an hour for day workers.	26
Botany Worsted Mills.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Passaic.	(+)	Apr.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	26
Forstman & Huffman Co.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Passaic.	(+)	Apr.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	26
Gera Mills.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Passaic.	(+)	Apr.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	26
Passaic Worsted Spinning Co.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Garfield.	(+)	Apr.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	26
Garfield Worsted Mills.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Garfield.	(+)	Apr.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	26
New Jersey Worsted Spinning Co.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Milford.	(+)	Apr.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	26
Michelin Tire Co.	Rubber tires.	Paterson.	(+)	Apr.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	26
Delphin Jute Mills.	Jute yarns.	Paterson.	(+)	May.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	26
Wolf-Kaufman Silk Co.	Silk yarns.	Paterson.	(+)	May.	Wage increase of 15 per cent.	8
Pequanoch Rubber Co.	Rubber goods.	Butler.	(+)	May.	Working schedule changed to 8 hours for two shifts.	10
Florence Thread Co.	Thread.	Florence.	(+)	May.	Wage increase of \$5.00 per week.	12
Clark Thread Co.	Thread.	Newark.	(+)	May.	Wage increase of 10 per cent.	16
Morris County Traction Co.	Trolley line.	Morristown.	(+)	May.	Wage increase of 10 per cent.	17
Singer Mfg. Co.	Sewing machines.	Elizabeth.	(+)	May.	Bonus on weekly wages.	17
R. D. Wood & Co.	Foundry.	Florence.	(+)	May.	Bonus of 20 cents on weekly wages.	22
Merek & Co.	Chemicals.	Rahway.	(+)	June.	Reduction in working hours.	14
Swift Machine Co.	Machinery.	Bordentown.	(+)	June.	Reduction in working hours.	25
Mirabelli Bros.	Uniforms.	Roselle Park.	(+)	July.	Wage increase of from 5 to 10 per cent.	25
Hercules Powder Co.	Explosives.	Roselle Park.	(+)	July.	Wage increase of from 10 to 13 per cent.	15
Singer Mfg. Co.	Sewing machines.	Elizabeth.	(+)	July.	Increase in wages. Piece work and time and one-half for overtime established.	19
Victor A. Weiss & Bro.	Automobiles.	Morristown.	(+)	July.	Profit sharing plan established.	20
Jersey Central Traction Co.	Trolley service.	Red Bank.	(+)	July.	Wage increase of 2 cents per hour and time an one-half for overtime.	25
John A. Roehling's Sons Co.	Wire.	Trenton.	(+)	Aug.	Wage increase of 10 per cent.	4
Cape May Glass Co.	Glass.	Cape May C. H.	(+)	Aug.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	25
Bentley & Cheney Silk Co.	Broad silk.	Newtown.	(+)	Aug.	Wage increase of 10 per cent.	30
Summit Silk Co.	Broad silk.	Summit.	(+)	Sept.	Wage increase of 1 cent per yard.	1
Essex Rubber Co.	Rubber goods.	Trenton.	(+)	Sept.	Bonus of 10 per cent on wages.	1
Public Service Corporation.	Trolley service.	State.	(+)	Sept.	Wage increase of 2 cents per hour.	14
Botany Worsted Mills.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Passaic.	(+)	Sept.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	17
Forstman & Huffman Co.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Passaic.	(+)	Sept.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	17
Gera Mills.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Passaic.	(+)	Sept.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	17
Passaic Worsted Spinning Co.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Garfield.	(+)	Sept.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	17
Forstman & Huffman Co.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Garfield.	(+)	Sept.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	17
Garfield Worsted Mills.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Garfield.	(+)	Sept.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	17
New Jersey Worsted Spinning Co.	Woolen & worsted goods.	Garfield.	(+)	Sept.	Increase in wages. Amount not reported.	17
Hedden Iron Construction Co.	Structural iron.	West Elizabeth.	(+)	Sept.	Wage increase of 10 per cent.	21
Barbour Flax Spinning Co.	Cotton yarn.	Paterson.	(+)	Sept.	Wage increase of \$1.00 per week.	27

**Summary of Factory and Workshop Extension, for the Twelve Months
Ending September 30, 1917.**

LOCATION.	Establishments. Number of:		Cost of Improvements. Amount Expended for:		Total.
	New.	Old.	Buildings. New Factory	Enlargement of Old Plants.	
Atlantic County—					
Atlantic City,	1		\$45,000		\$45,000
Egg Harbor City,		1		\$12,000	12,000
Landisville,	1		12,000		12,000
Mays Landing,		1		63,000	63,000
Bergen County—					
Bogota,	1		10,000		10,000
Carlstadt,	2	1	16,339	40,000	56,339
Carlton Hill,		1		40,000	40,000
East Rutherford,		3		94,000	94,000
Edgewater,	1	7		301,000	301,000
Garfield,	2	3	30,000	235,000	265,000
Hackensack,	1				
Kingsland,	1		300,000		300,000
Little Ferry,		1		25,250	25,250
Wallington,	1		6,500		6,500
Burlington County—					
Beverly,		1			
Burlington,	2		20,000		20,000
Camden County—					
Camden,	9	9	137,600	1,163,600	1,301,200
Gloucester,	1		1,500,000		1,500,000
Haddonfield,	1		18,000		18,000
Cumberland County—					
Bridgeton,	2		8,000		8,000
Millville,		3		310,500	310,500
Vineland,		1		50,000	50,000
Essex County—					
Belleville,	3	1	352,000	10,000	362,000
Bloomfield,	1	5		186,800	186,800
East Orange,	2	5		256,200	256,200
Irvington,	2	2	3,000	48,000	51,000
Millburn,	1				
Newark,	63	106	7,544,600	2,419,729	9,964,329
Nutley,	1	1		6,000	6,000
Orange,	1	1	18,000	75,000	93,000
West Orange,		1		75,000	75,000
Gloucester County—					
Bramell's Point,	1				
Newfield,	1		18,000		18,000
Paulsboro,		3		240,000	240,000
Hudson County—					
Arlington,	3	5	6,400	99,950	106,350
Bayonne,	2	9	29,000	533,481	562,481
Harrison,	1	8	2,500	1,370,800	1,373,300
Hoboken,	6	2	198,952	41,200	240,152
Jersey City,	9	27	136,000	12,144,490	2,280,490
Kearny,	4	2	11,000,000	41,000	11,041,000
North Bergen,	2	3	14,000	59,500	73,500
Union Hill,	2		31,500		31,500
West Hoboken,	3	4	9,548	55,600	65,148
West New York,	4	1	37,600	5,500	43,100
Hunterdon County—					
Flemington,	1		20,000		20,000
Mercer County—					
Highstown,	2		14,500		14,500
Trenton,	12	26	142,000	670,400	1,012,400
Middlesex County—					
Cateret,		1		50,000	50,000
Chrome,	1	1	5,000	100,000	105,000
Lincoln,	1	1	40,000	7,000	47,000
Maurer,		1		1,790	1,790

**Summary of Factory and Workshop Extension, for the Twelve Months
Ending September 30, 1917—(Continued).**

LOCATION.	Establishments. Number of:		Cost of Improvements. Amount Expended for:		Total.
	New.	Old.	New Factory Buildings.	Enlargement of Old Plants.	
Metuchen,	1	1	23,000	23,000	46,000
New Brunswick,	2	3	17,000	47,890	64,890
New Market,	2	1	225,000	225,000	450,000
Old Bridge,	1	1	300	300	600
Parlin,	2	1	125,000	125,000	250,000
Perth Amboy,	5	11	87,500	666,750	754,250
Piscataway,	2	2	215,000	13,450	228,450
South River,	1	1	10,000	10,000	20,000
Woodbridge,	1	1	45,000	45,000	90,000
Monmouth County—					
Atlantic Highlands,	1	1	2,000	2,000	4,000
Bradley Beach,	1	1	7,000	7,000	14,000
Farmingdale,	1	1	800	800	1,600
Freehold,	1	1	55,000	55,000	110,000
Keyport,	3	1	12,000	12,000	24,000
Long Branch,	2	1	106,000	106,000	212,000
Manasquan,	2	1	31,000	31,000	62,000
Red Bank,	1	1	2,000	2,000	4,000
Tennent,	1	1	1,000	1,000	2,000
Morris County—					
Dover,	1	1	10,500	10,500	21,000
Morristown,	3	1	12,000	12,000	24,000
Netcong,	1	1	8,000	8,000	16,000
Riverdale,	1	1	20,000	20,000	40,000
Wharton,	1	1	25,000	25,000	50,000
Passaic County—					
Dundee Lake,	3	1	20,000	2,500	22,500
Haledon,	1	1	1,500	1,500	3,000
Midvale,	1	1	104,000	1,576,400	1,680,400
North Paterson,	3	12	211,253	161,100	372,353
Passaic,	26	12	25,000	25,000	50,000
Paterson,	1	1	10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000
Salem County—					
Woodstown,	1	1	350,000	350,000	700,000
Deep Water Point,	1	1	15,000	15,000	30,000
Sussex County—					
McAfee,	1	1	1,567,223	25,000	1,592,223
Union County—					
Cranford,	1	1	1,000	1,000	2,000
Elizabeth,	7	1	62,000	62,000	124,000
Garwood,	1	1	212,500	383,000	595,500
Linden,	1	1	108,000	190,000	298,000
Lyons Farms,	1	1	30,000	30,000	60,000
Picton,	4	5	140,000	140,000	280,000
Plainfield,	3	2	20,000	20,000	40,000
Rahway,	1	1	4,000	4,000	8,000
Roselle,	1	1	9,000	9,000	18,000
Roselle Park,	1	1	5,000	5,000	10,000
Townley,	1	1	1,250	8,300	9,550
Warren County—					
Phillipsburg,	1	1	4,000	4,000	8,000
Port Murray,	1	1	5,000	5,000	10,000
Ridgewood,	1	1	1,250	8,300	9,550
Washington,	1	1	1,250	8,300	9,550
	246	310	\$33,893,942	\$16,033,503	\$49,927,445

¹Cost of one plant not reported.²Cost of two plants not reported.³Cost of eleven plants not reported.⁴Cost of six plants not reported.

COUNTIES.	Factory Expansion.		Expenditure. Total
	New Plants.	Enlargements.	
Atlantic,	\$57,000	\$75,000	\$132,000
Bergen,	362,839	735,250	1,098,089
Burlington,	20,000	.....	20,000
Camden,	1,655,600	1,163,600	2,819,200
Cumberland,	8,000	360,500	368,500
Essex,	7,917,600	3,076,729	10,994,329
Gloucester,	18,000	240,000	258,000
Hudson,	11,465,500	4,351,521	15,817,021
Hunterdon,	20,000	.....	20,000
Mercer,	435,500	670,400	1,105,900
Middlesex,	759,500	900,180	1,659,680
Monmouth,	213,000	2,800	215,800
Morris,	51,500	.....	51,500
Passaic,	336,753	1,765,000	2,101,753
Salom,	10,025,000	.....	10,025,000
Sussex, .....	.....	350,000	350,000
Union,	637,000	2,325,223	2,962,223
Warren,	10,250	17,300	27,550
Totals,	\$33,893,942	\$16,033,503	\$49,927,445



TABLE No. 3.
New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, From October 1, 1916 to September 30, 1917.

Character of Improvement.		When Made.	Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New.	Old.	Month.				
New.	...	October.	\$1,339	Geist Hat & Cap Co.,	Hats and caps,	Carlstadt.
New.	...	October.	10,000	Buonocore, L. & Sons,	Doll's heads,	Garfield.
New.	...	October.	9,086	Commonwealth Chemical Co.,	Chemicals,	Hoboken.
New.	...	October.	...	Brunswick Motor Car Co.,	Automobiles,	Newark.
New.	...	October.	18,000	Standard Glass Co.,	Glass tubing,	Newfield.
New.	...	October.	6,000	Standard Tool & Mfg. Co.,	Tools and machinery,	Arlington.
New.	...	October.	12,000	American Hollow Tile Co.,	Hollow tile,	Hightstown.
New.	...	October.	2,500	Liebovitz, S. & Sons,	Men's shirts,	Hightstown.
New.	...	October.	500	Peterson, Arthur S.,	Concrete shingles,	Morristown.
New.	...	October.	12,000	Villa, A. B., & Bros.,	Silk throwing,	Netcong.
New.	...	October.	6,000	Aleppo Silk Co.,	Broad Silks,	Faterson.
New.	...	October.	...	American Apron & Petticoat Co.,	Apron and petticoats,	Faterson.
New.	...	October.	15,000	Stanley Silk Dyeing Co.,	Silk dyeing,	Faterson.
New.	...	October.	100,000	Nagle Steel Co.,	Steel ingots,	Edgewater.
Old.	...	October.	55,000	Kellogg, Spencer, & Sons,	Cocanut oil,	Garfield.
Old.	...	October.	175,000	Garfield Worsted Mills,	Woolen and worsted goods,	Garfield.
Old.	...	October.	1,500	Bernz, Otto,	Plumbers' tools,	Newark.
Old.	...	October.	3,000	Gorelitz, Max,	Leather,	Newark.
Old.	...	October.	33,000	Hensler, Jas. Brewing Co.,	Lager beer,	Newark.
Old.	...	October.	1,500	Hovland, N. W. Co.,	Lasts,	Newark.
Old.	...	October.	1,200	Koenig, Otto,	Provisions,	Newark.
Old.	...	October.	20,000	Lister's Agri. Chem. Co.,	Fertilizers,	Newark.
Old.	...	October.	27,000	Maas & Waldstein Co.,	Nitro-cellulose,	Newark.
Old.	...	October.	35,000	Marden Orth & Hastings Co.,	Chemicals,	Newark.
Old.	...	October.	8,000	Rockwell, W. S. Co.,	Industrial furnaces,	Newark.
Old.	...	October.	2,500	Simmons Pipe Bending Works,	Pipe bending,	Newark.
Old.	...	October.	4,800	Apolda L. & L., Knitting Mills,	Knit goods,	Jersey City.
Old.	...	October.	43,000	Davis-Bournonville Co.,	Oxy-acetylene apparatus,	Jersey City.
Old.	...	October.	690	Erdrum, Max,	Brush ferrules,	Jersey City.
Old.	...	October.	25,000	Mallinckrodt Chemical Works,	Chemicals,	Trenton.
Old.	...	October.	38,000	Bartley, J., Crucible Co.,	Plumbago-crucibles,	New Brunswick.
Old.	...	October.	39,000	Potter, Fred J., & Co.,	Needles,	Passaic.
Old.	...	October.	175,000	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co.,	Mechanical Rubber goods,	Elizabeth.
Old.	...	October.	127,800	Breidt, Peter, Brewing Co.,	Lager beer,	Elizabeth.
Old.	...	October.	25,000	Heidritter Lumber Co.,	Millwork,	Elizabeth.

Old.	October.	30,122	Consumers' Ice Co.,	Artificial ice,	Elizabeth.
Old.	October.	1,800	American Sanitary Works,	Plumbers' wood work,	Washington.
Old.	October.	6,500	Flory Bros.,	Grand pianos,	Washington.
New.	November.	20,000	Wearwell Rubber Co.,	Rubber goods,	Camden.
New.	November.	6,500	American Jobbers Supply Co.,	Elect. construction hardware,	Wellington.
New.	November.	10,600	Essex Precision Tool & Mach. Co.,	Tools and dies,	Newark.
New.	November.	1,500	American Novelty Co.,	Toys,	Hoboken.
New.	November.	11,366	N. Y. Bottlers Supplies Mfg. Co.,	Siphon bottles,	Hoboken.
New.	November.	7,500	Modern Aeros Corp. Ltd.,	Airplanes,	Trenton.
New.	November.	5,000	Gaus Bros.,	Cigars,	Chromie.
New.	November.	1,000	Stoneware Electric Stove Co.,	Electric stoves,	Dover.
New.	November.	12,000	Triumph Ribbon Mills,	Ribbon silks,	Fassaic.
New.	November.	4,000	Cornstock Silk Co.,	Broad silks,	Faterson.
New.	November.	*	Miller Silk Co.,	Broad silks,	Faterson.
New.	November.	2,000	Wolf-Kaufman Co.,	Winding and warping,	Faterson.
New.	November.	72,000	American Color Mfg.,	Aniline colors,	Fassaic.
Old.	November.	63,000	Mays Landing Water Power Co.,	Cotton goods,	Mays Landing.
Old.	November.	70,000	Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co.,	Inks,	East Rutherford.
Old.	November.	45,000	Valvoline Oil Co.,	Petroleum,	Edgewater.
Old.	November.	25,000	Armstrong Cork Co.,	Cork insulation,	Camden.
Old.	November.	300,000	Jersey Leather Co.,	Leather,	Camden.
Old.	November.	800	Millville Mfg. Co.,	Cotton finishing,	Millville.
Old.	November.	2,000	Albee, H. M. & Son,	Rubber balloons,	Bloomfield.
Old.	November.	3,000	Clark Thread Co.,	Machinery,	Newark.
Old.	November.	17,000	Columbus Crystal Co.,	Spool Cotton,	Newark.
Old.	November.	4,800	Herriman, Morris & Co.,	Chemicals,	Newark.
Old.	November.	72,000	Hollander, A. & Sons,	Dry colors,	Newark.
Old.	November.	12,500	Maas & Waldstein,	Fur skin dressing,	Newark.
Old.	November.	10,000	Oxweld Acetylene Co.,	Nitro-cellulose,	Newark.
Old.	November.	2,000	Sacks, Louis,	Acetylene generators,	Newark.
Old.	November.	36,000	Burrourgs, Chas. Co.,	Gray iron castings,	Newark.
Old.	November.	10,000	Arlington Co., The,	Hydraulic pumps and presses,	Newark.
Old.	November.	17,000	S. & Z. Cleaning & Dyeing Co.,	Camphor refining,	Arlington.
Old.	November.	2,200	Electric Porcelain & Mfg. Co.,	Cleaning and dyeing,	West Hoboken.
Old.	November.	5,000	Hill, C. V. & Co.,	Electrical porcelain,	Trenton.
Old.	November.	6,000	Lenox, Inc.,	Refrigerators, etc.,	Trenton.
Old.	November.	27,000	Trenton Potteries Co.,	Balleek and bone china,	Trenton.
Old.	November.	100,000	Armour Co.,	Sanitary earthenware,	Trenton.
Old.	November.	7,000	Bound Brook Oil-Less Bearing Co.,	Fertilizers,	Chromie.
Old.	November.	*	American Felt Co.,	Oil-less bearings,	Lincola.
Old.	November.	11,000	Laing, I. M.,	Felts,	Picton.
Old.	November.	9,000	National Fire Proofing Co.,	Machinery,	Plainfield.
Old.	November.	10,000	Bogota Folding Box Co.,	Fireproof tile and brick,	Port Murray.
New.	December.	18,000	Hand, John E. & Sons Co.,	Paper boxes,	Bogota.
New.	December.	*	Morisrite Mfg. Co.,	Nautical instruments,	Haddonfield.
New.	December.	40,000	Fergus Motor Co.,	Disinfectants,	Bloomfield.
New.	December.			Automobiles,	Newark.

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 3. (Continued.)

Character of Improvement.		When Made.	Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New.	Old.	Month.				
New.		December.	\$15,000	Hygrade Knitting Mills.	Knit goods.	Newark.
New.		December.	.....	Jabel Ring Mfg. Co.	Rings.	Newark.
New.		December.	12,000	Miller Bros. Co.	Paper goods.	Newark.
New.		December.	5,000	Patent Spring Bed Co.	Bed springs.	Newark.
New.		December.	.....	Wittman-Lewis Aircraft Co.	Air-planes.	Newark.
New.		December.	3,500	Allen Valve Mfg. Co.	Valve.	Jersey City.
New.		December.	40,000	Air Reduction Co.	Oxygen, etc.	Jersey City.
New.		December.	24,000	Mapacuba Cigar Co.	Cigars.	Trenton.
New.		December.	1,500	Perth Amboy Cornice & Skylight Wks.	Sheet metal work.	Perth Amboy.
New.		December.	90,000	Antimony & Compounds of A. Co.	Antimony & compounds.	Piscataway.
New.		December.	15,000	Keyport Dry Dock Co.	Shipbuilding.	Keyport.
New.		December.	40,000	Aeromarine Plane & Motor Co.	Airplanes and engines.	Long Branch.
New.		December.	6,000	Frank David.	Men's clothing.	Keyport.
New.		December.	2,000	Dime Throwing Co.	Silk throwing.	Haledon.
New.		December.	.....	D. & R. Silk Co., of N. J.	Broad silks.	Haledon.
New.		December.	3,000	Ideal Piece Goods Dyeing Co. Inc.	Silk dyeing.	Paterson.
Old.		December.	5,000	Milville Bottle Works.	Glass bottles.	Milville.
Old.		December.	125,000	Wheaton, T. C. Co.	Druggists' sundries.	Milville.
Old.		December.	3,500	Cooper, Chas. & Co. Inc.	Celluloid.	Newark.
Old.		December.	1,385	Currier, Cyrus & Sons.	Chemicals.	Newark.
Old.		December.	6,500	Empire Bottling Works.	Machinery.	Newark.
Old.		December.	3,000	General Leather Co.	Grocers' specialties.	Newark.
Old.		December.	11,400	Hagerstrom & Chapman Co.	Leather.	Newark.
Old.		December.	5,000	Igoe Bros.	Jewelry.	Newark.
Old.		December.	2,500	National Welding Co.	Wire and nails.	Newark.
Old.		December.	11,000	Newark Rivet Works.	Acetylene welding.	Newark.
Old.		December.	4,500	Stangle & Rotchild.	Rivets.	Newark.
Old.		December.	1,400	Verona Chemical Co.	Leather.	Newark.
Old.		December.	6,000	La Monte, Geo. & Son.	Chemicals.	Newark.
Old.		December.	40,000	Arlington Co., The.	Safety paper.	Natley.
Old.		December.	45,000	Ruetner Bros.	Pyralin.	Arlington.
Old.		December.	23,000	Woburn Degreasing Co.	Gray iron castings.	Harrison.
Old.		December.	7,000	Otto Koller.	Grease extracting.	Keamy.
Old.		December.	3,500	International Silk Mills.	Embroideries.	West Hoboken.
Old.		December.	200	Stokes, Joseph, Rubber Co.	Silk throwing.	West Hoboken.
Old.		December.	9,850	Turner, J. S. White Metal Co.	Mechanical rubber goods.	Trenton.
Old.		December.	.....	.....	Collapsible tubes.	New Brunswick.

Old.	December.	450,000	Roesler & Hasselbacher Chem. Co.,	Chemicals.	Perth Amboy.
Old.	December.	2,000	Standard Underground Cable Co.,	Rubber insulated wire.	Perth Amboy.
Old.	December.	2,000	Tenent Products Co.,	Food products.	Tenent
Old.	December.	150,000	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co.,	Mechanical rubber goods.	Passaic.
Old.	December.	4,800	Meredith, Ernest,	Broad silks.	Paterson.
Old.	December.	3,500	Meadville Chemical Co.,	Chemicals.	Elizabeth.
Old.	December.	323,000	Moore, S. L. & Sons, Corp.,	Ships and machinery.	Elizabeth.
New.	January.	50,000	National Pottery Co., Inc.,	General ware.	Belleville.
New.	January.	20,000	American Oil Export Co. Inc.,	Compounding of oils and greases.	Newark.
New.	January.	20,000	Bayuk Bros. & Co.,	Cigars.	Newark.
New.	January.	20,000	Empress Mfg. Co.,	Bottling table delicacies.	Newark.
New.	January.	20,000	Guritzky Bros.,	Men's coats.	Newark.
New.	January.	3,000	Insel Co., The,	Celloid novelties.	Newark.
New.	January.	25,000	U. S. Rubber Co.,	Cotton and rubber goods.	Newark.
New.	January.	25,000	Universal Tobacco Machine Co.,	Machinery.	Newark.
New.	January.	21,000	Upson-Walton Co., of N. Y.,	Wire rope.	Newark.
New.	January.	21,000	Atlantic Comb Works, Inc.,	Celloid novelties.	Arlington.
New.	January.	150,000	Lightfoot-Schultz Co.,	Soap.	Hoboken.
New.	January.	4,500	N. J. Quilting Co.,	Quilting machines and quilting.	Jersey City.
New.	January.	2,400	Kaelin, Ruesch & Co., Inc.,	Ladies' meckwear.	West Hoboken.
New.	January.	4,000	Pyroelectric Instrument Co.,	Electrical instruments.	Trenton.
New.	January.	25,000	Grain-Food Corp.,	Grain food.	New Market.
New.	January.	2,000	Monmouth Skirt Co.,	Women's skirts.	At Highlands.
New.	January.	7,000	Allaire Woodworkers, Inc.,	Woodworking.	Farmingsdale.
New.	January.	20,000	Red Bank Yacht Works,	Boat building.	Red Bank.
New.	January.	1,500	Standard Fur Dyeing Co.,	Fur dyeing.	North Paterson.
New.	January.	6,000	Gatti Silk Dyeing Co.,	Silk dyeing.	Paterson.
New.	January.	14,000	Strauss & Silber, Inc.,	Broad silks.	Paterson.
New.	January.	50,000	Dual Leather Corp.,	Leather.	Elizabeth.
New.	January.	50,000	Neelson Co.,	Cabinet work.	Elizabeth.
New.	January.	2,500	Meyer, Louis, & Co.,	Gloves.	Plainfield.
New.	January.	40,000	Carlstadt Consumers Ice Co.,	Artificial ice.	Carlstadt.
Old.	January.	40,000	Standard Bleachery Co.,	Bleaching, etc.	Carlton Hill.
Old.	January.	96,500	General Chemical Co.,	Chemicals.	Edgewater.
Old.	January.	7,000	Nelson & Hall Co.,	Box shoos.	Camden.
Old.	January.	800	Art Craft Fixture Co.,	Lighting fixtures.	Camden.
Old.	January.	5,500	Beckton Chemical Co.,	Lithophone.	Newark.
Old.	January.	110,000	Central Dyestuff & Chem. Co.,	Aniline dyes.	Newark.
Old.	January.	8,000	Continental Varnish Co.,	Varnish.	Newark.
Old.	January.	400,000	Duralex Co.,	Artificial leather.	Newark.
Old.	January.	225,000	General Leather Co.,	Leather.	Newark.
Old.	January.	12,500	Gross, A. & Co.,	Reining of fats and oils.	Newark.
Old.	January.	5,000	Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.,	Dyes and chemicals.	Newark.
Old.	January.	13,000	Merrick Scize Co.,	Automatic weighing machines.	Newark.
Old.	January.	115,000	Neumann, R., Hdw. Co.,	Trunk and bag hardware.	Newark.
Old.	January.	24,000	Newark Leather Goods Wks.,	Suit cases and bags.	Newark.
Old.	January.	10,000	Picard, H. & Co.,	Hatters' fur.	Newark.

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 3. (Continued.)

Character of Improvement.	When Made.		Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
	New.	Old.				
Old.	...	...	\$12,000	Spratt's Patent Ltd.,	Dog biscuit.	Newark.
Old.	...	...	950	Arlington Co., The.	Pyralin.	Arlington.
Old.	...	...	300,000	Edison Lamp Works.	Incandescent lamps.	Harrison.
Old.	...	...	35,000	Dixon, Jos., Crucible Co.,	Lead pencils.	Jersey City.
Old.	...	...	500	Franco-American Food Co.,	Food products.	Jersey City.
Old.	...	...	25,000	Torsion-Balance Co.,	Scales and balances.	Jersey City.
Old.	...	...	17,500	Valentine & DeBar.	Broad silk.	North Bergen.
Old.	...	...	7,500	Dennis & Watson.	Machinery.	Trenton.
Old.	...	...	14,000	Maddock's Thos. Sons Co.,	Sanitary earthenware.	Trenton.
Old.	...	...	80,000	Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co.,	Brass tubing.	Carleat.
Old.	...	...	25,000	Raritan Copper Works,	Copper refining.	Perth Amboy.
Old.	...	...	40,000	Merck & Co.,	Drugs and chemicals.	Rahway.
New.	...	...	3,000	Bateman, J. Paul, Co.,	Funeral cars.	Bridgeton.
New.	...	...	50,000	Damm, Max.	Traveling bags.	Newark.
New.	...	...	50,000	International Ticket Co.,	Calendars and tickets.	Newark.
New.	...	...	1,000	Old Colonial Chocolate Co.,	Confectionery.	Newark.
New.	...	...	19,000	Salzer Tool Works.	Tools and dies.	Newark.
New.	...	...	75,000	Wegman Piano Co.,	Pianos.	Newark.
New.	...	...	7,500	Aeromarine Plane & Motor Co.,	Air-planes and engines.	Newark.
New.	...	...	230,000	Domestic Tungsten Lamp Co.,	Incandescent elect. lamps.	West New York.
New.	...	...	35,000	Westinghouse Lamp Co.,	Incandescent lamps.	Trenton.
New.	...	...	11,000	Eastern Cigar Mfrs.,	Cigars.	Perth Amboy.
New.	...	...	55,000	Mutual Aircraft Co.,	Air-planes.	Bradley Beach.
New.	...	...	11,000	Kline, Dr. R. H. Co.,	Proprietary medicine.	Red Bank.
New.	...	...	55,000	Standard Electrical Fittings Co.,	Electrical fittings.	Elizabeth.
New.	...	...	1,250	Fish, Clark & Flagg.	Sewing gloves.	Plainfield.
New.	...	...	1,250	Lehman Bros.,	Ladies underwear.	Washington.
New.	...	...	11,000	Cohn, Max G., & Co. Inc.,	Combs, etc.	E. Rutherford.
New.	...	...	15,000	Camden Iron Works,	Castings and machinery.	Camden.
New.	...	...	21,000	Lionel Mfg. Co.,	Electrical toys.	Irvington.
New.	...	...	13,000	Dolph Mfg. Corp.,	Electrical insulation.	Newark.
New.	...	...	2,800	Eagle-Peicher Lead Co.,	Lead oxide.	Newark.
New.	...	...	140,000	Edison Lamp Work.	Incandescent lamps.	Newark.
New.	...	...	20,000	General Leather Co.,	Tanning and finishing leather.	East Orange.
New.	...	...	20,000	A. Hollander & Son.	Sawdust grinding.	Newark.
New.	...	...	6,500	Meas & Waldstein Co.,	Metal lacquers.	Newark.
New.	...	...	4,700	Morin & Company.	Hatters' fur.	Newark.

Old.	February.	500	H. D. Farmlee Co.,	Hats,	Newark.
Old.	February.	4,500	Trantz Refining Co.,	Refinery,	Newark.
Old.	February.	40,000	F. H. Lovell Co.,	Lighting apparatus,	Arlington.
Old.	February.	17,800	A. Allen & Son,	Bearing metals,	Harlison.
Old.	February.	64,400	Peter Hauck & Co.,	Beer bottling,	Harlison.
Old.	February.	22,000	Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.,	Lead pencils,	Jersey City.
Old.	February.	135,000	John A. Roebbing's Sons Co.,	Wire rope,	Trenton.
Old.	February.	120,000	John A. Roebbing's Sons Co.,	Wire rope,	Trenton.
Old.	February.	1,500	Trenton Spring Mattress Co.,	Spring,	Trenton.
Old.	February.	8,000	The Loyal T. Ives Co.,	Knitting needles,	New Brunswick.
Old.	February.	12,500	C. Fardee Works,	Steel,	Perth Amboy.
Old.	February.	12,000	Roessler & Hasselacher Co.,	Chemicals,	Passaic.
Old.	February.	160,000	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co.,	Mechanical rubber goods,	Paterson.
Old.	February.	6,000	M. Desave & Co.,	Cotton goods,	Elizabeth.
Old.	February.	500	Moore Bro., Corp.,	Foundry,	Elizabeth.
Old.	February.	20,000	Rising Sun Brewing Co.,	Beer bottling,	Garwood.
Old.	February.	135,000	Waclark Wire Co.,	Copper wire,	Camden.
Old.	February.	25,000	National Boiler Co.,	Heating apparatus,	Millburn.
New.	March.	3,500	Federal Iron Works, Inc.,	Ornamental iron work,	Newark.
New.	March.	50,000	Alcohol Products Co.,	Wax and dictagraph blanks,	Newark.
New.	March.	8,000	Wm. Brackmann Co.,	Alcohol products,	Newark.
New.	March.	10,000	McIntosh Chemical Co.,	Leather finishing,	Newark.
New.	March.	30,000	Newark Cutlery Mfg. Co.,	Cutlery,	Newark.
New.	March.	5,000	Flockhard Ring Casting Co.,	Machinery casting,	Newark.
New.	March.	5,000	Standard Belting & Weaving Co.,	Weaving,	Newark.
New.	March.	5,000	Standard Embossing Plate Mfg. Co.,	Embossing plates,	Newark.
New.	March.	5,000	Inter-Seal Corp.,	Automobiles,	Kearny.
New.	March.	25,000	Julius Klorfein, Inc.,	Cigars,	Trenton.
New.	March.	6,000	Sigmund Eisner, Inc.,	Uniforms,	Long Branch.
New.	March.	5,000	Oliv Silk Mills, Inc.,	Broad silk,	Paterson.
New.	March.	4,500	Veribest Silk Co.,	Silk,	Paterson.
New.	March.	2,753	F. W. Krayer, Inc.,	Broad silk,	Paterson.
New.	March.	10,000	Gold Brand Silk Mfg. Co.,	Silk,	Haledon.
Old.	March.	12,000	Theo. F. Banlig,	Underwear,	Egg Harbor City.
Old.	March.	735,000	N. Y. Shipbuilding Co.,	Shipbuilding,	Caden.
Old.	March.	10,000	Gibson Musical String Co.,	Steel strings for musical instruments,	Bellefle.
Old.	March.	140,000	Westinghouse Lamp Co.,	Incandescent lamps,	Bloomfield.
Old.	March.	4,200	Am. Dressstuf & Chem. Works, Inc.,	Dyeing,	Newark.
Old.	March.	1,500	P. Ballantine & Sons,	Brewery,	Newark.
Old.	March.	7,200	Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co.,	Aniline dyes,	Newark.
Old.	March.	1,400	Elizabethtown Smelting Co., Inc.,	Reduction of films,	Newark.
Old.	March.	4,250	El. F. Heath & Son,	Oil cloth,	Newark.
Old.	March.	16,000	Heller Bros. Co.,	Files, tools and steel,	Newark.
Old.	March.	8,500	Newark Gear Cutting Machine Co.,	Machinery,	Newark.
Old.	March.	24,500	Newark Wire Cloth Co.,	Woven wire,	Newark.

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 3. (Continued.)

Character of Improvement.		When Made.		Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New.	Old.	Month.					
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	\$5,000	Newark Quilt & Mattress Co.,	Quilts,	Newark.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	700	Rubber Celluloid Products Co.,	Brush parts,	Newark.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	3,000	H. A. Rummell,	Wagon painting,	Newark.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	20,000	Amr. Standard Metal Pro. Corp.,	Time fuses,	Paulsboro.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	9,000	Salmond Bros. Co.,	Oil,	Arlington.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	1,400	Vacuum Oil Co.,	Oil,	Bayonne.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	23,137	Vacuum Oil Co.,	Oil,	Bayonne.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	44,344	Vacuum Oil Co.,	Oil,	Bayonne.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	40,000	Keuffel & Esser Co.,	Scientific instruments,	Hoboken.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	1,200	Koscherack Siphon Bottle Works,	Siphons,	Hoboken.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	71,950	Colgate & Co.,	Soap powder,	Jersey City.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	22,000	De Lion Tire & Rubber Co.,	Auto tires and tubes,	Trenton.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	100,000	John A. Roebbling's Sons, Co.,	Wire rope,	Trenton.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	14,000	Trenton Potteries Co.,	Sanitary earthenware,	Trenton.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	6,000	Chemical Pumps & Valve Co.,	Lead castings,	Perth Amboy.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	3,500	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.,	Chemicals,	Perth Amboy.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	3,750	The Antimony & Comp. Co. of America,	Antimony regulus,	Piscataway.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	48,500	Patterson Parchment Paper Co.,	Vegetable parchment,	Piscataway.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	350,000	Bethlehem Steel Co.,	Stone quarrying,	Pasaeic
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	9,000	Morris Herman & Co.,	Chemicals,	McAfee.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	35,000	Singer Mfg. Co.,	Sewing machines,	Elizabeth.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	100,000	Waclark Wire Co.,	Fine wire,	Elizabethport.
Old.	Old.	March.	March.	45,000	Standard Aero Corp. of N. Y.,	Aeroplanes,	Elizabeth.
New.	New.	April.	April.	600	Columbia Bronze Foundry,	Brass moulding,	Plainfield.
New.	New.	April.	April.	12,500	Jos. Pedrick Foundry Co.,	Gray iron castings,	Camden.
New.	New.	April.	April.	25,000	Penn. Pressed Metal Co.,	Metal stamping,	Camden.
New.	New.	April.	April.	4,000	S. V. Reeves,	Iron foundry,	Camden.
New.	New.	April.	April.	310,000	Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co.,	Aluminum goods,	Camden.
New.	New.	April.	April.	500	Loesser Knitting Needle Co.,	Knitting needles,	Newark.
New.	New.	April.	April.	225,000	Never Break Comb Works,	Combs,	Newark.
New.	New.	April.	April.	9,000	Union Smelting & Refining Co.,	Metal smelting,	Newark.
New.	New.	April.	April.	12,000	Jerry O'Mahoney, Inc.,	Lunch wagons,	Bayonne.
New.	New.	April.	April.		Electric Lamp & Products Co.,	Electric lamps,	Jersey City.
New.	New.	April.	April.		The Foundation Co.,	Wooden ships for U. S.,	Kearny.
New.	New.	April.	April.	25,000	Swiss Bleaching & Lace Finishing Co.,	Bleaching,	Union Hill.
New.	New.	April.	April.	15,000	Fred Koch Co.,	Medals,	West New York.
New.	New.	April.	April.	50,000	Crescent Mfg. Co.,	Hats and caps,	Trenton.

New.	April.	10,000	H. D. Lee Mercantile Co.,	Garments,	Trenton.
New.	April.	12,500	Mitchell-Bissell Co.,	Porcelain guides,	Trenton.
New.	April.	12,500	Grant Chemical Co.,	Chemicals,	Fiscataway.
New.	April.	125,000	Perless Toy Co.,	Woodworking,	Manasquan.
New.	April.	5,000	Lambert Bewkes Co.,	Shirts,	Paterson.
New.	April.	25,000	Wallace Roberts Canning Co.,	Canning vegetables,	Woodstown.
New.	April.	1,200	Geller Bro.,	Boys' pants,	Elizabeth.
New.	April.	5,000	Lemaco Chemical Co.,	Waterproof solution,	Ridgewood.
New.	April.	140,000	Joseph Campbell Co.,	Food products,	Camden.
Old.	April.	45,000	Jenkins Mfg. Co.,	Brass goods,	Bloomfield.
Old.	April.	10,000	Celluloid Company,	Celluloid,	Newark.
Old.	April.	25,000	Heller Tool Co.,	Tools,	Newark.
Old.	April.	300	Universal Tobacco Machine Co.,	Tobacco machinery,	Newark.
Old.	April.	75,000	Monroe Calculating Machine Co.,	Calculating machines,	Orange.
Old.	April.	26,000	Electro-Dynamic Co.,	Motors and dynamos,	Bayonne.
Old.	April.	4,500	W. Ames & Co.,	Spikes and bolts,	Jersey City.
Old.	April.	250,000	Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.,	Graphite products,	Jersey City.
Old.	April.	33,000	Seydel Mfg. Co.,	Chemicals,	Jersey City.
Old.	April.	197,000	Standard Oil Co.,	Petroleum products,	Jersey City.
Old.	April.	54,450	Standard Oil Co.,	Petroleum products,	Jersey City.
Old.	April.	25,000	The Schwarzenbach-Huber Co.,	Silk goods,	Jersey City.
Old.	April.	900	Enterprise Cigar Co.,	Cigars,	West Hoboken.
Old.	April.	500	Globe Rubber Tire Mfg. Co.,	Tires and tubes,	Trenton.
Old.	April.	20,000	John E. Thropp's Sons Co.,	Tire making moulds and machinery,	Trenton.
Old.	April.	12,500	Wm. R. Thropp & Sons Co.,	Rubber mill machinery,	Trenton.
Old.	April.	14,000	The Pantasote Leather Co.,	Artificial leather,	Passaic.
Old.	April.	8,000	National Silk Dyeing Co.,	Silk dyeing,	Paterson.
Old.	April.	12,000	Imperial Canning Co.,	Canning,	Landisville.
New.	May.	300,000	H. Bridgman Smith Co.,	Paper boxes,	Kingsland.
New.	May.	1,500,000	N. J. Shipbuilding Co.,	Ships,	Gloucester.
New.	May.	3,000	Jackson Chem. Works,	Tooth brushes,	East Orange.
New.	May.	50,000	Cotonal Products Co.,	Chemicals,	Irvington.
New.	May.	4,000	Force & Steel, Inc.,	Bandage and drug supplies,	Newark.
New.	May.	14,000	A. Henkel & Son.,	Metal novelties,	Newark.
New.	May.	4,500	Merigold Electro Plating Co.,	Manicure implements,	Newark.
New.	May.	2,000	Newark Engraving Co.,	Electroplating,	Newark.
New.	May.	2,000	Robert Rauh, Inc.,	Engraving,	Newark.
New.	May.	3,000	Seabury & Johnson,	Rosin products,	Newark.
New.	May.	1,500	Unger & Markowitz,	Surgical dressings,	Newark.
New.	May.	7,000	The Utility By-Products Chem. Co.,	Chemicals,	Newark.
New.	May.	13,000	Radium Luminous Materials Corp.,	Luminous materials,	Orange.
New.	May.	22,000	P. H. Kearney & Sons,	Coppersmithing,	Hoboken.
New.	May.	14,000	Everlasting Valve Co.,	Valves,	Jersey City.
New.	May.	600	A. Smalia,	Embroidery,	West Hoboken.
New.	May.	15,000	Rossig Bros., Inc.,	Artificial flowers,	West New York.

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 3. (Continued.)

Character of Improvement.		When Made.	Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New.	Old.	Month.				
New.		May.	\$ 8,000	N. J. Chemical Co.,	Zinc oxide,	Trenton.
New.		May.	40,000	Bound Brook Oil-less Bearing Co.,	Oil-less bearings,	Lincoln.
New.		May.	7,000	Brunswick Mfg. Co.,	Dyes,	New Brunswick.
New.		May.	.....	Tennent Products Co. Inc.,	Packing pickles,	Freehold.
New.		May.	100,000	Imperial Porcelain Co.,	Porcelain ware,	Manasquan.
New.		May.	8,000	Slater & Ogden Fur Co.,	Hat roundings,	Riverdale.
New.		May.	4,000	City Star Silk Co.,	Broad silk,	Paterson.
New.		May.	2,000	Erne Silk Co.,	Silk goods,	Paterson.
New.		May.	2,000	Dewey Silk Co. Inc.,	Broad silk,	Paterson.
New.		May.	.....	Misag H. Dishian,	Rag carpet,	Paterson.
New.		May.	10,000	Realsilk Fabrics Corp.,	Under wear,	Paterson.
New.		May.	8,000	Reslow Chemical Co.,	Thermals,	Paterson.
New.		May.	8,000	Rosenblum Silk Co.,	Silk,	Paterson.
New.		May.	15,000	A. Shaheen & Sons,	Silk,	Cranford.
New.		May.	2,000	Blake Mfg. & Sales Co.,	Loose leaf specialties,	Elizabeth.
New.		May.	200,000	Dusenber Motors Corp.,	Engines,	Elizabeth.
.....		May.	.....	Wall Rope Works,	Oakum,	Beverly.
Old.		May.	50,000	Vineyard Scientific Glass Co.,	Glass,	Vineyard.
.....		May.	5,500	Simms Magneto Co.,	Electrical goods,	East Orange.
Old.		May.	14,000	Butterworth-Judson Corp.,	Chemicals,	Newark.
Old.		May.	8,000	Good Bros. Leather Co.,	Leather,	Newark.
Old.		May.	9,000	Hanson & Van Winkle Co.,	Electroplaters' material,	Newark.
Old.		May.	2,000	Jaenecke-Ault Co.,	Printing ink,	Newark.
Old.		May.	60,000	Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.,	Plate glass,	Newark.
Old.		May.	1,000	J. Rummel Co.,	Hats,	Newark.
Old.		May.	4,000	Standard Tallow Co.,	Poultry food,	Newark.
Old.		May.	9,800	Thos. & Geo. M. Stone,	Engraving,	Newark.
.....		May.	900	Verona Chemical Co.,	Chemicals	Newark.
.....		May.	200,000	L. P. Thomas & Son Co.,	Fertilizers,	Paulsboro.
Old.		May.	18,000	Seaboard By-Product Coke Co.,	Coke,	Kearny.
Old.		May.	830	Drop Forge Co.,	Drop forging,	Jersey City.
Old.		May.	25,000	Goldschmidt-Thermit Co.,	Thermit and metals,	Jersey City.
Old.		May.	.....	Interstate Chemical Co.,	Chemicals,	Jersey City.
Old.		May.	1,400	Parodi Cigar Co.,	Cigars,	Jersey City.

Old.	May.	55,000	General Bakelite Co.,	Bakelite.	Perth Amboy.
Old.	May.	95,000	Roesler & Hasselcher Chem. Co.,	Chemicals.	Perth Amboy.
Old.	May.	224,000	Botany Worsted Mills,	Woolen and worsted goods.	Passaic.
Old.	May.	144,000	Botany Worsted Mills,	Woolen and worsted goods.	Passaic.
Old.	May.	149,000	Gera Mills,	Machinery.	Patterson.
Old.	May.	6,000	Thos. Smith Mach. & Supply Co.,	Chemicals.	Elizabeth.
Old.	May.	100,000	Way Chemical Co.,	Machine tools.	Plainfield.
Old.	May.	150,000	Niles-Bement-Pond Co.,	Drugs and chemicals.	Rahway.
Old.	May.	140,000	Merck & Co.,	Wireless apparatus.	Roselle Park.
Old.	May.	45,000	Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Am.,	Paper cartons.	Camden.
New.	June.	10,000	Penn Paper Products Co.,	Bakery.	Newark.
New.	June.	10,000	American Pretzel Co.,	Bronze castings.	Newark.
New.	June.	700	Peerless Foundry Co.,	Brushes.	Newark.
New.	June.	10,000	Peerless Company,	Dolls.	Newark.
New.	June.	2,000	Arlington Brush Co.,	Tool and die making.	Newark.
New.	June.	2,000	Blackburn Toy Mfg. Co.,	Jewelry.	Newark.
New.	June.	1,000,000	Liberty Tool Co.,	Oil.	Newark.
New.	June.	6,500	Vacuum Oil Co.,	Automobiles.	Bramhall's Point.
New.	June.	20,000	Ford Motor Co.,	Embroidery.	Kearny.
New.	June.	10,000	R. Gerisch Embroidery Works,	Auto rubber products.	Union Hill.
New.	June.	10,000	Dural Rubber Corp.,	Safeguarding for belts.	Flemington.
New.	June.	20,000	Co-operative Safeguarding Co.,	Crushed slag.	Trenton.
New.	June.	50,000	N. J. Slag Products Co.,	Silk.	Wharton.
New.	June.	23,000	Berloe Silk Mills,	Carburetors.	Patterson.
New.	June.	23,000	Lacharney Carburetor Co.,	Woodworking.	Patterson.
New.	June.	1,000	Patterson Piano Case Co.,	Chemicals.	Linden.
Old.	June.	5,000	Linden Chemical Co.,	Medicinal chemicals.	Garfield.
Old.	June.	10,000	Rayway Chemical Mfg. Co.,	Worsted yarns.	Newark.
Old.	June.	4,300	N. J. Worsted Spinning Co.,	Varnish.	Newark.
Old.	June.	11,000	American Leather Mfg. Co.,	Bakery.	Newark.
Old.	June.	3,000	John J. Armitage & Co.,	Filles and rasps.	Newark.
Old.	June.	35,000	Fischer Baking Co.,	Leather.	Newark.
Old.	June.	1,500	Heller Bros. Co.,	Bread.	Newark.
Old.	June.	4,000	H. F. Sommer & Co.,	Photograph records.	Newark.
Old.	June.	12,000	Upson Walton Co.,	Boots, nuts and rivets.	West Orange.
Old.	June.	75,000	Williams Baking Co.,	Electric dynamos and motors.	Bayonne.
Old.	June.	55,000	Thomas E. Edison Inc.,	Borax and soaps.	Bayonne.
Old.	June.	150,000	Bayonne Bolt & Nut Co.,	Packing house.	Jersey City.
Old.	June.	2,800	Electric Dynamic Co.,	Piping and welding tanks.	Jersey City.
Old.	June.	1,000,000	Pacific Coat Borax Co.,	Chairs.	Jersey City.
Old.	June.	60,000	Armour & Co.,	Gas.	Jersey City.
Old.	June.	300	M. W. Kellogg Co.,	Laces and embroideries.	North Bergen.
Old.	June.	7,000	Levison Mfg. Co.,		
Old.	June.	7,000	Pintach Compressing Co.,		
Old.	June.	7,000	J. Mosmann & Sons,		

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 3. (Continued.)

Character of Improvement.		When Made.	Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New.	Old.	Month.				
.....	Old.	June.	\$1,900	Magnetic Pigment Co.,	Dry colors,	Trenton.
.....	Old.	June.	2,350	John A. Roebbing's Sons Co.,	Insulated wire,	Trenton.
.....	Old.	June.	5,000	Fords Porcelain Works, .....	.....	Perth Amboy.
.....	Old.	June.	300	Everett Matthews & Co.,	Truck bodies,	Freshold.
.....	Old.	June.	.....	Aeromarine Plane & Motor Co.,	Motors and aeroplanes,	Keyport.
.....	Old.	June.	25,000	National Silk Dyeing Co.,	Chemicals,	Dundee Lake.
.....	Old.	June.	23,400	Jacqués Wolf & Co., .....	.....	Passaic.
.....	Old.	June.	20,000	Radcliffe Color & Chem. Works,	Dyestuffs,	Elizabeth.
.....	Old.	June.	30,000	The Watson Stillman Co.,	Hydraulic machinery,	Roselle.
New.	.....	July.	45,000	Curtis Flying Stat. of Atlantic City, Inc.,	Assembling aeroplanes,	Atlantic City.
New.	.....	July.	125,000	Alcohol Product Co.,	Chemicals,	Newark.
New.	.....	July.	750	American Lens Mfg. Co.,	Optical lenses,	Newark.
New.	.....	July.	50,000	American Seedtape Co.,	Seedtape,	Newark.
New.	.....	July.	2,000	Eclipse Phonograph Co.,	Phonographs,	Newark.
New.	.....	July.	13,000	Federal Mustard Mills, Inc.,	Mustard,	Newark.
New.	.....	July.	6,500	National Gum Co.,	Chewing gum,	Newark.
New.	.....	July.	10,000	Newark Noodle Co.,	Noodles and macaroni,	Newark.
New.	.....	July.	20,000	The Tide Water Corp.,	Building material,	Bayonne.
New.	.....	July.	5,000	Helguin Chemical Co.,	Colors and chemicals,	Hoboken.
New.	.....	July.	30,000	Gerleit Auto Spring Wheel Co.,	Steel spring wheels,	Jersey City.
New.	.....	July.	10,000,000	Federal Shipbuilding Co.,	Ships,	Kearny.
New.	.....	July.	.....	Raw Art Silk Co.,	Silk winding,	West New York.
New.	.....	July.	.....	International Fibre Corp.,	Rubber fibre,	Trenton.
New.	.....	July.	75,000	Federal Aniline Corp.,	Aniline dyes,	New Brunswick.
New.	.....	July.	5,000	International Loading Co.,	Munitions,	Parlin.
New.	.....	July.	5,000	Morris Hat Mfg. Co.,	Hats,	Morristown.
New.	.....	July.	20,000	Norton & Maguire, Inc.,	Paints,	Paterson.
New.	.....	July.	10,000,000	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.,	Dyes and intermediates,	Deep Water Pt.
New.	.....	July.	62,000	Bristol-Meyer Co.,	Chemicals,	Lyons Farms.
New.	.....	July.	4,000	The Magnolia Novelty Co.,	Doll's heads and toys,	Rahway.
.....	Old.	July.	200,000	MacAndrews & Forbes Co.,	Box board,	Canden.
.....	Old.	July.	1,000	Consolidated Safety Pin Co.,	Safety pins,	Bloomfield.
.....	Old.	July.	5,000	Baibach Smelting & Refining Co.,	Smelting and refining precious metals,	Newark.
.....	Old.	July.	6,000	Columbia Crystal Co.,	Salt soda,	Newark.
.....	Old.	July.	1,124	Consolidated Color & Chem. Co.,	Chemicals,	Newark.
.....	Old.	July.	.....	Donner & Co.,	Hatters' furs,	Newark.
.....	Old.	July.	14,900	Hanson, Van Winkle & Co.,	Dynamos, etc.,	Newark.

Old	July	Samund Jost Sons	2,000	Grey iron castings	Machinery	Newark
Old	July	Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.	8,000	Leather	Leather	Newark
Old	July	The Tanners Leather Co.	6,000	Steam boilers	Steam boilers	Newark
Old	July	Babcock & Wilcox Co.	230,000	Steel	Steel	Bayonne
Old	July	Crucible Steel Co. of America	505,000	Crucible Steel Co. of America	Crucible Steel Co. of America	Harrison
Old	July	Edison Lamp Works	170,000	Glass	Glass	Harrison
Old	July	Woven Steel Hose & Rubber Co.	250,000	Armored hose	Armored hose	Harrison
Old	July	The Old Bridge En. Brick & Tile Co.	4,450	Enamelled brick and tile	Enamelled brick and tile	Trenton
Old	July	Granton Chemical Co.	9,700	Chemicals	Chemicals	Old Bridge
Old	July	Hercules Mfg. Co.	2,500	Textiles	Textiles	Piscataway
Old	July	Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co.	40,000	Silk dyeing	Silk dyeing	Midvale
Old	July	Swan & Finch Co.	7,000	Oils and greases	Oils and greases	Paterson
Old	July	L. M. Graubarth & Co., Inc.	40,000	Jewelry and pearl buttons	Jewelry and pearl buttons	Elizabeth
New	August	Camden Chemical Co.	7,000	Auto chemical specialties	Auto chemical specialties	Hackensack
New	August	Henry Tiedemann	40,000	Cabinets	Cabinets	Camden
New	August	The Asher Mfg. Co.	100,000	Laundry machinery	Laundry machinery	Irvington
New	August	Ampere Supply Co.	10,000	Iron foundry	Iron foundry	Newark
New	August	Feinstein Bros.	10,000	Men's shirts	Men's shirts	Newark
New	August	New Process Pipe & Tube Bending Co.	2,000	Tube bending	Tube bending	Newark
New	August	Orr Chemical Co.	3,800	Chemicals and drugs	Chemicals and drugs	Newark
New	August	Supreme Embroidery Co.	5,000,000	Ships	Ships	Newark
New	August	Hillside Embroidery Works	8,000	Embroidery	Embroidery	North Bergen
New	August	International Loading Corp.	6,548	Embroidery	Embroidery	West Hoboken
New	August	Tyson Bros. Inc.	50,000	High explosive shells	High explosive shells	Parlin
New	August	ElHo Hosiery Co.	45,000	Chemicals	Chemicals	Woodbridge
New	August	U. S. Piece Dyeing Co.	5,000	Hosiery	Hosiery	Morrisstown
New	August	Riverside Silk Co.	20,000	Piece dyeing	Piece dyeing	Passaic
New	August	American Spray Co.	1,200	Broad silk	Broad silk	Paterson
New	August	National Vitaphone Corp.	4,800	Photographs	Photographs	Elizabethport
Old	August	Jos. Husson Co.	200,000	Worsted dyes	Worsted dyes	Plainfield
Old	August	Crocker-Wheeler Co.	6,230	Electric motors and generators	Electric motors and generators	Camden
Old	August	Hart Roller Bearing Co.	4,500	Machinery	Machinery	East Orange
Old	August	A. P. Smith Mfg. Co.	27,000	Shells	Shells	East Orange
Old	August	Coit Machine & Engineering Co.	4,000	Machinery	Machinery	Irvington
Old	August	Beyer & Son	52,000	Cleaning and dyeing	Cleaning and dyeing	Newark
Old	August	Butterworth-Judson Co.	1,700	Chemicals	Chemicals	Newark
Old	August	John Campbell & Co.	5,000	Dye stuffs	Dye stuffs	Newark
Old	August	General Auto Parts Corp.	1,000	Auto and saddlers' hardware	Auto and saddlers' hardware	Newark
Old	August	Oil Seed Co.	18,000	Vegetable oils	Vegetable oils	Bayonne
Old	August	Henry R. Worthington	15,000	Pumping machinery	Pumping machinery	Harrison
Old	August	Maddock Pottery Co.	1,790	China-ware-hotel	China-ware-hotel	Trenton
Old	August	American Encaustic & Tiling Co.	27,750	Wall tile	Wall tile	Maurer
Old	August	Perth Amboy Chem. Works	310,000	Chemicals	Chemicals	Perth Amboy
Old	August	N. Y. Belting & Packing Co.	12,000	Mechanical rubber goods	Mechanical rubber goods	Passaic
Old	August	Jacob Adler	12,000	Silk	Silk	Paterson

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 3. (Continued.)

Character of Improvement.	When Made.		Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
	New.	Old.				
Old.	August.	August.	\$2,500	Lyons Piece Dye Works.	Carburetors.	Paterson.
Old.	August.	August.	1,900	Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co.,	Black iron.	Paterson.
Old.	August.	August.	18,500	Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co.,	Silk dyeing.	Paterson.
Old.	August.	August.	700,000	Standard Aero Corp. of N. Y.,	Airplanes.	Elizabeth.
Old.	August.	August.	227,000	Walker Scott Co.,	Printing presses.	Plainfield.
New.	September.	September.		Jos. Fickler & Co.,	House dresses.	Burlington.
New.	September.	September.		Camden Motor Corp.,	Motor cars.	Camden.
New.	September.	September.	5,000	McPherson Mfg. Co.,	Rain coats.	Bridgeton.
New.	September.	September.		Horyzon Co. Inc.,	Dye tints.	Newark.
New.	September.	September.	35,000	Ceramic Products Co.,	Ceramic wares.	East Orange.
New.	September.	September.	400	B. & S. Machine Tool Co.,	Dividing heads.	Newark.
New.	September.	September.	4,000	Summit Cutlery Co. Inc.,	Cutlery.	Arlington.
New.	September.	September.	6,000	Niasco Chemical Co.,	Buttons.	Jersey City.
New.	September.	September.	200,000	Karitan Copper Works.	Cobalt and nickel.	North Bergen.
New.	September.	September.	25,000	Reliance Tire & Rubber Corp.,	Copper refining.	New Market.
New.	September.	September.		Moss-Bell Chemical Co. Inc.,	Rubber.	Perth Amboy.
New.	September.	September.	8,000	Aero Mfg. Co.,	Chemicals.	Keyport.
New.	September.	September.	10,000	American Can Co.,	Instruments.	Haledon.
Old.	September.	September.	150,000	Forstmann & Huffman Co.,	Shrapnel shells.	Plainfield.
Old.	September.	September.	50,000	Bergsen Paper Co.,	Woolens and worsteds.	Edgewater.
Old.	September.	September.	25,250	Jos. Campbell Co.,	Paper.	Garfield.
Old.	September.	September.	800	Sprague Electric Works.	Food products, canned.	Little Ferry.
Old.	September.	September.	40,000	Crocker-Wheeler Co.,	Electrical work.	Camden.
Old.	September.	September.	10,000	Basik Company,	Motors and generators.	Bloomfield.
Old.	September.	September.	270,000	Butterworth-Judson Corp.,	Pressed steel and cast iron.	East Orange.
Old.	September.	September.	18,000	Butterworth-Judson Corp.,	Sulphuric acid.	Newark.
Old.	September.	September.	8,000	Butterworth-Judson Corp.,	Sulphuric acid.	Newark.
Old.	September.	September.	3,000	Butterworth-Judson Corp.,	Sulphuric acid.	Newark.
Old.	September.	September.	450	C. & C. Leather Co.,	Sulphuric acid.	Newark.
Old.	September.	September.	700	Central Dyestuff & Chem. Co.,	Leather finishing.	Newark.
Old.	September.	September.	4,700	Clark Thread Co.,	Dyestuffs.	Newark.
Old.	September.	September.	10,000	Newark Embroidery Works.	Thread.	Newark.
Old.	September.	September.		F. W. Dorfield & Co. Inc.,	Handkerchiefs and embroidery.	Newark.
Old.	September.	September.	\$40	C. Radcliffe & Son Co.,	Surgical and manicure articles.	Newark.
Old.	September.	September.	6,000	The Lowenberg Co.,	Buttons.	Newark.
Old.	September.	September.	1,000	J. Krichman & Son.	Clothing.	Newark.
Old.	September.	September.			Agricultural lime.	Newark.

Old,	September,	20,000	Standard Fuse Corp.,	Munitions,	Paulsboro,
Old,	September,	24,000	Wm. T. Baker, Inc.,	Putty,	Jersey City,
Old,	September,	13,000	Goldschmidt-Thermit Co.,	Thermit,	Jersey City,
Old,	September,	50,000	Seydel Mfg. Co.,	Textile soap and chemicals,	North Bergen,
Old,	September,	35,000	Siruberg Silk Co.,	Silk,	West New York,
Old,	September,	5,500	Abraham Megibow,	Embroideries,	Trenton,
Old,	September,	2,500	Duncan Mackenzie's Sons, Co.,	Machinery,	Trenton,
Old,	September,	100,000	Dellon Tire & Rubber Co.,	Automobile tires and tubes,	Trenton,
Old,	September,	8,000	Trenton Malleable Iron Co.,	Malleable and gray iron castings,	Red Bank,
Old,	September,	125,000	Sigmund Eisner Co.,	Uniforms,	Passaic,
Old,	September,	3,800	Armour & Co.,	Provisions and beef,	Paterson,
Old,	September,	3,800	Frank Doront,	Silks,	Paterson,
Old,	September,	60,000	Empire Silk Co.,	Broad silk,	Elizabeth,
Old,	September,	10,000	American Metal Treatment Co.,	Metal treatment,	Plainfield,
Old,	September,		Niles-Bement-Pond Co.,	Machine tools,	
246	310				
			\$49,927,445		

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 4.

Manufacturing Plants Damaged by Fire, from October 1, 1916 to September 30, 1917.

Name of Firm.	When Fire Occurred.		Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Amount of Loss, On					Total.
	Month.	Date.			Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Material.	Finished Product.		
Newark Tortoise Novelty Co.,	Oct.,	9	Tortoise shell goods,	Newark,	\$1,350	\$2,250	\$2,500	\$4,250	\$10,350	
U. S. Willow Furniture Co.,	Oct.,	12	Willow furniture,	Hoboken,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,350	
Chocolate-Mentier Co.,	Oct.,	14	Confectionery,	Hoboken,	75,000	88,000	20,000	5,000	188,000	
Peckham Mfg. Co.,	Oct.,	13	Cotton hocks,	Newark,	1,350	2,353	3,504	5,000	12,307	
Calco Chemical Co.,	Oct.,	20	Chemicals,	Burlington,	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
Thomas, I. F. & Son Co.,	Oct.,	21	Phosphates,	Paulsboro,	.....	.....	.....	.....	309,000	
Greenwood Pottery Co.,	Oct.,	24	Vitrified china,	Trenton,	1,600	.....	.....	900	2,500	
Du Pont, E. I., de Nemours & Co.,	Oct.,	27	Explosives,	Haskell,	3,000	3,121	4,691	5,000	15,812	
Passaic Worsted Spinning Co.,	Oct.,	27	Worsted yarns,	Passaic,	.....	150	.....	.....	150	
Picuri, Joseph,	Oct.,	29	Castings,	Hoboken,	5,000	2,000	.....	.....	7,000	
American Novelty Printing & Embossing Works,	Nov.,	13	Printing and embossing,	Jersey City,	543	.....	32	.....	575	
Standard Underground Cable Co.,	Nov.,	15	Wire and cable,	Perth Amboy,	200	.....	.....	.....	200	
Passaic Print Works,	Nov.,	16	Printing cotton goods,	Passaic,	100	.....	.....	.....	100	
Camden Curtain Rod Co.,	Nov.,	17	Curtain rods,	Camden,	1,088	252	1,408	2,000	4,788	
Huebner, E., & Sons,	Nov.,	17	Pearl goods,	Newark,	890	1,500	.....	10,000	12,390	
General Chemical Co.,	Nov.,	20	Chemicals,	Camden,	600	300	.....	.....	900	
Sommer, H. F., & Co.,	Nov.,	21	Leather,	Newark,	50	25	104	.....	175	
Icol Bros.,	Dec.,	8	Wire and nails,	Newark,	4,300	7,000	4,000	.....	15,300	
Midvale Chemical Co.,	Dec.,	9	Chemicals,	Elizabeth,	4,000	7,250	7,143	.....	18,395	
Bayway Chemical Co.,	Dec.,	11	Chemicals,	Elizabeth,	131	.....	.....	.....	131	
Central Dyestuff & Chem. Co.,	Dec.,	12	Aniline dyes,	Newark,	1,050	2,500	9,000	.....	12,650	
Taylor-Wharton Steel Co.,	Dec.,	14	Steel and iron,	High Bridge,	7,000	1,000	2,000	.....	10,000	
Picard, Henry, & Co.,	Dec.,	15	Hatters' furs,	Newark,	200	.....	.....	40,000	40,200	
Empire Steel & Iron Co.,	Dec.,	16	Pig iron,	Oxford,	1,000	25	200	.....	1,225	
General Coal Tar Products Co.,	Dec.,	23	Coal tar products,	Paterson,	.....	.....	195	.....	195	

Dec.	Mott, J. L., Co.,	Plumber's supplies,	Trenton,	1,354	2,500	538	1,872
Dec.	Cooper, Chas., & Co.,	Chemicals,	Newark,	2,500	2,500	2,000	10,000
Jan.	General Chemical Co.,	Chemicals,	Camden,	5,000	10,000	5,000	25,000
Jan.	Hitchner Wall Paper Co.,	Wall paper,	Camden,	832	2,396	2,000	7,962
Jan.	Wilson, A.,	Pattern making,	Hoboken,	1,000	300	100	1,700
Jan.	Clark, W., & Son,	Machinery,	Hoboken,	1,000	300	100	400
Jan.	McQuade, John G. Chem. Co.,	Chemicals,	Jersey City,	100	36,617	100	100
Jan.	U. S. Metals Refining Co.,	Metal refining,	Chrome,	1,892	26,617	246	38,509
Jan.	Brighton Mills,	Cotton fabrics,	Passaic,	40,074	75,811	700	215,885
Jan.	Du Pont, E. I., de Nemours & Co.,	Explosives,	Haskell,	38	14,100	7,000	738
Jan.	Du Pont, E. I., de Nemours & Co.,	Explosives,	Parlin,	1,289	4,998	2,000	21,089
Jan.	Hercules Powder Co.,	Explosives,	Elizabeth,	1,200	1,100	4,000	4,998
Jan.	Standard Oil Co.,	Petroleum and products,	Guttenberg,	10,000	15,000	45,000	4,400
Jan.	Lutz Co.,	Drawing materials,	Newark,	2,368	1,000	1,000	71,000
Jan.	General Leather Co.,	Leather,	New Brunswick,	1,350	300	800	2,565
Jan.	Howe Rubber Tube,	Inner tubes,	Harrison,	40	300	800	1,350
Feb.	Crucible Steel Co.,	Iron and steel,	New Brunswick,	1,500	200	200	1,140
Feb.	Johnson & Johnson,	Surgical dressings,	Town of Union,	1,000	4,500	1,000	2,000
Feb.	Fitzpatrick, M.,	Embroideries,	Passaic,	2,500	200	2,555	6,000
Feb.	American Color Mfg. Co.,	Dyes,	Perth Amboy,	2,500	200	200	2,535
Feb.	Standard Underground Cable Co.,	Wire and cable,	Passaic,	2,500	600	2,000	2,500
Feb.	Passaic Engraving Co.,	Engraving,	Passaic,	1,000	2,000	500	3,100
Feb.	Portable Machinery Co.,	Machinery,	Trenton,	200	50	50	3,000
Feb.	Luzerne Rubber Co.,	Hard rubber goods,	Round Brook,	250	50	55	250
Feb.	Calco Chemical Co.,	Chemicals,	West New York,	20,000	8,000	5,000	355
Feb.	American Lace & Emb. Co.,	Lace and embroidery,	Faterson,	100	12	914	1,026
Feb.	Muhs, Henry, Co.,	Wax candles,	Carlstadt,	1,876	8,241	489	11,284
Feb.	Smith & Nichols, Inc.,	Chemicals,	Springfield,	212	70	70	282
Feb.	Chemical Co., of America,	Steel lockers,	Camden,	660	130	709	1,499
Feb.	Jeffris, Rich. W., Co.,	Chemicals,	Butler,	1,500	7,500	500	1,499
Feb.	Berkow Chemical Co.,	Chemicals,	New Brunswick,	1,231	1,500	2,000	2,500
Feb.	Wailler Chemical Co.,	Rubber goods,	Little Falls,	15,000	180	2,133	5,500
Mar.	Ott, David H. & Co.,	Iron and steel,	Jersey City,	15,000	2,000	10,000	3,504
Mar.	Crucible Steel Co., of A.,	Chemicals,	Elizabeth,	1,000	1,000	500	34,000
Mar.	Midvale Chemical Co.,	Heaters,	Hackettstown,	1,799	592	218	3,000
Mar.	Torrill Heater Co.,	Provisions,	Kearny,	632	1,833	9,349	2,609
Mar.	Swift & Co.,	Decorating sheet metal,	Elizabeth,	355	315	670	11,804
Mar.	Na. Met. Coating & Litho. Co.,	Roofing materials,	Jersey City,	50	100	150	670
Mar.	Stowall Mfg. Co.,	Electrolytic copper,	Perth Amboy,	5,956	4,423	1,468	150
Mar.	Raritan Copper Works,	Refined sulphur,	Bayonne,	170	150	125	16,705
Mar.	National Sulphur Co.,	Embroideries,	Jersey City,	1,800	1,900	665	1,945
Apr.	Kahlan, A.,	Chemicals,	Newark,	50	541	500	4,365
Apr.	Verona Chemical Co.,	Spool cotton,	E. Newark,	50	500	500	793
Apr.	Clark Mills-End Spool Co.,	Fireworks,	Jersey City,	5,000	1,000	28,000	1,050
Apr.	Dettwiller & Street,	Spices,	Newark,	1,200	1,000	8,000	10,000
Apr.	Gruman, J. B., Co.,	Automobile tires,	Trenton,	1,200	1,000	8,000	38,200
Apr.	DeLion Tire & Rubber Co.,	Automobile tires,	Trenton,	1,200	1,000	8,000	38,200

TABLE No. 4. (Continued.)

Name of Firm.	When Fire Occurred		Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Amount of Loss, On				Total.
	Month.	Date.			Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Material.	Finished Product.	
Seaboard By-Products Coke Co.,	Apr.,	22	Coke and by-products,	Kearny,	\$8,000	\$16,000	\$24,000	.....	\$48,000
Barnes Foundry Co.,	Apr.,	23	Castings,	Jersey City,	1,200	.....	.....	.....	100
Derrin, Thos. Mfg. Co.,	Apr.,	24	Hardware and castings,	Burlington,	1,200	.....	.....	.....	1,500
White Tar Co.,	Apr.,	27	Tar balls,	Kearny,	3,700	5,250	300	.....	10,000
Feg Lock Block Co.,	May,	3	Mechanical toys,	Peterson,	.....	10,000	10,000	500	10,000
Kallogg, Spencer & Sons,	May,	4	LH seed oil, etc.,	Edgewater,	50	1,000	.....	10,000	30,000
Gibson-Howell Co.,	May,	9	Chemicals,	Jersey City,	.....	50	.....	.....	1,000
United Piece Dye Works,	May,	9	Dyeing,	Lodi,	.....	200	.....	.....	50
Edison, Thos. A., Inc.,	May,	11	Motion picture films,	W. Orange,	9,500	25,000	.....	.....	200
Stowell Mfg. Co.,	May,	14	Roofing materials,	Jersey City,	2,950	1,250	555	.....	34,500
Bawden, J. H. & Co.,	May,	15	Gray iron castings,	Freehold,	2,300	2,135	.....	.....	851
Po-Amboy Chemical Co.,	May,	19	Chemicals,	Matawan,	4,759	2,135	1,140	.....	2,450
Patheberg Novelty Works,	May,	22	Wooden boxes, etc.,	Jersey City,	3,000	2,000	750	.....	9,005
Goldsmit G. A.,	May,	26	Brass castings,	Newark,	3,000	2,000	2,375	.....	1,050
Jefferson Tungsten Co.,	May,	31	Tungsten metal,	Hoboken,	3,000	23,000	18,000	15,000	7,375
Am Dyasung & Chem. Co.,	June,	5	Dyes and chemicals,	Newark,	100	.....	.....	.....	60,000
Garden Kitchen Utilities Co.,	June,	9	Kitchen utensils,	Newark,	.....	425	3,152	.....	100
Morris-Kendres Belting Co.,	June,	9	Leather belting,	Newark,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,143
Madcock's, Thos. Sons Co.,	June,	9	Sanitary earthenware,	Trenton,	502	1,000	2,100	.....	1,397
Harford Suspension Co.,	June,	14	Shock absorbers,	Jersey City,	2,300	.....	.....	.....	5,800
Standard Oil Co. (Eagle Plant),	June,	15	Petroleum and products,	Jersey City,	25,000	32,300	32,300	.....	57,500
Frost, Geo. S. & Son,	June,	23	Textile mill supplies,	Peterson,	35	.....	175	.....	200
Bailey, Wm. J.,	June,	27	Machinery,	Newark,	.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Link, Wm. Co.,	June,	27	Jewelry,	Newark,	.....	.....	334	.....	834
Ruesch, H. J. Machine Co.,	June,	27	Machinery,	Newark,	3,000	.....	.....	200	3,200
Redman, R. M., Dry Dock Co.,	July,	2	Ship repairing,	Jersey City,	1,717	1,084	1,338	.....	4,739
Beyer, M. Waist Co.,	July,	7	Waists,	Millville,	.....	250	1,500	.....	1,750
Seydel, Mfg. Co.,	July,	13	Soaps, chemicals,	Jersey City,	25,000	30,000	50,000	3,000	103,000
Hercules Powder Co.,	July,	19	Explosives,	Kenvil,	.....	747	.....	862	3,509
Wilkes, Martin, Wilkes Co.,	July,	14	Lamp black,	Camden,	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000

Flintkote Mfg. Co.,	July, ..	19	Roofing paper,	Rutherford,	9,518	8,098	4,000	4,125	25,741
Booth, A. W. & Bro.,	July, ..	20	Mill work,	Bayonne,	500	1,000	1,400	.....	2,900
Monument Plaster Co.,	Aug., ..	1	Oriental stucco,	Harrison,	11,000	7,000	4,500	2,800	25,300
National Oil Products Co.,	Aug., ..	1	Soaps and oils,	Harrison,	2,052	3,319	3,232	4,000	12,844
Roxlyite Co.,	Aug., ..	3	Leather,	Elizabeth,	47,000	40,000	30,000	40,000	157,000
Levinson Mfg. Co.,	Aug., ..	6	Chairs,	Jersey City,	350	.....	400	.....	750
Fisher & Norris,	Aug., ..	8	Anvils,	Trenton,	270	.....	.....	.....	370
Lavine, M. J. Co.,	Aug., ..	24	Celluloid scrap,	Clifton,	3,000	1,200	7,000	2,000	13,200
Du Pont, E. I., de Nemours & Co.,	Aug., ..	24	Explosives,	Parlin,	13,000	.....	55,873	.....	68,873
Pardie, C. Works,	Sept., ..	6	Steel billets and tile,	Perth Amboy,	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Stratford, Geo., Oakum Wks.,	Sept., ..	8	Oakum,	Jersey City,	175	.....	4,000	.....	4,175
Loy & Nawrath Co.,	Sept., ..	11	Metal working machinery,	Newark,	2,500	7,000	.....	.....	9,500
Bayway Chemical Co.,	Sept., ..	13	Coal, tar products,	Elizabeth,	810	1,124	852	1,000	3,886
Balbach Smelting & Refining Co.,	Sept., ..	14	Smelting and refining,	Newark,	1,700	3,000	3,000	4,000	11,700
Amalgamated Paint Co.,	Sept., ..	14	Paints,	Jersey City, .....	.....	.....	4,000	1,000	5,000
Somerset Stone Crushing Co.,	Sept., ..	25	Stone crushing,	Bernardsville,	12,000	7,000	1,000	.....	20,000
Otis Elevator Co.,	Sept., ..	28	Elevators,	Harrison,	400	.....	200	.....	600
					\$447,100	\$429,705	\$533,319	\$314,937	\$2,040,010

LOCALITIES.	Number of Fires.	Amount of Loss.
Newark,	20	\$228,146
Jersey City,	17	195,569
Elizabeth,	7	229,914
Hoboken,	6	195,350
Trenton,	6	46,344
Camden,	6	41,903
Passaic,	6	8,691
Harrison,	5	41,034
Paterson,	4	65,396
Perth Amboy,	4	3,550
Haskell,	3	232,435
Kearny,	3	60,609
New Brunswick,	3	14,315
Parlin,	2	89,762
Bayonne,	2	19,605
Kenvil,	1	3,609

Total Number of fires, 120

Amount of greatest loss—

Haskell,	\$215,885
Elizabeth,	157,000
Jersey City,	108,000

Strikes and Lockouts In New Jersey for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1917.

October 2.—One hundred and thirty-five employes of the McNab & Harlan Mfg. Co. at Paterson, manufacturers of brass and iron goods for plumbers' work, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of 25 per cent. in their wages. The strike lasted nine working days and resulted in a compromise under which both piece workers and day workers received an advance of 10 per cent. to take effect immediately, and a further advance of 5 per cent. to the day workers to begin with the week of November 20th. The wage loss as reported, was \$2,500.

October 6.—One hundred and twenty-five employes of the New Jersey Dry Dock Co., builders and repairers of ships at Elizabethport, struck for an increase of 25 cents per day in their wages. The strikers were all carpenters and caulkers, whose wages ranged from \$3 to \$3.75 per day. The company refused to grant the increase demanded, and on October 18th, after having been idle ten days, all returned to work unconditionally. The wage loss was approximately \$4,000.

October 10.—Four hundred and fifty employes of the Castle Kid Co., manufacturers of leather at Camden, quit work without any intimation to the management that they intend doing so, because, as was afterward learned, they objected to the use of a certain labor saving machine on one of the processes. The strikers were with comparatively few exceptions, foreigners. The company declined to permit any of them to return and filled all their places with American workmen.

A short time previous to the strike, the company had granted a request made on behalf of all its employes for an increase of wages and had at the same time voluntarily reduced the working time to 48 hours per week. The strike was a disastrous failure in that all the men concerned in it lost their jobs.

October 12.—Thirty-eight men employed by the Newark Cleaning and Dyeing Company at Newark, struck for a reduction of working hours, an increase of wages, and recognition of the Cleaners and Dyers Union. The strike lasted four working days and was settled by an agreement which conceded six holidays in the year with pay; the work-

ing time to be limited to fifty hours per week; time and a half for overtime; double time for work on Sundays and full recognition of the union. The wage loss was \$700.

October 16.—Seventy men employed as “openers” by the oyster packing firm of J. & J. W. Elsworth Co. at Keyport, quit work because in obedience to an order of the State Board of Health, their employers had perforated the buckets into which the oysters are opened so as to allow the liquid to run off. The men complained that under this arrangement many more oysters would have to be opened by them to make a quart which would proportionately reduce their earnings. As the firm had no choice in the matter but must comply with the law, the men were informed that they would have to either resume work at once or the plant would be closed for the season. They thereupon returned. The strike lasted one day and the wage loss was \$300.

October 17.—Seventy-four laborers employed in the rolling mill department of the Singer Mfg. Co. at Elizabethport, struck for an increase of wages and began at once to waylay other department employes in an endeavor to frighten them by threats of violence into joining them. Several were arrested and held under bonds to keep the peace. The company managers took advantage of the practical cessation of work in the rolling mill to close it up entirely for the purpose of making repairs and notified the strikers that new men would be employed in the places of any of them failing to report for work when the mill reopened. The strike lasted four days and was a total failure. The wage loss was \$793.

October 18.—Three hundred and seventy-seven men employed in the Edison Phonograph Works at West Orange, struck because of the discharge of a fellow workman who claimed that the action of the superintendent in dismissing him was due to the fact that he had been acting as secretary of a benevolent protective association which had been recently formed by the employes. The company stated that the man had been discharged for drinking and absence from duty and refused to reinstate him. The strike lasted $3\frac{1}{2}$ days and was not successful. The wage loss was \$4,350.

October 20.—Nine hundred and twenty male employes of the Grasselli Chemical Company at Grasselli, struck for an increase of wages and reduction of working hours. The company had already given the employes two substantial increases of wages during the year and utterly refused to consider the demand. The strike last 21 days, having ended on November 15th with the unconditional return of the strikers. The wage loss was \$58,000.

A very large proportion of the strikers were non-English speaking foreigners, and the progress of the strike, as is all too frequently the

case in movements in which men of their kind take part, was marked by a disposition toward rioting which kept the police quite busy until their return to work.

October 25.—Seventy-five men employed as meat cutters in the pork packing establishment of Van Wagenen & Schiekhausen at Newark, struck to force the firm to recognize their union—Local 432 Amalgamated Butchers and Meatcutters of North America, of which they were members. The strike ended on November 4th with the unconditional return of the men after having been idle 10 days. The wage loss was \$1,788.

October 25.—Twelve men employed by Morris & Co., makers of sausage at Newark, struck for an increase of wages. The strike was a failure. The men returned to work after two days' idleness. The wage loss was \$60.

October 26.—Twenty-five male and 20 female employes of the Jerico Silk Mill at Phillipsburg struck for the discontinuance of a night shift that had been employed in the mill. The strike lasted four hours and was ended by the firm agreeing to abolish all night work. The wage loss was \$150.

October 31.—Twenty men employed by the Henry Muhs Co., makers of sausage at Passaic, struck to enforce a demand they made for recognition of the union by the firm. The strike, which was a failure, lasted six working days. The wage loss was \$179.

October 31.—Sixty employes of the Ebbecke Furniture Co. at Hoboken struck for a reduction of working hours to 47 per week and an increase of \$1.00 per week in wages. The strike was settled by a compromise satisfactory to both sides, after it had continued three days. The wage loss was \$468.

October 31.—Five hundred employes of the Jersey City plant of the Crucible Steel Co. of America, struck for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages. The strike lasted 5 working days and was settled by an agreement to advance the prices for piece work 7 per cent. and the wages of day workers 10 per cent. Increased rates were to be paid for overtime and Sunday work. A demand made by the men at the beginning of the strike for the discharge of several foremen whom they claimed had habitually treated them with unnecessary severity, was withdrawn.

November 2.—The Erie Mfg. Co., manufacturers of caps at Passaic, closed its factory on this date and went out of business in consequence

of a strike among its employees, whose demands the firm found itself unable to satisfy.

November 4.—Four workmen employed by the Ulrich Co., manufacturers of silk mill supplies of Paterson, struck for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages, time and a half for overtime, and recognition of their newly formed union. On November 8 these men were joined by the six employes of I. A. Hall & Co. and seven employed by Jacob Walder, all three firms being engaged in the same lines of manufacture. The same demands were made by all. The strike in the case of each group of workmen lasted from six to eight working days, and the total aggregate wage loss was \$274.

November 17.—Fourteen foundrymen employed by the New York Switch & Crossing Co. at Hoboken, struck for a reduction of working time from 55 to 50 hours per week without reduction of wages. The strike which failed of its purpose completely, lasted 12 working days, with a wage loss of \$425.

November 23.—Forty male and 40 female employes of the Continental Silk Mills at Phillipsburg, struck for an increase of piece prices for weaving, of three cents a yard. The strike was ended after the loss of 20 working days by the acceptance of an offer by the mill management of an advance in prices of 1½ cents a yard. The strike was therefore partly successful. The wage loss was \$6,000.

December 2.—Twenty-one men employed by the Keyport Engineering Co., manufacturers of ammunition at Irvington, N. J., struck because the firm refused to reinstate a foreman who had been discharged for cause. After one day's idleness, the strikers returned to work after withdrawing the demand they had made in favor of the discharged foreman. The wage loss was \$60.

December 5.—Three hundred laborers employed on the docks of the Port Reading Railroad Company at Port Reading, struck for an increase of 5 cents an hour in their wages. They had been receiving 25 cents and wanted 30. The strike lasted seven working days when all returned at old rates. The wage loss was \$5,600.

December 6.—Eight workmen of the M. D. Valentine & Bro. Co., manufacturers of fire brick, at Woodridge, struck because two of the old employes were receiving ten cents a day more than was being paid to them. Three of the eight returned to work next day, and the other five were discharged. The wage loss as reported, was \$23.

December 7.—Six male and eight female employes of the Passaic Cotton Mills at Passaic, quit work because as they asserted, their foreman had not treated them fairly and habitually showed favoritism in the discharge of his duties. All were discharged at once, including the foreman.

December 12.—Without serving any complaint or making any demands on their employers, 250 employes of the Empire Steel and Iron Co. at the Mount Hope mines, were called out by their union, a branch of the Western Federation of Miners. The superintendent was totally ignorant as to the cause of the men's action and no explanation could be obtained from any of the men concerned. After two days' idleness, the strikers returned to work without offering any explanation of their action. On the basis of an average wage of \$2 a day per man, the wage loss was \$1,000.

December 13.—Twenty-six male and eight female employes of Isaac H. Rives, coat manufacturer of Newark, struck for an increase in wages. The strike lasted nine days and was entirely successful. The wage loss was \$550.

December 13.—Thirty-two men and twenty-eight women employed by the coat making firm of Haber and Beck, Newark, struck for shorter hours and in increase in wages. The strike lasted two weeks and was successful. The wage loss amounted to \$2,400.

December 13.—Ten men employed by the Santoro & Solimine firm, coat manufacturers, struck. The firm's force consists of 130 employes and all but these ten were satisfied. The strike lasted about 3 weeks, after which the men returned on the former conditions. The wage loss was \$600.

December 13.—Twenty-eight male and twelve female employes of Kleinwaks Bros. pants manufacturing firm of Newark, struck for a 48 hour working week. The strike lasted eleven days and terminated successfully. The wage loss was about \$1,500.

December 13.—Twenty men and seventeen women employes of Mercurio & Minichiello, tailors, of Newark, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted five weeks with a wage loss of \$2,200, and was entirely successful.

December 23.—Answering an inquiry addressed to A. De Fronzo & Bro., coat manufacturers of Newark, regarding a strike reported to have taken place in their plant, the following letter was received:

Newark, N. J.
February 1, 1917.

Dear Sirs:

In response to your letter requesting information about a strike supposed to have occurred in my factory, I gladly inform you that there was no such movement.

There was a strike in factories in my vicinity. Those strikers tried to coerce my employes into joining them but they absolutely refused to do so. However, they conferred with me and we agreed in order to avoid threatened violence by the strikers, to shut down for the Christmas and New Years' holidays.

After the holidays my employes returned. In gratitude for their loyalty I decided to advance their weekly wages one dollar (\$1.00) and reduce their working hours to the number demanded by the strikers.

Thus, you see, by conciliation, a strike was avoided.

Very truly yours,

A. DE FRONZO & BRO.

December 23.—The plant of Wolf & Abraham, clothing manufacturers of Passaic, closed the factory because of quarreling among the men. After one day the plant was reopened, but because the company discharged one of the workers, 347 employes refused to return. A strike followed which lasted 10 days, with a wage loss of approximately \$8,000. The results of the strike were that the discharged man was reemployed, the working hours were reduced to 51 per week and each man received a dollar increase in wages.

January 2.—Sixty male and twenty-two female employes in the pipe organ department of the Aeolian Company at Garwood, struck for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages. The strike lasted six working days and resulted in a compromise under which the strikers were given an advance of 10 per cent. over the wages they had been previously receiving, wage loss was \$1,151.

January 3.—One hundred and fifty male, and thirty-five female employes of the Eastern works of the National Carbon Co. at Jersey City, struck to enforce a demand for an increase of wages and a reduction of working time from ten to nine hours per day. The strike lasted five working days and failed of its purpose, as all concerned returned to work under the old conditions. The wage loss was \$2,500.

January 4th.—One hundred male employes of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., crushers of linseed and castor beans at Edgewater, struck for an increase of wages and less exacting working conditions. The strike lasted 72 working days, having ended in a compromise on April 15th, under which the laborers received an advance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour. The wage loss as reported, was \$21,600.

January 5.—On this date a series of strikes was begun in the handkerchief manufacturing industry into which the employes of eight firms were gradually drawn, the last joining the movement on February 1st. The reports of the individual establishments in the order in which their strikes took place, are as follows:

January 5.—Three hundred and fifty girls employed by the Achison Harden Co., handkerchief manufacturers at Passaic, struck for an increase in piece work prices and reduction of the price charged for thread used in their work which all operators in this and other handkerchief factories are required to pay. The strike lasted 33 working days and ended in a compromise under which the girls gained a portion of their original demand. The wage loss, as reported by the firm, was \$21,600.

January 12.—Two hundred and thirty girls and women employed by Heller & Long, manufacturers of handkerchiefs at Passaic, struck for an increase of piece prices and a reduction of the charges for thread. The strike lasted 12 working days and was partly successful. The wage loss was \$4,600.

January 13.—Thirty-five female employes of James R. Kaiser, Inc., handkerchief makers at Passaic, struck for an increase of piece prices. The strike lasted 3½ days and was partly successful. The wage loss was \$200.

January 13.—Forty female employes of the Passaic Hem Stitching & Embroidering Company at Passaic, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 18 days and was partly successful. The wage loss was, as reported, \$1,000.

January 15.—One hundred and thirty-two female, and five male, employes of the Dundee Handkerchief Co. at Passaic, struck for an increase of wages which was demanded because of the "high cost of living." The strike lasted 24 days and was entirely successful. The wage loss was \$5,500.

January 16.—Forty female employes of the American Handkerchief Mfg. Co. at Passaic, struck for an increase of wages, which was granted after the strikers had been idle two working days. The wage loss was \$80.

January 16.—Sixty female employes of the Murphy & Conlon Co., manufacturers of handkerchiefs at Passaic, struck for an increase in wages. The strike lasted 24 days and was successful. The wage loss was \$2,000.

February 1.—Forty-five female employes of the New Jersey Handkerchief Co. at Passaic, struck for an increase of piece prices, which was granted in full after the strike had lasted 12 working days. The wage loss as reported by the firm was \$400.

All the operators involved in the eight strikes, detailed accounts of which are given above, were of Polish nationality. In all there were 877 of these girls who are shown by the statement of wage losses by the several factory groups to have been earning from \$1.66 to \$1.87 per day. The aggregate wage loss was \$33,380, or an average of \$38.06 for each girl. Owing to the various classifications of the work and the corresponding variations in the per cent. of increase of prices demanded, it was practically impossible to determine accurately what the strikers have gained as a result of their success. It seems quite certain however, that it will take a long time before the increase of earnings gained by the strike will equal the amount sacrificed in the struggle through which it was secured.

January 8.—On this date the warpers and winders employed by the following named silk firms—all of Paterson, struck for an advance in wages of \$2 per week:

H. E. Wilde Winding & Warping Co.,
Prescott & Waywell Winding & Warping Co.,
Madison Winding & Warping Co.,
Stocker & Scheck,
Silk City Warping Co.

The strike which was for an advance of \$2 a week in wages, was organized and directed by the Horizontal Warpers Benevolent Association, which is affiliated with the Textile Workers of America. The warpers, as reported by one of the firms involved in the strike, were working by the day and had been receiving \$22 per week; the demand was for \$24.

One hundred and eight men, and 35 women took part in the strike, which lasted 93 working days and was settled by a compromise agreement under which all returned to work under the piece work system, which as one of the employing firms expressed it, will enable each worker to earn wages according to his or her merits. The total wage loss of the six mill groups of strikers was \$45,922.

During the seventh week of the strike two representatives of the United States Department of Labor came from Washington to Paterson for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about a settlement, but withdrew after several fruitless conferences with both sides. Referring to the mediators' failure to accomplish anything, a representative of the employers' association in a statement which appeared in the local

papers offered the following comments on the course usually pursued by such officials in dealing with strikes:

"These men came here at the behest of the strikers in a last attempt to influence public opinion in favor of the strikers. This is a common practice of mediators in the Federal Bureau, who, lacking warrant in law to compel parties to an industrial dispute to abide by their findings, seek to turn public opinion against those who refuse to deal with them. There is no case on record where mediators from this Bureau have failed to urge the employers to grant the demands of strikers regardless of the merits of the controversy."

January 8.—One thousand six hundred laborers employed by the American Smelting & Refining Company in its works at Maurer, quit work on this date without making any announcement of their intention to their employers or making a complaint of any kind regarding the conditions under which they worked or the wages they were receiving. The laborers were unorganized and seemed to be without any general understanding as to the purposes which they had in view. At a meeting of the strikers held in a public hall on the day following the walk out, a resolution was adopted to demand the abolition of the system of bonuses which the company had been paying to its laborers and the substitution therefor of an increase of 10 cents per hour for all. Later on time and one-half for all overtime was added to the demands, although the fact that the works were operated continuously and the working force divided into two shifts, seemed to preclude the possibility of overtime.

Rioting by small groups of strikers was an almost daily feature of the strike from the day of its commencement until its close. Employees who refused to join the strike were assaulted on their way to or from work and many among them suffered painful injuries. A tender of two cents an hour increase was offered by the company managers four days after the commencement of the strike, but after very brief deliberation on the part of the strikers, the offer was rejected. On January 11th, the company's manager issued the following address to the strikers:

"To the employees of the American Smelting and Refining Company:

"During the past year we have voluntarily raised your wages three times, the last raise being made on December 1st, 1916. All these advances have been made without any demands on your part. In addition to your regular rates, which are equal to any paid in this vicinity, we have given premiums as follows:

"1. Service premiums to all men in the company's employ for one year, eight cents per day. 2. Premiums to employes speaking the English language, and receiving less than 35 cents per hour, eight cents

a day. 3. For men in the smelting department working twenty-six shifts in one month, a premium of \$5.

"In addition to the above, this company is carrying for you life insurance of \$1,000,000 on married men and \$500,000 on single men who have been employed one year or more.

"Without any notice to the company you have left your work. The only reason you have given for so doing is these premiums, claiming that you want no premiums or bonuses, but that all be paid a fixed hourly rate. If we stop paying these premiums, we will still be paying the prevailing rate for this vicinity.

"Beginning January 12, 1917, all premiums will be discontinued, and the equivalent of those heretofore given will be added to the present daily wage rate paid.

"We regret to state that your action has automatically cancelled your life insurance, the life insurance company refusing to carry the policies longer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
H. G. Alexander, Manager."

On January 25th, the strike was abandoned by a majority vote of the men. The strikers returned to work under the conditions set forth in the address given above, which the strike leaders regard as a victory, but many among the more intelligent of the workmen did not so regard the settlement.

The great body of the strikers was composed of young men principally of the Polish and Russian races, and the opinion was expressed by many of the older workmen that the real motive actuating them in forcing a strike was merely to bring about conditions under which they might enjoy a long holiday with no work. Insofar as compliance with demands is concerned, the result of the strike was technically a victory for the strikers. It lasted sixteen working days and the wage loss as reported by the company, was \$50,000.

January 9.—One hundred union machinists employed at the works of the Potter Printing Press Co. of Plainfield, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in wages. The men had been receiving 40 6/10 cents and wanted 50 cents per hour. The strike lasted 7 hours and was a complete success, as the company conceded the increase in full. The works were operated continuously with three shifts of workmen on eight hours a day. The wage loss as reported, was \$250.

January 9.—One hundred union machinists employed in the works of the Hall Printing Press Co. at Dunellen, struck for an increase of wages amounting to 10 cents an hour. They had been receiving 40 cents, and the demand was for 50 cents per hour. The strike lasted one day and was entirely successful. The wage loss was \$500.

It was claimed by the machinists who took part in the strike that their action was due to the fact that plants engaged in the same line of manufacture in this section of the country—notably that of the Hoe Company in New York, were paying higher rates of wages than the Plainfield and Dunellen shops.

January 14.—Thirty-five male and seven female employes of the M. Desay Co., dyers and finishers of piece goods at Passaic, struck for an advance of 5 per cent. in wages. The strike lasted 3 days and was a total failure. The wage loss was \$300.

January 15.—Seventeen freight handlers of the Erie Railroad Company's freight houses at Paterson, who had been receiving \$1.75 per day, struck for an additional per diem allowance of 25 cents, which would make their wages \$2 a day. Three days after the occurrence of the strike, an entirely new set of men were employed, and those who went out lost their places. The wage loss for the three days was \$180.

January 19.—Two hundred and fifty male employes of the Summit Silk Mills & Dye Works at Summit, struck for a nine hour work day, and also for the substitution of day instead of piece work on certain lines of goods on which they were employed. The strike lasted 30 working days at a wage loss of \$20,000, and the men resumed work under practically the same conditions as prevailed formerly. A reorganization of the mill management effected during the progress of the strike, will however, it is hoped, do away with the conditions which had caused dissatisfaction among the help.

January 22.—Three hundred male employes of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. at Mahwah struck for an advance of ten per cent. in wages. The strikers were practically all laborers of the Polish and Hungarian races, and had been receiving \$1.75 per day with an additional 5 per cent. allowance for those who worked full time. The demand was for an unconditional increase of 10 per cent., which was refused by the management. The strike lasted six days after which the strikers abandoned their demand and returned to work on the old terms. The wage loss was \$6,000.

January 22.—Thirteen male and three female weavers employed by the Kaplan Silk Co., Inc. at Paterson, struck for an increase in piece prices per yard. The strike lasted six working days and was settled by a compromise which gave the weavers a part of the increase demanded. The wage loss was \$400.

January 22.—Eight male employes of the Standard Iron Works of Newark, struck for a reduction of two hours per week in working time.

The strike lasted ten days and was a failure, the men returning to work on the old terms. Wage loss, \$160.

January 30.—Sixty female employes of Nat. Levy & Co., manufacturers of ladies' undergarments at Newark, struck because one of their number had been discharged for activity in a movement to bring all the shop employes into a union of garment workers. The strike lasted four weeks and failed of its purpose to compel the reemployment of the discharged girl. The wage loss was \$1,500.

January 31.—Twenty-five laborers employed by the Laurel Rubber Co. of Garfield, struck for an increase of wages ranging upwards from 10 to 25 per cent, and also for what they vaguely describe as "decent treatment". Nothing was gained by the strike, which lasted 4 days. The wage loss was \$250.

January 31.—Four hundred male and one hundred female employes of the Peerless Plush Co., manufacturers of plush, at Paterson, quit work as a protest against a factory rule which required them to "punch" a time clock on entering and leaving the mill morning and evening. The strikers took the ground that they were not on a strike, but rather were locked out by their employers, who, in announcing the new rule, had ordered them to "either punch the clock or get out." The strike lasted 18 working days and resulted in submission of the operatives to the new rule. The wage loss was, as reported, \$18,000.

February 1.—Sixty male and four female employes of the Rauchbach-Goldsmith Co., trunk manufacturers of Newark, struck because the firm had employed a number of girls to work on placing the lining in trunk trays. The male workmen viewed the employment of the girls as an indication of a purpose on the part of the firm to either displace them entirely or to reduce their wages to the level of those paid to the women. The firm disclaimed any such intention and offered to guarantee the men against any reduction. They also promised to pay the girls the same wages being paid to the men when they were competent to do an equal amount of work satisfactorily. The strikers held out however, against the introduction of the new class of help in that particular branch of the trade, and the firm finally agreed to discharge the girls and employ no more of them, provided the trunkmakers' union would guarantee a supply of skilled workmen equal to meeting the needs of the business. This was agreed to by the strikers. The strike lasted 12 working days, and was successful. The wage loss was \$800.

February 1.—Two hundred and twenty female operatives employed by Nat. Levy & Co., makers of women's underwear at Newark, struck

to compel recognition of a union they had formed, by the firm and the establishment of the "closed shop" in the works. The strike was still on April 20th, and had up to that date cost the strikers \$13,600 in lost wages.

February 3.—Thirty male employes of Berkowitz Bros. & Howard, Inc., skin dressers at Newark, struck to compel a change from day work to piece work. The strike lasted 11 working days and failed of its purpose. The wage loss was \$629.

February 5.—Twenty-five employes of A. A. Smith, dealers in coal and grain at Bayonne, struck for an increase of wages. The strikers returned to work at the old rates after having been idle six working days. The wage loss was \$189.

February 8.—One hundred and fifty-seven operatives employed in the "H & W" corset works at Newark, struck for recognition of the union and an increase in piece prices. The strike lasted 27 working days and was a total failure. The wage loss was, as reported, \$9,000.

February 8.—Twenty-two operatives in the corset factory of Weingarten Bros., Inc. at Newark struck for union recognition; of these all but eight whom the firm refused to reemploy, had returned to work at various times during the week following their going out. The strike was a complete failure and the wage loss was estimated at \$150.

February 9.—Forty-two male employes of the Lambertville Rubber Co., makers of rubber goods at Lambertville, struck for a ten per cent. increase of wages and the discharge of a foreman to whom they had taken a dislike. The strike lasted 11 days, when all returned at the old rate and resumed work under the same foreman. The wage loss was \$1,270.

February 14.—One hundred male and two hundred and fifty female employes of Herman Aukam & Co., handkerchief manufacturers at South River, struck to compel the firm to discharge one employe who had in some way incurred their displeasure. To use the company's expression—"the workers wanted to run the factory in their own way". At this writing (Aug. 1st) the strike was still on. The wage loss up to that time averaged \$4,500 per week, or a total of \$103,500.

February 16.—Seven hundred and eighteen men employed by the American Sugar Refining Co. at Jersey City, struck for an increase of 20 per cent. in their wages. The strike lasted 13 working days and was characterized throughout its continuance by a spirit of lawlessness and

disorder on the part of the strikers, a large majority of whom were foreigners of the non-English speaking races. One man, a foreman in the plant, who had refused to join the strikers, was shot at and wounded from ambush, and the utmost vigilance on the part of the local police was required to prevent rioting on a large scale. The strike at Jersey City was the result of persuasion backed up by threats of large delegations of workmen from the Williamsburg plants where a strike had been inaugurated several days before. Not more than one-half the Jersey City employes took part in the strike, which lasted 13 working days and was a total failure. The wage loss was \$17,950.

February 16.—Forty men employed in the Jersey City Stock Yards at Jersey City, struck for an increase in wages, which, in view of the fact that several increases had been voluntarily given to them during the preceding fourteen months which together amounted to 50 per cent. of their former wages, the company refused to consider. After having been idle 10 working days, the strikers returned to work on the old terms. The wage loss was \$1,000.

February 17.—Three hundred female employes of the cigar factory of the I. Lewis Mfg. Co. at Newark, struck for an increase in piece prices amounting to 2½ cents per hundred for the "bunchers". The strike lasted four days and resulted in the strikers gaining the increases demanded. The wage loss was estimated at \$2,400.

February 19.—Twelve machinists employed in the works of the International Arms and Fuse Company at Bloomfield, struck because of dissatisfaction over a rearrangement of piece price schedule which they feared would effect a material reduction in their weekly earnings. The strikers were replaced by new men and all lost their places.

February 20.—Eight men employed by the Continuous Casting Corporation at Garwood, quit work because the management refused to discharge some non-union men. The strike, which failed of its purpose, lasted 24 working days. The wage loss was \$600.

February 21.—Forty-four male and fifty-six female employes of the United States Rubber Co. at New Brunswick, struck for increases of wages. The strike was ended by a compromise under which a part of the increases demanded were given. The men were out 15, and the women 9 working days. The wage loss was \$2,879.95.

February 27.—One hundred men employed by the Braunsdorf-Mueller Co. at Elizabeth, struck for a ten per cent increase in wages without reference to individual merit, and also for the abolition of piece work.

The matter was compromised by doing away with all piece work, and with few exceptions granting increases in wages to the individual workers. The strike lasted one day and the estimated wage loss was \$300.

February 28.—On this date a strike was inaugurated in the vegetable ivory button industry of Newark, into which the employes of two other plants were drawn on February 28th. On March 3d, the movement had extended to five more establishments in the same industry, practically all the operatives of which were drawn into the struggle. The avowed purpose of the strike was to compel recognition of the union by all employers in the trade. The trouble was precipitated by the action of some of the firms in ordering their employes to either resign from the union or leave their employment. The following firms, all of Newark, were involved in the strike: Alliance Button Co.; Federal Button Co.; Newark Vegetable Ivory Button Co.; New England Button Co.; Consolidated Button Co.; Superior Ivory Button Co.; (two plants); and M. Turkeltaub & Sons Ivory Button Co.

The strike lasted from ten to twelve weeks for the eight groups of workers involved, and all had resumed work on dates ranging from May 9th to May 27th, after having abandoned the struggle for recognition of the union. The wage loss was \$78,636.

March 1.—Two hundred and seventy-five men employed in the Armour Fertilizer Works at Chrome, struck for an increase of wages. On March 8th the strikers were joined by 312 employes of the Leibig Fertilizer Works at Carteret, a branch of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., who also demanded an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day. No intimation had been given of the intention to strike, nor of the purpose which the strikers had in view, until the second day after its commencement. The men were doing common laboring work and most of them were receiving thirty cents an hour. The demand was for a uniform wage of thirty-five cents and a nine hour day. After several conferences had been held between committees representing the men and the corporations, an agreement was reached under which an increase of twenty-five cents a day was granted by the companies, but the nine hour day was refused. The employes of the Armour Company were idle 12 working days under a wage loss of \$11,550. The men of the Leibig Company were idle 3 working days and lost \$2,808.

March 2.—Thirty-five men employed in the polishers and buffers department of the Edison Phonograph Co. at Orange, struck because the discharge of two men who were not members of the union had been refused by the management. The places of the strikers appeared to have been filled by other workmen.

March 6.—Forty male employes of the Joseph Stokes Rubber Co. at Trenton, struck for an increase of wages which the company refused to grant. The strike lasted 12 working days, when all returned to work at the old rates. The wage loss was \$1,200.

March 8.—Three hundred female operatives employed in the Schwarzenbach Huber Co.'s broad silk mills at Bayonne, quit work because the management refused to accede to a demand they made for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages and a bonus of one cent a yard on all silk woven. The company offered an increase of 5 per cent, which after 3½ days' idleness was accepted and all returned to work. The strike was therefore partly successful. Wage loss, \$1,000.

March 12.—Fifty-eight male employes of the Chesborough Mfg. Co. manufacturers of vaseline preparations at Perth Amboy, demanded the increase in piece prices which they had been receiving for wrapping bottles. The strikers, who were mostly boys, returned on the old terms after having been idle 12 days. The wage loss as reported was approximately \$875.

March 12.—One hundred and seventy-five female employes of the General Cigar Co., Inc., at Chrome, struck against a change of work which in their judgment would result in a reduction in wages of one cent a hundred cigars. The strike lasted 14 working days, and was a failure in that all returned on the old terms. The wage loss was not reported.

March 15.—One hundred male and one hundred and twenty female employes of the R. B. Davis Co., manufacturers of baking powder at Hoboken, struck for a reduction of working time from 10 to 8 hours per day. The strikers quit work without giving any warning of their intention to do so, or indicating in any way the nature of their demands. A demand was also made for an increase of \$1.00 per week. The strike lasted 7 working days and resulted in the wage increase having been granted, but the reduction in working time was denied. The strike was therefore partly successful. The wage loss was \$4,200.

March 15.—Thirty-eight male employes of the Bowker Fertilizer Works at Bayway, struck for a wage increase of 2½ cents an hour. The strikers were all ordinary laborers and were receiving 27½ cents per hour which the company managers refused to increase. The strikers returned at the old rate, after having been idle 3 days. The wage loss was \$420.

March 16.—Twenty male employes of the United States Metals Refining Co. at Chrome, struck for an increase of wages which their

employers characterized as "extraordinarily large". The advance demanded was 25 cents per day and was refused by the firm because wages had been voluntarily advanced by the same amount only a week before. The strike lasted only one day, when the men withdrew their demand and returned to work. The wage loss was \$65.

March 16.—Forty male employes of J. Schwarzwald & Sons, Inc., of Hoboken, makers of wood tanks, struck for a reduction in working time and an increase of wages. The strike lasted 52 working days and was a total failure, all having returned under the old terms. Wage loss, \$6,050.

March 17.—One hundred and one male employes of the Wheeler Condenser & Engine Co., machine shop and foundry, at Carteret, struck for an increase of wages. Less than three months previous, the men, who were all laborers, had been given a voluntary raise of pay, consequently their demand was refused. The strike lasted six working days and was a total failure. The wage loss was \$1,853.

March 20.—Twenty-seven male employes of the American Hard Rubber Co. at Butler, struck for an increase of wages which the management refused. The strikers withdrew the demand after three days, and returned to work on the old terms. The wage loss was \$200.

March 21.—Fifteen skilled workmen employed by the Ingersoll-Trenton Watch Co. at Trenton, quit work because of having been reprimanded by the management for slighting their work. After two days' idleness, all wished to return, but were not permitted to do so until they had lost a full six days' work. Only twelve of the fifteen that quit were permitted to return. These men had been earning from \$25 to \$30 a week. The wage loss was \$400.

March 23.—Eighty-five male and sixty-five female employes of Max G. Cohn & Co., Inc., manufacturers of combs at East Rutherford, struck because the company, claiming that it was necessary to do so, wanted to increase the working time from 50 to 55 hours per week. The strike lasted 12 working days and resulted in the withdrawal of opposition to the increased working time ordered by the company. Wage loss, as reported, \$3,000.

March 24.—Seventy-six firemen employed by the Mutual Chemical Co. of America, at Jersey City, quit work without assigning any definite reason for doing so. Later on a demand was made for an increase of wages, which the company refused. The strike lasted 4 days and the men returned to work without having gained anything. The wage loss was \$1,100.

March 26.—Forty-five female employes of Paul Gunther, Inc., manufacturer of silk hosiery at Dover, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 2 days and was partly successful. The wage loss was \$150.

March 28.—Seventy-five employes of the Camden Coke Co., manufacturers of coke at Camden, struck for an increase of wages. After 2 days idleness, the strikers withdrew their demand and returned to work. The wage loss was \$169.

March 30.—Forty-six male and 15 female weavers employed in the mill of the Elgin Silk Co. at Paterson, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 14 days and resulted in a compromise. The wage loss was \$2,000.

Shortly after this strike, the Elgin plant was moved to Fall River, Mass. On the same date, a number of male and female employes of the Irving Silk Co., Inc., at Paterson, struck in sympathy with the Elgin Co.'s operatives and were out 14 working days. This strike was also partly successful. The wage loss was \$2,000.

April 1.—Twenty-five female operatives of the Wharton Textile Co. at Wharton, demanded the unionization of the factory, an eight hour work day, and a 40 per cent increase of wages. The strike lasted 168 working days, and, up to the time of writing (October 2d), was a complete failure. The wage loss was reported at \$7,500. The firm announced that none of the strikers would be taken back on any terms.

April 2.—On this date the pressers employed by seven firms engaged in the manufacture of "electrical porcelain" goods at Trenton, struck to enforce a demand made by the union on their behalf for an increase of wages which would assure them \$4 per day whether working by the day or the piece. The annual wage agreement existing between the firms and their men expired on April 1st, but under its terms the workmen were required to remain at their places until a decision had been reached and agreed to by both sides regarding the new wage scale. The employing firms offered \$3.50 per day, which was equal to 75 cents per day greater than the average wages of the preceding twelve months. The pressers insisted on \$4 and accordingly quit work on the same day in all the shops. The kilnmen accepted the offer of \$3.50 per day and took no part in the strike. The firms concerned and the number of their employes on strike were as follows:

Star Porcelain Co.; 71 males, 96 females.
The Electric Porcelain & Mfg. Co., 20 males, 23 females.
Trenton Porcelain Co., 30 males, 35 females.
Union Electrical Porcelain Works; 30 males, 30 females.
Climax Porcelain Co.; 15 males, 1 female.
Cook Pottery Co.; 88 males, 80 females.
National Porcelain Co., 26 males, 25 females.

The female labor involved in the strike had been receiving \$8.14 per week, which under the rates offered by the employers would be increased to \$9.89, an advance of \$1.75 per week.

Efforts to end the strike were made by Federal mediators sent from Washington for that purpose, but no results came of them. The local Chamber of Commerce also tried to end the strike, but failed.

The strike lasted 14 working days for the employees of the Climax Porcelain Co., and the wage loss was \$380; for the employees of the Electric Porcelain Co., 22 working days, at a wage loss of \$3,000. These groups of employees accepted the wage rates offered by their employers before the strike was started.

Employees of the Union Electrical Porcelain Co.; The Star Porcelain Co.; The National Porcelain Co.; Trenton Porcelain Co.; and the Cook Pottery Co., held out for 78 working days, at a wage loss of \$9,000; \$25,000; \$6,500; \$8,100; and \$21,500 respectively. The strikes in all seven plants were total failures in that the employees finally accepted the wage rates and prices tendered by their employers before the strikes were started. The total number of persons involved—male and female, was 570, and the aggregate wage loss suffered by the employees of the seven plants was \$73,500.

April 4.—Thirty-nine male employees of the Boonton Rubber Mfg. Co. at Boonton, quit work because of personal objection to their foreman whose discharge they demanded. The strike lasted 9 days and failed of its purpose. The wage loss was \$500.

April 7.—Twenty male and four female employees of the Trenton Shirt Mfg. Co. at Trenton, quit work on the above date and one week later on April 14th, 5 male and 50 female employees of the same firm left also, because five girls had been discharged. A circular letter issued by the firm was handed to each employe, explaining that the reduction of the working force was necessary and unavoidable, because of the scarcity and high price of material. Other operatives were employed by the firm as opportunity offered, and several disturbances resulted from the meetings on the streets of these newly employed operatives and those who were on strike. Several cases of assault on the new employees resulted in arrests and bringing the assailants before the police court magistrate, where they were dismissed with, in most instances, a reprimand. A small number of the strikers returned from time to time, and most of the others found employment elsewhere, although theoretically, at this writing, (July 17) the strike against the firm is still on. No definite statement could, under the circumstances, be obtained as to the wage loss.

April 17.—One hundred and twenty laborers employed on clay banks at Woodbridge, owned by L. H. McHose, Inc., struck for an increase of

2½ cents per hour. They were being paid 27½ cents and demanded 30 cents an hour. The strike lasted 5 days and was fully successful. The wage loss was \$1,400.

April 18.—Eighteen male and three female employes of the Newark Cleaning & Dyeing Works, at Newark, struck because of dissatisfaction with working agreement which existed between themselves and the firm. The strike lasted 3 hours and resulted in all the demands of the workers being granted. There was practically no wage loss.

April 19.—About 80 weavers, male and female, employed in the Altshuler Brothers' silk mill at Paterson, inaugurated a strike against the firm, the causes and results of which are set forth in a letter addressed to the Bureau, which accompanied the formal report. The letter is regarded as important because of the light which it sheds on the disorganizing influence of the revolutionary organization known as the I. W. W. which has for some years back masqueraded as a body having only the legitimate purposes of a trades union in view.

"Bureau of Industrial Statistics of N. J."

"Answering Questions 4 and 10 of your circular, we wish to say that our weavers were organized as an I. W. W. shop. Whenever they pleased, during working hours, without the consent of the firm, they would go out for meetings called out by a few of their leaders. Their committee was constantly taking up the time of our office with ridiculous requests. Some of them, thinking that they had the I. W. W. behind them, took advantage of this, and to use their words "Could do as they pleased", one of them even telling one of our fore-ladies that he could give her walking-papers if he wanted to. The majority of the weavers were lead by a few.

"There was no question of price, for we are paying one of the highest prices in town.

"We warned them several times that if they would go out during working hours, without our consent, we would be compelled to discharge them, but they did not take any notice of this. On April 18th, 1917, in the morning, we gave them the last notice. In the afternoon, about 1:15, they called a meeting, regardless of this, and all the weavers went out.

"On April 19, 1917, about 7 A. M., they came to work, but we told them all the weavers were discharged, and told them to come for their pay. The discharged weavers began picketing our shop, about two days later, and picketed for nine weeks. We took in some new weavers, but the old weavers made us too much trouble, insulting and harming our help.

"We did not want an I. W. W. closed shop. We do not care how many unions a weaver belongs to outside of the mill; but his union must not interfere with his work or anyone's work. As long as a weaver is good, we do not care whether he is personally an I. W. W. member or any union member or not. Furthermore, we wanted no committees to try to rule the shop or the firm. We could not continue business this way.

"On June 26th, the weavers came back to their work with the agreement that there would be no committees unless appointed by the authorized members of the firm, and that any weaver might be hired or discharged for cause, without interference from them.

"About 80 weavers, female and male, were involved mainly. That is, these were the discharged weavers. Some of these worked elsewhere meanwhile. No statement of loss of wages could be given by the firm."

April 19.—One hundred and thirty-two laborers employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Perth Amboy, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 44 hours and was a complete failure. The wage loss was \$779.

April 20.—Thirty three male and two female weavers employed in the silk mills of the Schoh & Michaels Mfg. Co. at Paterson, struck for an increase of wages. Before leaving, the firm offered an advance of smaller amount than that demanded, but this was rejected. The strike lasted 12 working days, after which all returned to the mill at the wage advance offered by the firm before they left. The wage loss was estimated at \$3,000. The strike was a failure in that the wage rates at which the operatives returned to work were offered to them before it was begun.

April 20.—Thirty-two male and six female silk weavers employed in the mills of Miller & Kutz at Paterson, struck to enforce a demand they had made for "\$1.00 a day for all looms that are kept idle for want of warps", which proposal was rejected by the firm. On May 16, the date of this writing, the strike had not yet been settled. The wage loss up to that time was reported at \$4,000.

April 24.—Forty-five men employed in the chemical works of The Kalbfleisch Corporation at Elizabethport, struck for an increase of wages. The men had been receiving 35 cents and demanded 40 cents an hour. The strike lasted 3 working days, after which the men returned to work at the old wage rates.

April 26.—Forty-five laborers employed by the Water Department of the city of Trenton, struck for an increase of wages. The strike, which lasted two working days, was settled by a compromise. The wage loss was \$200.

May 1.—Three hundred men and 400 women employed in the factory of the American Lead Pencil Co. at Hoboken, struck for a reduction of working hours to eight per day, a Saturday half holiday, and the abolition of the shop system of fines. The strike lasted six working

days and was ended by a compromise under which some advances in wages were given, and an adjustment of working hours promised in the near future. The wage loss was \$7,000.

May 1.—Eight male employes of the Standard Process Steel Corp. at Phillipsburg, struck against working with non-union men, although at the time of their employment they had agreed to do so. After two days' idleness the strikers abandoned their opposition to the non-union men and returned to work. The wage loss was \$125.

May 1.—Fifty male employes of the Quigley & Dorp Co., ship and engine builders at Camden, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 24 working days and was a complete success, the firm having granted all demands. The wage loss was estimated at \$4,800.

May 2.—One hundred and eight-one male employes of the Clark Thread Co. at Newark, quit work without making any demands or offering any explanation of their reasons for so doing. On the second day after a demand was made for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, and an adjustment of misunderstanding about bonuses. The strike lasted 5 working days and failed to accomplish any of its purposes. The wage loss was \$1,000.

May 7.—Thirty-five male employes of R. D. Wood & Co.'s foundry at Florence, struck for an increase of 25 cents a day in wages. The strike lasted 2 days, when all returned to work on the old terms. The wage loss was \$200.

May 7.—Twenty-six male employes of Swift & Co., provision packers, at Jersey City, struck because the managers of the plant declined to sign a contract presented by a representative of the union, calling for an eight hour day for engineers and oilers at the same wages being paid for the present 12 hours. Firemen who were working only eight hours wanted an increase of wages. The agreement provided further, that "all engineers, firemen, water tenders and oilers must be members of their respective local unions; the unions were to have full power to employ all help, and a representative of the union to have full access to the plant at any time, day or night." The strike lasted twelve working days and failed to accomplish any of its purposes. The wage loss was \$1,014.

May 9.—Nine male employes of Swift & Co., provision packers at Hoboken, struck for union recognition and an increase in wages. The strike lasted 10 working days and was a failure. The wage loss was \$446.

May 11.—Fifty-five laborers employed by the Street Department of Paterson, struck for an increase of wages, and full pay for rainy days. The strike was ended after four days' idleness, by a compromise which gave the laborers 32½ cents per hour, which was equal to \$2.60 a day of eight hours.

May 12.—Forty carpenters and joiners, employed by the Camden Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, struck for an increase in wages; the men began returning to work a week after quitting, and inside of 4 weeks all had returned on the old terms. The average duration of the strike for all who took part in it, was 18 working days. The wage loss was \$2,500.

May 13.—Seven hundred male employes of the John A. Roebling's Sons' Co., manufacturers of wire rope at Trenton, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted six working days and failed of its purpose. The wage loss was \$8,500.

May 14.—Four male employes of the Cudahy Packing Co., provision packers at Jersey City, struck for an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. The strike was a failure and the men returned to work on the old terms after 12 days' idleness. The wage loss was \$144.

May 14.—Sixty male and seventy female employes of the Red Fern Lace Works at Somerville, struck against being required to instruct apprentices and new beginners in the trade. The strike lasted 78 working days, and all returned unconditionally. No issue whatever was involved in the strike except the instruction of beginners. It was therefore a failure. The wage loss was estimated at \$15,000.

May 14.—Fourteen male and two female employes of the Northern Silk Mills, Inc., at Paterson, struck for an increase of wages and recognition of the union. The strike lasted 26 working days and was settled by a compromise. The wage loss was \$1,200.

May 15.—Nineteen male employes of Armour & Co., provision packers at Jersey City, struck for an increase of wages; after being idle 12 days, all returned to work on the old terms. The wage loss was \$350.

May 15.—Two hundred carpenters and joiners employed in the Mathias Yacht Building Co.'s yard at Camden, struck for an increase in wages from 40 to 44 cents per hour to 53½ cents per hour for all. Time and a half for overtime was also demanded. The strike lasted 24 working days and was settled by a compromise which conceded an increase, but less than the amount demanded. Wage loss, \$3,000.

May 16.—Seven hundred male employes of three leather plants owned and operated by John R. Evans & Co. under the titles—Peerless Leather Co., Ruby Kid Co., and Jersey Leather Co., all located at Camden, quit work without, apparently, assigning any reason for so doing. Wages had been very largely increased during the course of the year, and unskilled workmen were earning from \$20 to \$22 per week. The firm's statement regarding the matter is given in the following letter:

"Referring to your recent inquiry, we beg to advise that we have not looked upon the action of the workmen as a strike. In the early part of May this year, the conditions of the leather market made it incumbent upon us to either curtail production in our three factories or close one entirely. We were undecided as to just what to do, when our problem was solved by the workmen themselves. On the 16th of May they walked out, for what reason nobody seems to know; we have talked with some of the men since that time, and they do not seem to know. We filled their places with other men and the three factories are now running to meet our orders for finished leather."

The above letter was written on July 19th, more than two months after the walk out of the employes, who apparently have lost not only the strike, but their employment as well. The weekly pay roll of these three factories was, at the time of the walk out, \$15,000.

May 17.—One hundred and sixty male and one hundred and twenty-five female operatives of the United Throwing Co.'s mills at Paterson, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 18 working days and resulted in a compromise which gave the strikers one-half of the advance demanded. The wage loss was \$8,000.

May 20.—Twelve men employed by A. M. Mathews & Co., coal and lumber dealers at Orange, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 10 working days and failed of its purpose. The wage loss was \$270.

May 25.—Twenty men employed by the Duesenberg Corp. at Edgewater, struck for a nine hour day instead of eight hours which they were then working. The strikers were immediately discharged and new men engaged in their places.

May 25.—Forty-eight men employed in the works of the Richardson & Boynton Co. at Dover, manufacturers of heating and cooking apparatus, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 10 days and was partly successful. The wage loss was, as reported, \$1,621. The demand made by the men was for an advance of 25 per cent. in all wages. The firm states that in making this demand the workmen violated the letter and spirit of an agreement which it had with them that did not expire until December 31, 1917.

June 2.—Two hundred and fifty laborers of the National Fire Proofing Company's plant at Keasbey, struck for an increase of wages. The demand for the increase was not made until the third day after quitting work. The strike lasted nine working days and was a failure as all returned at the same wages they had been receiving. The wage loss was \$6,075.

June 2.—Seventy male employes of the Front Drive Motor Co. at Hoboken, struck for double pay for overtime instead of the time and a half rate which they had been receiving. The strike lasted 6 working days and was a failure. The wage loss was estimated at \$1,200.

June 6.—One hundred and twenty-five men employed by the New Jersey Dry Dock Co. Shipbuilders, at Elizabethport, struck for an increase in wages. The strike lasted 12 working days, after which the men returned at the same rates they were receiving when they went out. The estimated wage loss was \$4,500.

June 19.—Two hundred and fifty-five male and sixty-five female employes of E. V. Connett & Co., manufacturers of men's hats at Orange, quit work because of, as reported, "attempted discrimination in prices". The strike lasted 26 days and failed in its purpose entirely. The wage loss was \$22,000.

June 26.—Thirteen male and twenty-three female employes of Mirabelle Bros. manufacturers of uniforms at Roselle Park, struck for an increase of ten per cent. in wages. After 5 days' idleness the strike was settled by a compromise which gave the operatives an advance of 5 per cent. The wage loss was \$500.

June 27.—Fifteen chauffeurs employed by the Trenton Taxicab Co. at Trenton, struck for an advance in pay. The strike lasted one day and resulted in a compromise satisfactory to both sides. There was no wage loss.

July 2.—Seven hundred machinists employed by the M. & A. Fletcher Co., builders of marine engines at Hoboken, struck for a minimum wage rate and recognition of the Union of which they were members. The wage demand was for an increase of 50 cents a day. Attempts were made by members of the Federal Board of Mediation to bring about a settlement, but without result. The strike lasted 78 working days and was partly successful as a general increase of wages to nearly all employes of the works was given after the strikers had resumed work. The demand for recognition of the union was withdrawn. The wage loss estimated on an average wage of \$3 per day for those who participated in the strike, was \$163,800.

July 2.—Six hundred workmen mostly shipbuilders and helpers employed by the Tietjen & Lang Drydock Co., ship repairers at Hoboken, struck to enforce a demand they had made for the exclusion of non-union workmen from the yard—"the closed shop" and an increase in wages, both of which concessions the company refused to make. Federal mediators endeavored to bring about an agreement which would bring about a resumption of work at the plant, but failed to accomplish anything. The strike lasted 98 working days and failed of its purpose entirely. The wage loss was \$420,000.

July 6.—Three hundred and fifty workmen employed in the shipyard of the Samuel L. Moore Sons Co. at Elizabeth, struck for a minimum wage rate of \$4.50 per day for all iron workers. The strike lasted 104 days and was partly successful, the men having been given an increase of 24 cents a day. The wage loss was estimated at \$145,600. Many of these workmen obtained employment at their trade elsewhere and did not of course personally lose their full proportion of this wage loss.

July 12.—Thirty-one male and four female employes of the Newark Dye Works at Newark, struck because of dissatisfaction regarding working conditions. The strike lasted 5 working days and was fully successful. The wage loss was \$600.

July 12.—One hundred and eighty men employed in the vulcanizing department of the Ajax Rubber Co.'s works at Trenton, struck to have their wages increased from 35 cents an hour to 50 cents, and also to compel the reinstatement of an employe who had been discharged for cause. The strike lasted 6 working days and was partly successful. The wage loss was \$5,000.

July 13.—One hundred and forty male employes of the Keystone Watch Case Co. at Jersey City, struck for an increase of wages, an eight hour work day, and double pay for overtime. The strike lasted 72 working days and failed to accomplish any of its purposes. The wage loss was, calculated on the basis of an average per capita wage of \$3.50 per day, \$35,280.

July 13.—Two hundred male employes of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, chemical manufacturers at Newark, struck to force the discharge of a foreman who was disliked by them. The company refused their demand for the foreman's discharge, and all returned to work after being idle 4 days. The strike was, therefore, a failure. The wage loss was \$3,500.

July 14.—Ninety men employed as lumber handlers by Lawson & McMurray, at a lumber yard in Hoboken, struck for an increase of wages.

After joining the teamster's union, all returned to work. The strike lasted 9 days and was settled by a compromise which gave a raise to the men, but the amount was less than demanded. The wage loss was \$2,016.

July 18.—One hundred and twenty men employed by the Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., Carteret, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 6 working days and failed to accomplish its purpose, as the men returned on the old terms. The wage loss was \$2,000.

July 20.—One hundred and twenty male employes of the Goldschmidt Detinning Co. at Chrome, struck for an increase in wages. The strike lasted 6 working days and resulted in the men returning to work at the old wages.

July 20.—Twenty laborers employed by the Sothman Construction Co. at Newton, struck for a reduction of working time from ten to nine hours per day, and an increase of wages from thirty, to forty cents an hour. The strike was partly successful, the working time reduction was conceded, but not the wage increase. The strike lasted 5 working days, and the wage loss was \$350.

July 26.—Fifty-five male and fourteen female employes of Benjamin Moore & Co., varnish manufacturers of Carteret, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 16 working days and was settled by a compromise. The wage loss was \$3,053.

July 27.—Eighty male and one hundred female employes of the Florence Thread Co. at Florence, struck for an increase in the rate of hourly wages. The strike lasted 2½ days and was entirely successful. The wage loss was \$1,600.

July 27.—Thirty-six male employes of John Hand & Sons, manufacturers of nautical instruments, at Atco, struck for an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. The strikers were promptly discharged and replaced by other men.

July 27.—Two hundred longshoremen employed on the piers of the Scandinavian American Steamship Line at Hoboken, struck because as stated by the company officials, precautions were taken to prevent their breaking into cargo packages. The strike lasted 3 days and resulted in the submission of the men. The wage loss was \$3,000.

July 30.—Twenty male and thirty female employes of the Geist Hat & Cap Co., Carlstadt, struck to compel the firm to unionize the shop and close it to all non-union workmen. The strike lasted 26 working days and was wholly successful. The wage loss was \$2,000.

August 1.—Thirty-eight laborers employed by the Borne-Scrymser Co., refiners of oils at Elizabeth, struck for a reduction of working hours from 9 to 8 per day. The strike lasted 3 days and was successful; the eight hours was granted with the same wages that had been paid for nine. The strike lasted 3 working days and the wage loss was \$500.

August 1.—Twenty-nine cutters employed in the factory of Sigmund Eisner, manufacturer of military and other uniforms at Red Bank, struck for an eight hour day and an increase of 20 per cent. in wages. This is the reason assigned for their action by the strikers. The firm states, however, that these men were employed through a New York agency and that within a few days after commencing work, they started an effort to unionize the other operatives in which they succeeded to some extent. The strike was then declared, for, as the firm believed, the express purpose of delaying the finishing of a contract for the government on which the entire factory force was then at work. All the workmen who joined the union and struck with the twenty-nine who instigated the walk out, returned to the factory before the end of the day on which the strike was begun, feeling that as patriots they should not be guilty of doing anything to embarrass the government. The twenty-nine were promptly discharged with notice that under no circumstances whatever could they ever return to work in the Eisner factory.

August 9.—One hundred and eight male and fifteen female employes of the Regina Co., at Rahway manufacturers of mechanical music producing devices, struck for an eight hour day, time and a half for all overtime, and an increase of 5 cents per hour for all. The strike lasted 12 working days, and was a complete failure, as all returned to work on the old terms. The wage loss was \$3,000.

August 15.—Ten female employes of the Princeton Worsted Mills, Inc., manufacturers of worsted goods, at Trenton, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 1½ days and resulted in a compromise. The wage loss was \$25.

August 16.—Ten male and forty female employes of A. Geller & Sons, makers of knee pants, at Elizabeth, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 4 days and was a complete success. The wage loss was \$200.

August 18.—Sixty-six male and twenty-one female employes of Carter, Gaugh & Co., manufacturers of jewelry at Newark, struck to enforce a demand they had made for the adoption of the closed shop system of labor by the firm. At the time of this writing (October 14) eighteen had returned to the work unconditionally, and 69 of the operatives were still

out. From the time the strike began until the above date, the strike had lasted 44 working days, with a wage loss estimated at \$11,500.

August 23.—Thirty-five male employes of the Whitlock Cordage Company at Jersey City, struck for an increase of wages and a decrease of working hours. The strike was settled by a compromise which willingly granted an increase of wages that had been under consideration before the demand for it was made. The time loss was $1\frac{1}{2}$ days and the wage loss \$125.

August 23.—Twenty-six male and four female weavers employed in the mill of the Union Silk Co. at Summit, struck for an increase of wages which was granted to them. The increase given was one cent a yard. The strike lasted $5\frac{1}{2}$ working days, and the wage loss was \$600.

August 29.—Forty-five inside employes of the G. Krueger Brewing Co. at Newark, struck for an increase in wages. The strike lasted 3 working days and failed to accomplish its purpose. The wage loss was \$471.

August 29.—Ten inside employes of the Essex County Brewing Co. at Newark, struck for an increase in wages. The amount demanded was \$2 per week; \$1 was offered by the company and accepted by the men. The wage loss was \$97.

August 29.—Ninety-four inside workers of the Christian Feigenspan Brewery at Newark, struck for an increase of wages amounting to \$2 per week. A compromise was effected under which the men accepted an advance of \$1.50 a week and returned to work. The strike lasted three days and the wage loss was \$1,000.

August 29.—Twelve inside men employed by the Eagle Brewing Co. of Newark, struck for a wage increase of \$2 a week. The strike lasted 3 days and was settled by a compromise which gave the men an increase of \$1 and a week later an additional 50 cents was given to them.

August 29.—Seventy-five men employed by the Orange Brewing Co. at Orange, struck for a wage increase of \$2 per week. The strike lasted two days and was entirely successful. There was no wage loss.

The company states regarding this strike that they had a three year's contract with these men at a fixed wage scale, which had two years to run, and that therefore the strike was in effect a direct repudiation of their own agreement.

August 29.—Fifteen men employed in the Rising Sun Brewery at Elizabeth, struck for an increase of \$2 a week in their wages. The strike lasted one day and was ended by the company agreeing to the men's terms. There was no wage loss, as the company paid in full.

August 29.—Twenty-one male and eighteen female employes of M. S. Mork & Co., manufacturers of straw hats, were ordered to strike by the walking delegates of a New York union of which they were members. The only reason for ordering the strike appeared to be the disinclination of other workers in the plant to join the union. The strike may therefore be said to be for the purpose of compelling these people to disregard their own judgment by becoming members of a union in the management of which they would have no voice. The strike lasted 42 working days, and was a total failure so far as its original purpose was concerned. The wage loss was \$3,500.

September 1.—Ten men employed by the Newark Poster Advertising Co., who carry on the business of poster advertising, quit work because they did not wish to display posters for campaign customers who were not affiliated with the unions. The strike lasted three days and was a failure. The wage loss was \$60.

September 1.—One hundred employes of the New Jersey Dry Dock and Transportation Co., ship builders at Elizabeth, went out on a sympathetic strike. The employes of a number of shipbuilding yards in the general vicinity of Elizabeth, had been on strike for several weeks, and the claim was made by these men that emergency work for some of the yards on strike was being done in the Elizabeth plant. Having satisfied themselves that such was not the case, all returned after having been idle 6½ days. The wage loss was estimated at \$2,275.

September 7.—Twelve men employed by Washburn Bros., dealers in builders' material at Jersey City, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 18 working days and was settled satisfactorily to both sides by arbitration. The wage loss was \$1,100.

September 17.—Twenty-six male employes of Henry Blank & Co., manufacturing jewelers at Newark, struck to enforce a demand they had made for the adoption by the firm of the closed shop policy which would exclude from employment in the factory all who were not members of the union. The strike lasted 30 working days and failed of its purpose, as the demand for the closed shop was withdrawn. The wage loss as reported, was \$719. This is the statement made by the firm.

Trouble between the workmen and their employers in the jewelry trade of Newark was precipitated several weeks previous to the date of

the above strike, when the union employes of the Carter, Gough & Co. firm quit work on account of some misunderstanding with a non-union employe. Discussion incidental to attempts to adjust the matter was followed by a somewhat general discussion of the difficulties between the manufacturers and the union. Conferences were held between representatives of the Newark Manufacturing Jewelers' Association, and the workmen's union, as a result of which an agreement for the removal of all causes of friction between the men and their employers was reached which was satisfactory to the union and also to a large majority of the manufacturers' association. Under it the "closed shop" and all other questions of administrative policy were to be set aside and not revived again for discussion until the close of the war in which the country is now engaged. This agreement to postpone the discussion of all questions likely to cause friction in industry was inspired by a sense of patriotic duty on both sides. The union's official declaration on the subject was as follows:

"Recognizing that it is the desire of the United States government that amicable relations between labor and capital be not disturbed during the period of the war, and whereas, the open shop being a fixed principle of the manufacturers' association, we, the union, agree that during the period of the war the issue of the closed shop will not be raised and no attempt made to enforce the same by the union.

"We (the union) understand that it is mutually agreed that employes of the Manufacturers' Association will be free to decide for themselves, whether they will or will not join the union, without coercion either from the employers or the union.

"We further understand that the Manufacturers' Association will appoint a committee of at least five to confer with a like number to be selected from the Jewelry Workers' Union, for the purpose that at some time in the future agreements may be reached that will insure to the jewelry trade a uniform condition to the workers and the manufacturers, and tend to eliminate disputes that may lead to strikes or lockouts."

All the jewelry firms holding membership in the Manufacturers' Association, subscribed to the above agreement, except eighteen, who promptly withdrew in a body from the association and formed one of their own. Notices were posted in these eighteen shops employing between them, 663 workmen. On September 13th notices were posted in them all to the effect that employes who wished to retain their jobs could do so only by giving up membership in the union.

The following statement regarding the lockout was received from the business agent of the local union of jewelry workers:

"Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of October 16th in which you ask whether I would kindly send you a list of the firms in Newark in which there was a strike of jewelry workers, strike starting September

12th, 1917, and that you wish this information for statistical purposes, I desire to say that if it is for the latter purpose then it should be absolutely correct and for that reason will state in the beginning that there was no strike of the jewelry workers that started on September 12th, 1917, but a lock-out which was inaugurated by eighteen manufacturers as follows:

Name of Firm	No. Went out.
Henry Blank & Co.	25
Carrington & Co.	15
Carter, Gough & Co.	86
Dalzell, Long & Co.	14
Day & Clark Co.	20
Durand & Co.	50
Eckfeldt & Ackley	14
Edge Chain Co.	3
Irving Mfg. Co.	14
Jones & Woodland Co.	80
Krementz & Co.	70
Joseph R. King & Co.	4
Larter & Sons	80
Link & Angell	8
Osmun Parker Mfg. Co.	4
Riker Bros.	85
Shiman, Miller Co.	60
Taylor & Co.	30

"The above named firms posted a notice in their shops on September 12th - 13th, 1917, notifying their employees that they must either leave the Union or their employ. It should be distinctly understood that the employees of these firms had not made a single demand upon the firms for any increase of wages or other working conditions, neither did they demand the closed shop. They were willing to continue to work under the conditions that prevailed at that time but their employers stated positively that they must leave the union or their employ; they had no other alternative than to remain out of the factories which they did, and refused to return until the employers receded from their positions.

"I am writing this in answer to your letter so as to have the statistics of the Department of Labor in the State of New Jersey absolutely correct on this lock-out. It should be distinctly made a matter of record that the employees of these firms were in no way, shape or manner to blame for this trouble; that they had done everything possible to evade it, but that these employers were arbitrary and simply wanted to tell their employees whether they could belong to an organization or not.

"There are one hundred and sixteen (116) jewelry factories located in the city of Newark. The Union offered and did sign an agreement with some of those who did not lock-out their employees to the effect that they would not enforce the closed shop proposition, providing the manufacturers would not interfere with their employees that belonged to the Union working in their factories. This was practically agreed to by ninety-eight (98) manufacturers employing about seventeen hundred (1700) jewelers, and there was and is no trouble in those factories today. The other nineteen manufacturers who had locked-out their employees

did not consider that these men and women had a right to belong to a Union and when they refused to leave the organization they locked them out, and this was the only cause for the trouble in the jewelry trade.

"The above are the true facts which can be borne out by documentary evidence and by the Federal Mediator that was sent here from Washington and who investigated the case, but whom these nineteen manufacturers failed to even show the courtesy due the Federal Government or its agents.

"We would thank you if you will make a thorough investigation of this lock-out so that the true facts can be written in your coming report, and we stand ready at any and all times to aid you in whatever shape we can."

It will be seen by the foregoing that the union and the employers differ radically as to this being a strike or a lock-out. At the date of this writing (Nov. 10) the trouble between these firms and their employes had not yet been settled.

September 18.—Two hundred longshoremen employed on the piers of the Holland American Line at Hoboken, struck because they were not allowed to go out for intoxicants during working hours. The strike lasted two days and resulted in submission by the longshoremen. The wage loss was \$1,600.

September 18.—Thirty-five employes of the Whitall-Tatum Co., glass manufacturers at Millville, quit work because of a misunderstanding regarding a settlement. The matter was amicably settled after two days' idleness. The wage loss was \$87.

TABLE No. 1.

Strikes and Lockouts by Localities for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1917.

LOCATION.	Number of Strikes.	Number of Persons Involved.	Aggregate Number Days Idle.	Loss of Wages.	Result of Strikes. *		
					Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
Bergen County—							
Carlstadt,	1	50	1,300	\$2,000	1	.....	.....
East Rutherford,	1	150	1,800	3,000	.....	.....	1
Edgewater,	2	120	7,200	21,600	.....	1	.....
Garfield,	1	25	100	250	.....	.....	1
Mahwah,	1	300	1,800	6,000	.....	.....	1
Burlington County—							
Florence,	2	215	520	1,800	1	.....	1
Mount Hope,	1	250	500	1,000	.....	.....	1
Camden County—							
Atco,	1	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden,	6	1,515	6,870	10,469	1	1	3
Cumberland County—							
Millville,	1	35	70	87	.....	1	.....
Essex County—							
Bloomfield,	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrington,	1	21	21	60	.....	.....	1
Newark,	48	2,604	20,626	139,120	7	4	18
Orange,	3	367	3,440	22,270	.....	.....	2
West Orange,	1	377	1,319	4,350	.....	.....	1
Hudson County—							
Bayonne,	2	325	1,200	1,189	.....	1	1
Hoboken,	12	2,903	123,888	610,205	.....	5	7
Jersey City,	11	1,755	24,399	60,563	1	2	8
Hunterdon County—							
Lambertville,	1	42	462	1,270	.....	.....	1
Mercer County—							
Trenton,	9	1,654	46,998	88,825	.....	5	3
Middlesex County—							
Carteret,	3	290	2,430	6,906	.....	1	2
Chrome,	4	902	7,426	14,423	.....	1	3
Keasbey,	1	250	2,250	6,075	.....	.....	1
Maurer,	1	1,600	25,600	50,000	1	.....	.....
New Brunswick,	1	100	1,164	2,880	.....	1	.....
Perth Amboy,	2	180	1,236	1,654	.....	.....	2
Port Reading,	1	300	2,100	5,600	.....	.....	1
South River,	1	350	.....	103,500	.....	.....	.....
Woodridge,	2	128	608	1,423	1	.....	1
Monmouth County—							
Keyport,	1	70	70	300	.....	.....	1
Red Bank,	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris County—							
Boonton,	1	39	351	500	.....	.....	1
Butler,	1	27	81	200	.....	.....	1
Dover,	2	93	570	1,771	.....	2	.....
Wharton,	1	25	4,200	7,500	.....	.....	1
Passaic County—							
Passaic,	12	1,340	24,096	43,639	1	4	0
Paterson,	15	1,417	30,928	87,656	.....	8	4
Somerset County—							
Somerville,	1	130	10,140	15,000	.....	.....	1
Sussex County—							
Newton,	1	20	100	350	.....	1	.....

TABLE No. 1. (Continued.)

LOCATION.	Number of Strikes.	Number of Persons Involved.	Aggregate Number Days Idle.	Loss of Wages.	Result of Strikes. *		
					Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
Union County—							
Dunellen,	1	100	100	500	1	.....	.....
Elizabeth,	11	1,060	40,774	153,538	3	2	6
Garwood,	2	90	684	1,751	.....	1	1
Grasselli,	1	920	19,320	58,000	.....	.....	1
Plainfield,	1	100	100	250	1	.....	.....
Rahway,	1	123	1,476	3,000	.....	.....	1
Roselle Park,	1	36	180	500	.....	1	.....
Summit,	2	280	7,665	20,600	1	.....	1
Warren County—							
Phillipsburg,	3	133	1,642	6,275	1	1	1
Totals,	181	22,948	432,804	\$1,572,939	21	43	86

* In 31 strikes the results were not reported.

TABLE No. 2.

Strikes and Lockouts by Counties.

COUNTIES.	Number of Strikes.	Number of Persons Involved.	Aggregate Number Days Idle.	Loss in Wages.	Result of Strikes. *		
					Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
Bergen,	6	645	12,200	\$32,850	1	1	3
Burlington,	3	465	1,020	2,800	1	.....	2
Camden,	7	1,551	6,870	10,469	1	1	3
Cumberland,	1	35	70	87	.....	1	.....
Essex,	54	3,441	30,406	165,800	7	4	22
Hudson,	26	4,983	149,487	671,957	1	8	16
Hunterdon,	1	42	462	1,270	.....	.....	1
Mercer,	9	1,654	46,993	88,825	.....	5	3
Middlesex,	16	4,100	42,814	192,461	2	3	10
Monmouth,	2	99	70	300	.....	.....	1
Morris,	5	184	5,202	9,971	.....	2	3
Passaic,	27	2,757	55,024	131,335	1	12	10
Somerset,	1	130	10,140	15,000	.....	.....	1
Sussex,	1	20	100	350	.....	1	.....
Union,	20	2,709	70,299	243,189	6	4	10
Warren,	3	133	1,642	6,275	1	1	1
Totals,	181	22,948	432,804	\$1,572,939	21	43	86

* In 31 strikes the results were not reported.

Table No. 3 gives a classification of strikes by causes or the purposes for the advancement of which they were undertaken. The table shows that of the 181 reported (excluding the Standard Oil strike) 77, or 42.5 per cent. were for wage increases pure and simple, uncomplicated by association with other demands of any kind; of these 11, or 14.3 per cent. were fully successful, 26, or 33.8 per cent. were partly successful, and 39, or 51.9 per cent. were total failures.

The number of wage earners reported as taking part in these strikes was 8,392; the aggregate number of days lost from work was 149,978; the average loss of time per capita was 19.3 days; the aggregate loss of wages sustained by this group was \$397,867, and the average loss per capita was \$52.02. Thirty-four strikes followed demands for wage increases coupled with various other concessions, chiefly a reduction of working hours, recognition of unions, time and a half for overtime, etc. The most costly strike shown on the table in the loss of wages by those who were engaged in it, was one which occurred in the shipbuilding and repair industry.

The number of wage earners involved in this strike was 600, the cause for which it was started was an increase of wages and the exclusion from employment of all non-union labor. The aggregate loss of working time which resulted from this struggle was 58,800 days; the average loss of working time per capita was 98 days; the aggregate loss in wages was \$420,000, which represents a per capita wage loss by those who took part in it of \$700, or a small fraction in excess of \$7 per day. Notwithstanding the long struggle and great sacrifice of wages made by this group of workmen, the strike was an utter failure. Unassociated with other demands there were 18 strikes as shown by the last entry on the table for "recognition of the union." This series of strikes occurred in the jewelry manufacturing shops of Newark, and the issue involved—the open shop for which employers are contending, or the exclusively union shop which is the position of the workmen, had not been settled at the time of this writing (Dec. 14). The workmen call it a lockout, and the employers, who declare their readiness to permit a resumption of work by their old employes at any time regardless of their organization affiliations, very properly it would seem, under the circumstances, regard it as a strike.

The column of "causes of strikes" as shown on this table will convey a fair understanding of the range of interests over which disputes and disagreements between employers and their workmen are likely to occur at any time. It also shows the extent to which the employer's authority, once practically absolute in the management of his business, has passed over to his workmen; for instance, here are strikes to compel employers to discharge foremen and others whom they wish to retain in their service and others to force them to retain men who they want to get rid of, and the settlements reached in many such struggles are against the employers.

Twenty-three of the strikes recorded on the table were still undecided at the end of the fiscal year and as a consequence no reports could be made so far as they were concerned showing the time idle or the wage loss.

A total of 1,926 persons were involved in these 23 strikes, and if the figures representing their working time and wage loss up to the close of the fiscal year were available the totals shown on the tables in both these respects, would be very materially increased.

The total number of persons involved in the 181 strikes recorded on the table was 22,940; the aggregate number of days idle was 432,804; and the average number of days idle per capita was 22.3. The aggregate amount lost in wages was \$1,572,939; and the average loss for each wage earner on strike was \$72.16.

The results of the strike as shown by the table were: Wholly successful, 43, or 23.7 per cent., and total failures, 86, or 64.7 per cent.

Table No. 4 gives a classification of strikes by occupational groups, with the same items of information regarding idle time, wage loss and final results, shown on the next preceding table.

By far the greatest number of strikes occurred in factories and workshops of the State. The number reported is 157, or 86.7 per cent. of the total. The number of persons involved in these strikes was 21,465, or 93.5 per cent of the total engaged in them all. Of these 157 strikes, 21, or 13.5 per cent. were successful, 43, or 26.9 per cent. were partly successful, and 68, or 59.6 per cent. were absolute failures, in that no part of the purposes for which they were undertaken was accomplished.

Workmen engaged in the several occupational groups under "food products" had 9 strikes during the year, all of which were failures. Laborers on streets, railroads, etc., had 7 strikes, two of which were partly successful, while 5 were failures.

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

October	14
November	4
December	11
January	24
February	16
March	19
April	12
May	20
June	6
July	16
August	15
September	24

TABLE No. 3.

Strikes and Lockouts by Causes, from Oct. 1, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1917.

CAUSES OF STRIKES.	Number of Strikes.	Number of Persons Involved.	Aggregate Number Days Idle.	Average Number of Days Idle per Employee.	Loss in Wages.	Average Loss in Wages per Employee.	Result of Strikes.		
							Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
For increase in wages,	77	8,392	146,378	19.3	\$387,867	\$52.02	11	26	39
For increase in wages and reduction in working hours,	13	2,196	29,301	13.7	88,595	41.57	2	4	4
For increase in wages, reduction in working hours and recognition of union,	3	80	4,471	55.9	8,474	105.22	...	1	2
For increase in wages and recognition of union,	4	208	5,057	24.3	11,560	55.06	...	1	3
For increase in wages and time and a half overtime,	2	323	6,275	19.4	6,000	18.57	...	1	1
For increase in wages and full pay for rainy days,	1	55	220	4.0	...	...	...	1	1
For increase in wages and less exacting working conditions,	1	100	7,200	72.0	21,500	215.00	...	1	1
For increase in wages and improvements in conditions,	1	1,600	25,500	16.0	50,000	47.35	1	...	...
For increase in wages and abolition of piece work,	1	100	100	1.0	300	3.00	...	1	1
For increase in wages and adjustment of misunderstanding about bonus,	1	181	905	5.0	1,000	5.53	...	1	1
For increase in wages and adjustment of working hours and double pay for overtime,	1	140	10,080	72.0	35,280	252.00	...	1	1
For increase in wages and reinstatement of foreman,	1	42	452	11.0	1,270	30.24	...	1	1
For increase in wages and reinstatement of discharged employee,	1	180	1,080	6.0	5,000	27.78	...	1	1
For increase in wages, reinstatement of discharged employee and reduction in working hours,	1	347	3,470	10.0	8,000	23.05	...	1	1
For increase in wages and against employment of non-union labor,	1	600	58,600	98.0	420,000	700.00	...	1	1
For increase in piece work and reduction of price charged for thread,	2	580	14,310	24.7	35,200	45.17	...	2	...
For recognition of the union,	7	413	3,038	15.7	97,072	25.06	...	1	5
For recognition of the union, and minimum wage rate,	1	700	54,800	78.6	162,800	234.00	...	1	1
For reduction in working hours,	4	100	802	8.0	2,585	25.85	...	1	3
For reduction in working hours and change from day to piece work,	1	250	7,500	30.0	20,000	80.00	...	1	1
For reduction in working hours, Saturday half holiday and abolition of shop system of fines,	1	700	4,200	6.0	7,000	10.00	...	1	1
For nine hours instead of eight hours work,	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For double pay for overtime instead of time and a half,	1	70	420	6.0	1,200	17.14	...	...	1
For adoption of closed shop system,	1	87	3,828	44.0	11,500	132.18	...	1	1
Against employment of non-union labor,	4	428	1,527	3.9	5,075	12.91	...	...	3
Against a certain labor saving machine,	1	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Against use of perforated buckets to open oysters,	1	70	70	1.0	300	4.27	...	...	1

TABLE No. 3. (Continued.)

Against continuance of night shift,	1	45	26	0.6	150	3.33	1	..
Against favoritism shown by foreman,	1	14	..	..	18,000	..	..	..
Against punching time clock,	1	500	9,000	18.0	..	36.00	..	1
Against substitution of female for male labor,	1	84	78	12.0	800	125.00	1	..
Against rearrangement of piece prices,	2	187	2,450	14.0	..	..	..	1
Against reprimand for slighting work,	1	15	50	6.0	..	26.66	..	1
Against instructing apprentices,	1	130	10,140	78.0	15,000	115.38	..	1
Against attempted discrimination in piece prices,	1	320	8,320	26.0	22,000	55.75	..	1
Against precautions taken to prevent breaking cargo package,	1	200	600	3.0	3,000	15.00	..	1
Against prohibition of intoxicants during working hours,	1	200	400	2.0	1,600	8.00	..	1
Against increase in working hours,	1	150	1,800	12.0	3,000	20.00	..	1
To force the discharge of objectionable foreman and employee,	3	589	1,151	4.3	107,500	16.73	..	1
To force some of the employees to join the union,	3	160	1,461	18.0	1,560	19.25	..	2
Sympathy with striking employees of other plants,	1	39	1,638	42.0	3,500	89.74	..	1
Demand change from day to piece work,	2	100	650	6.5	4,375	23.75	..	1
Dissatisfaction over working agreement,	1	30	380	11.0	629	20.96	..	1
Disatisfied with working conditions,	1	21	10	0.5	..	..	..	..
Refused to display political posters for campaign customers,	1	35	175	5.0	600	17.14	..	1
Misunderstanding regarding settlement of previous disputes,	1	10	30	3.0	60	6.00	..	..
Walked out without assigning any reason,	1	35	70	2.0	87	2.48	..	1
Called out by union, no cause given,	1	700	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locked out for attending call of I. W. W. meeting,	1	200	500	2.0	1,000	4.00	..	1
For recognition of the union,	1	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	652	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	181	22,948	432,804	22.3	\$1,572,939	\$72.16	21	43
..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4.

Strikes and Lockouts by Occupations, for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1917.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Strikes.	Aggregate Number Days Idle.	Average Number of Days Idle per Employee.	Loss in Wages.	Average Loss in Wages per Employee.	Number of Persons Involved.	Result of Strikes.		
							Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
Operatives in manufacturing plants,	157	21,465	425,050	23.7	\$1,552,145	\$76.77	21	37	68
Laborers, street, railroad, etc.,	7	940	4,121	4.4	11,359	12.71	....	2	5
Building and construction workmen,	2	32	316	9.9	1,450	45.31	....	2	....
Teamsters,	5	217	1,245	6.1	2,644	13.09	....	2	3
Food products workmen,	9	275	2,042	7.4	5,281	19.20	....	....	9
Unclassified,	1	10	30	3.0	60	6.00	....	....	1
	181	22,948	432,804	22.3	\$1,572,939	\$72.16	21	43	86

Strike of Employees of Standard Oil Company at
Bayonne, Bayway and Other Places.

On October 3d, 1916, thirty-six pressers employed in the paraffine department of the Standard Oil Company's plant at Bayonne, struck for an increase of wages. The strikers were, almost without exception, young men, foreigners of the non-English speaking nationalities, and few among them had families depending upon them for support. It has become a notable circumstance in connection with strikes in plants employing large bodies of foreign workmen, that the agitation which leads to them or brings them about has invariably originated with the same class of wage earners.

The thirty-six pressers had been receiving \$3.20 per day of eight hours, and the strike was resolved upon because their peremptory demand for an increase to \$3.50 a day had been refused. The total number of wage earners employed in the plant at that time was 4,290, and the first joint act of the thirty-six strikers after quitting work was to call upon the other employees, 4,254 in number, who were apparently satisfied with both existing working conditions and wages, to back up their demand for the thirty cents additional per day by immediately dropping their work also, although their action in demanding the wage increase was decided upon and taken without submitting the question of its fairness to the judgment of the others. There was no immediate response on the part of the great body of the workers to the appeal of the thirty-six strikers, but the leaven of the call to strike was working among the foreign born employees, and a meeting was held on the evening of the third day after the pressers quit work, attended by seven hundred of these workmen, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the demands of the pressers must be complied with by the company or a general strike would be declared on the following Monday. Strike committees were accordingly appointed to represent the "stills", the "case and can department", the "firemen" and the yard force, but the meeting failed to induce any of the other departments to formally sanction the strike by naming similar committees.

On the same evening a meeting of twelve hundred English speaking employees was held at which resolutions were passed without one dissenting voice, condemning the proposed strike and declaring that neither in the matter of wages or working conditions, was there any reasonable grounds for dissatisfaction, and stigmatizing the efforts to inaugurate a strike as the work of reckless demagogues, who do not represent the true sentiment of the employees of the plant. Fourteen distinct departments of the works were represented at this meeting, by delegates authorized to express on behalf of their several groups of employees, the most unqualified disapproval of the proposed strike. The chairman of the

meeting said in his opening address: "This meeting was called for the purpose of protesting against a general strike at the Standard Oil works. On the platform here we have seated men representing every department of the company's plant at Constable Hook. It may be wondered why we have come here to protest. I can say for the bricklayers whom I represent, that we have been treated fairly and squarely. The company has shown a desire to befriend us. A year ago, at the time of the last strike, the company said that if we returned to work, we would be cared for. A doubt existed in the minds of many as to whether the company would make good. Shortly after we returned, we were given a five and a ten per cent. increase in wages, and shortly after this, the company voluntarily gave us the eight hour day. Later on, in May of this year, we were given another voluntary wage increase. We therefore appreciate what the company has done. The present trouble is being fostered, we believe, by professional agitators. We should not be called upon to take part in or to back such a scheme. I will say on behalf of the bricklayers that there is no grievance against the company."

The boilermakers' representative said in part: "I have investigated conditions among the boilermakers and find there is no dissatisfaction among them. We are getting 50 cents a day more than is paid in any shop in New York or its vicinity. Our differences, if any existed, can all be settled by arbitration." Addresses to the same purport were made by the representatives of all the other departments assembled on the platform, and the protest meeting adjourned after reiterating its protest against the proposed strike.

The demands submitted by the pressers to the company called for an increase of 30 per cent. in the wages of all employes throughout the works who were receiving less than 30 cents an hour, and an increase of 20 per cent. in the wages of those receiving 30 cents or over. A strike in which from 1,200 to 1,500 of the employes would take part was threatened if the company failed to comply with these demands within forty-eight hours. The superintendent of the works refused to treat with the committee bearing their demands, and the strike was declared on the evening of the same day by a meeting of the foreign workmen. The first day of the strike—October 3d, witnessed an outbreak of violence and disorder which required the attention of the entire police force of the city of Bayonne for the preservation of order and the protection of property.

About noon time a mob of two hundred strikers started to tear down a new fence being erected by the Tidewater Oil Company around some buildings which had just been erected. The police reserves who were hurried to the defence were fired upon by some one in the crowd, whereupon the police fired a volley in the air which dispersed the attackers. Pickets were placed at all the streets leading to the works, who turned

back all vehicles and pedestrians going in that direction, no matter what their business might be.

The trolley line leading to the works was tied up for a full half day, but the cars were finally permitted to run provided no passengers for the oil works were carried.

A trolley car was stoned and its front windows broken; a meat dealer's wagon going in the direction of the works was upset in the street, the strikers claiming that its contents were intended for strike-breakers who were either then in the plant or on their way there, paving blocks stored for repairing an avenue traversed by a trolley line were thrown in heaps on the track to stop traffic, and the contractor was assaulted and severely injured for remonstrating against such use of his property.

On October 10th, one week after the commencement of the strike, the company managers ordered the entire works closed down. At that time 2,713 of its employes were involved in the strike, not all strikers by any means, a large majority of the number actuated by motives of prudence preferred to remain away rather than incur the risk of endeavoring to make their way to and from the works through the hostile mobs of strike sympathizers. Closing down the entire plant threw 4,290 employes into idleness for the time being. During several days previous to closing down the company had endeavored to protect its loyal employes by housing and feeding them within the plant inclosure, but their presence there attracted turbulent mobs to the vicinity which far outnumbered the comparatively small force of local policemen that could be spared from the wide extended area of disorder for their protection.

The intimidation of the strike extended to the employes of the Tidewater Oil Company, also at Constable Hook whose works adjoin those of the Standard Company, and these men were obliged to make the trips to and from their place of employment by boats, the trolley line on which they usually travelled being subject to interference by the strikers if oil plant workmen were found on their cars.

The strike spread to the Eagle Oil Works, a subsidiary of the Standard Company, located at Caven Point, and about two hundred coopers went out in sympathy with the Bayonne men, thus materially widening the field requiring protection by the already very much overworked city police.

On October 14th, 1,263 employes of the Bayway plant of the Standard Company located at Bayway, Union County, also joined the strike. At first only the laborers went out, but these intimidated the skilled workers to such a degree that a large number of them quit also. Under the circumstance, there was nothing for the superintendent to do but close the plant, which was accordingly done. A force of Elizabeth city police, supplemented by twelve deputies under command of the Sheriff

of Union County, were promptly on the scene, but no disorder of any kind occurred here during the three days the strike lasted.

At Bayonne however, a condition nearly approaching a reign of terror existed from the beginning to the end of the strike. Picket lines were established on all streets and avenues leading to the works, thru which no employe on his way to work was permitted to pass. Trolley cars laden with men of the night shift were stopped and the workers compelled to disembark. The police authorities ordered all saloons in the Constable Hook section closed and established protection lines about the menaced plants, which the rioters were endeavoring to burn.

In the course of a fierce attack on the police lines by the strikers, eleven persons were shot; three of these were policemen and eight oil workmen, two of whom were not on strike but were caught in the crowd when the shooting began. Four of the eight workmen received wounds which appeared likely to prove fatal.

The following day, October 11th, a mob attempted to seize the West Eighth Street Station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, but were finally driven off. They did succeed in obtaining possession of the East Twenty-second Street station of the Central road, which is in the center of the strike zone, and held it for a time. The ticket agent and telegraph operator, a young woman, were forcibly ejected from the building, and several persons waiting for trains were driven from the platform. In consequence of these disturbances, train service at all Bayonne stations was ordered discontinued by the Central Railroad officials, until further notice.

On the same day, a mob of strikers about five hundred in number, marched in a body to police headquarters and on their arrival there surrounded the building. The strikers had taken the precaution to have the members of two fire companies housed in the building temporarily withdrawn, by turning in a false alarm. On discovering that the alarm was false, a call was sent out summoning all the firemen to report promptly at police headquarters, there to join the police in defence of the building. Word that rioting had broken out at the Port Johnson Coal Docks caused the mob to leave the vicinity of the headquarters building and hurry to the scene of trouble at the docks.

From the commencement of the strike until the end, the police authorities had endeavored to confine the rioters within a certain well defined area lying east of the tracks of the Central Railroad, for which purpose the line was firmly held by a cordon of the regular force and some special men that had been sworn in to assist them. Efforts on the part of the rioters to force their way out of this zone, were the occasion of the several contests in which guns and pistols were freely used and many persons killed or wounded. Within the strike area which was bounded on the east by Avenue G and on the west by Avenue E, there were several attacks on stores and private dwellings. Saloons were broken into and their stocks of liquors and beers either carried

away or spilled out on the premises. In one instance, after wrecking a saloon an attempt was made to set fire to the building. Liquor was stolen from other saloons and its free distribution among the strikers noticeably increased their recklessness and aggressiveness. A clothing store was broken into and individual members of the mob fitted themselves with new garments and left their old ones behind them.

On the ninth day of the strike, October 12th, one woman was shot through the head and instantly killed while looking out of a second story window of her home, and six others—one of them a fireman who was aiding the police, were shot while the rioters were attempting to set fire to the Lehigh Valley freight depot.

During the following day, the rioters ranged through the district within which the police had confined them and many assaults were committed on working men suspected of not being in sympathy with them. One of the victims of these brutal attacks was an employe of the General Chemical Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, named Jacob Grauf. This man was found in the early morning shot through the head and dead, on the Boulevard near Nineteenth street.

On the tenth day of the strike riots, conditions in the zone of disorder had become so bad that the Mayor, Chief of Police and other city officials decided to make a supreme effort for the restoration of order by entering and marching over the entire district with the greatest force that could be brought together for that purpose. The intention was to disarm and scatter the mobs who were patrolling the streets, wrecking stores, and assaulting such persons as had the temerity to venture out of doors in pursuit of their legitimate business. The plan was carried out in every detail. The police stationed about the oil works, at a given signal moved westward in extended formation, while the larger force composed of policemen, regular and special, firemen, and a detail of the Boulevard, or County police moved eastward at the same time. Both contingents were armed with riot guns. The program was carried out successfully, but the incidental experiences in dealing with vindictive mobs, large and small, inspired to reckless derision of authority and law, by the immunity from punishment or effective restraint which they had hitherto enjoyed.

The progress of the forces of order through the district was marked by a series of encounters of greater or less intensity, in the course of which volleys, the result of which was that one man, a lawyer, was killed outright, and many others were more or less seriously injured. A large number of revolvers were taken from men whom the police met in the streets as they passed through the strike zone, and these, with many men arrested for rioting, were sent to police headquarters in vans that accompanied the public forces for that purpose.

This demonstration of power by the authorities, appeared to have subdued the mob spirit completely and thereafter or until the general

resumption of work three days later at the Standard Company's works and at other plants situated in the same vicinity the employes of which had been unable to approach them without passing through the territory occupied until now solely by the strikers, comparative quiet prevailed.

No further rioting occurred in any part of the city. The police maintained the ascendancy they had gained throughout the strike zone and on the twelfth day after the strike began the employes of the Tidewater Oil Company and the General Chemical Company returned to the places of their employment, under an assurance that they would have full protection. The Standard Company utterly refused to make any concessions to the strikers and on October 20th practically the entire working forces at the Bayonne, Caven Point and Bayway plants had resumed work on the old terms. The strike lasted 17 days at the Bayonne plant, and the wage loss was \$95,965. At the Bayway plant the strike lasted three days and the wage loss was \$9,829. Up to the time this record of the strike was written, no statement had been received from the Standard Oil Company regarding the wage loss of the 200 men employed at Caven Point, who were out 7 days. Computing the loss of wages by this group who were all skilled workmen (coopers) at \$4 per day, the total would amount to \$5,600. Making a grand total of wage loss for all three plants of \$111,394.

The wage loss which fell upon employes of the Tidewater Oil Company, the General Electric Company, and the Pacific Coast Borax Company, hundred of whose employes were kept from work by the riotous conditions surrounding these several plants, would not be far from equalling 50 per cent. of that sustained by the Standard Oil men as given above. There is no record available at this writing, of the losses sustained by merchants in the strike area whose stores were raided by mobs and their contents destroyed or carried away, nor of the emergency expenditures of the city government for the suppression of disorder and the protection of life and property.

During the rioting incidental to the strike, four persons—one of them a woman, were killed and eleven were so seriously injured that several of them were regarded by the hospital physicians as unlikely to recover. In addition to these, there were twenty-three persons taken to the hospitals during the progress of the riots, suffering from gunshot wounds of a less serious nature.

