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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Bureau of
Industrial Statistics

OF

NEW JERSEY

For the year ending October 31st

1914

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Letter of Transmittal.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS,
TRENTON, October 31, 1914.

To His Excellency James F. Fielder, Governor:

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

GEORGE C. LOW,
Director.

INTRODUCTION.

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

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

The second part of the report contains a study of employment, working hours and wages, on steam railroads in New Jersey during the twelve months ending June 30, 1914; a study of retail prices of food supplies (pages 153-163) in practically

all parts of the State, with comparison tables showing in minute fractions the changes—increases or decreases if any, in the price of each article, reported as having occurred during the year; and the statistics of the fruit and vegetable canning industry (pages 165-174) based on reports from all the canneries of the State that had contributed to the season pack of 1913.

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

In reviewing the Statistics of Manufactures, it will be seen that twenty-five industries have been selected from the total number for the purpose of making comparisons of the data presented on each of the general tables; these are our principal industries and the results shown by the comparisons may be confidently regarded as correctly indicating the trend of manufacturing activity throughout the State. An examination of these comparisons will show that notwithstanding some serious drawbacks, the volume of business reported by our factory and workshop industries for 1913, showed an increase not far from equaling the averages of preceding years. "Capital Invested" shows an advance of 5.5 per cent.; "Value of Stock or Material Used," 6.3 per cent.; "Goods Made or Work Done," 7.3 per cent.; "Average Number of Persons Employed," 3.0 per cent.; "Average Yearly Earnings," 2.8 per cent. A reduction is shown in the "Average Number of Days in Operation" for all industries, and in the "Average Proportion of Business Done," of 1.3 per cent. and 3.9 per cent. respectively.

The classification of labor employed (page 22) shows that of every 1,000 wage earners there were, in 1913, 728 men, 252 women, and 20 children. In 1912, the classification per 1,000 was 731 men, 249 women, and 20 children. The equivalent percentages of these divisions of the labor force is—73.1 men, 25.2 women, and 2.0 children under 16 years of age. A most remarkable demonstration of the stability of our industrial organization, is shown by the fact that the proportion of women

employed in manufacturing industry in New Jersey has increased only 2.0 per cent. from 1850, when it was 23.2 per cent., to 1913, a period of 63 years. This slight increase is almost certainly due to the introduction of female stenographers as part of the equipment of modern business offices.

Apart from some hundreds of instances of brief cessation of work on account of petty misunderstandings, which were settled without the loss of more than an hour or two of working time, there were only 55 industrial disturbances during the year 1913, that, in numbers involved and length of time lost, may be regarded as strikes. In these 5,062 persons took part, who, between them sustained an aggregate wage loss of \$206,693. The strike of longest duration and in every respect the most important demonstration of its kind that occurred during the year, was one in which the Machinists' Union of Trenton was engaged for a period of three months, or from June 1st to September 1st. An outline narrative of the cause of each of these strikes, with their duration, wage loss, and final results, will be found on pages 208-240

GEORGE C. LOW,

Director.

PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

Capital Invested, Number of Operatives Employed.

Cost Values of Material Used.

Selling Value of Goods Made.

Average Working Hours.

Classified Weekly Wages.

Average Yearly Earnings of Labor.

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

Introduction and Analysis of Tables.

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

The presentation is based on full and perfectly authenticated statements from all manufacturing establishments in the State in which records are kept in sufficient detail to afford the information required for use in these statistical tables. The law which established the annual Statistics of Manufactures as part of the Bureau's work did not contemplate a compilation similar to that of the United States Census Bureau, which includes in its sum total of manufacturing establishments every form of productive industry, provided only that the value of its annual products is not less than \$500, which is less than the per capita yearly earnings of persons employed in the real factory and workshop industries, the statistics of which are presented in these reports. There are many thousands of these small concerns, having an average of less than two persons engaged in each, that go to swell the number of so-called establishments reported in the census compilation, which are omitted from these statistics because most of them pass out of existence before the record of

which they form a part has had time to appear in print, to be, of course, succeeded by others of the same type in either larger or smaller numbers according to the conditions prevailing in the permanent factory industries, on the prosperity of which they are dependent. Another, and probably a better reason for their exclusion, is the fact that very few of them, such as bakeries, small producers of confectionery, custom shoe makers, milliners, etc., are really manufactories in any other than a technical sense.

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

Value of Products.	Total Establishments Considered.		Average Number of Wage earners.		Total Value of all Products.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
All Industries	8,817	100.0	326,223	100.0	\$1,145,529,076	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	2,288	25.9	3,094	0.9	5,815,878	0.5
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	3,081	34.9	16,218	5.0	32,478,598	2.8
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	2,063	23.3	43,646	13.4	90,682,537	7.9
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000...	1,201	13.6	157,123	42.0	366,706,326	32.0
\$1,000,000 and over.....	194	2.2	126,142	38.7	649,848,742	56.7

The above table shows that of the 8,817 establishments reporting, 2,288, or nearly 26 per cent. of the total number, accounts for less than 1 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, and only one-half of 1 per cent. of the value of all products. The 3,094 persons engaged in this group averages 1.3 to each establishment. Combining the first, second, and third groups into which the table is divided, it is shown that the 7,422 establishments included in them represent more than 84 per cent. of the total number credited to the State, 19.3 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, and only 11.2 per cent. of the total value of all products. The fourth and fifth groups combined consist of only 1,394 establishments, which furnish employment to 80.7 per cent. of the total number of wage earners employed in all industries, and these produced 88.7 per cent. of the total value of all products; but the entry on the table which demonstrates most clearly the correctness of what has been said as to the unwisdom of attaching any importance to the mere *number*

of *establishments* as an indication of the real volume of industry, is that relating to the fifth or last group, which, while consisting of only 194 establishments, or 2.2 per cent. of the total (8,817) reporting, yet accounts for nearly 39 per cent. of the total number of wage earners employed, and nearly 58 per cent. of the total value of all products.

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

The number of establishments considered in this report is 2,638; the aggregate average number of persons employed in all these plants was 333,018; of these, 242,339 were males 16 years of age and over, 84,109 were females 16 years of age and over, and 6,570 were children of both sexes under the age of 16 years.

The establishments considered are grouped under eighty-nine industry headings, each covering not less than three individual plants, and one large group under the heading "unclassified."

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

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

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

ductive capacity; and tenth, the character of power generating motors in use, and the aggregate horse power of the same.

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

Table No. 1 shows the character of the ownership of individual establishments included in each industry group, that is to say, the number owned by corporations, by partnerships and by individuals. The number of stockholders classified as males, females, trustees holding stock for the estates of minors, is given for corporations, and the number of partners—male, female and special, is also given for the establishments not under corporate management.

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

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

The total number of stockholders, partners and private owners interested in all the establishments reporting is 142,151.

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

	1912.	1913
Number of establishments owned by individuals and partnerships.....	754	759
Number of individual owners or partners.....	1,226	1,293
Average number of owners per establishment.....	1.9	1.7
Number of establishments owned by corporations.....	1,802	1,579
Number of stockholders.....	127,893	140,848
Average number of stockholders per establishment.....	70.7	75
Aggregate number of partners and stockholders.....	128,711	142,151

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

Of the 1,303 partners and individual owners of the 759 non-corporate establishments, 1,229 are males, 51 females, 8 special, and 15 trustees for estates. The 140,848 stockholders of corporations are divided into 82,420 males, 49,860 females, and 8,568 trustees of estates. The grand total of stockholders, partners, and individual owners in whose hands are all the manufacturing interests of the State, is 142,151. This number of proprietors and part proprietors is equal to almost 50 per cent. of the working force employed as wage earners in all our factories and workshops.

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

The total amount of capital invested in all the industries is, as shown by the table, \$969,796,504; only three establishments of the entire number considered failed to report this item, and sixteen establishments reported the capital invested in one sum without making a division of the same, as called for by the statistical

blank. The substantial accuracy of the table is, however, in no way affected by these few omissions.

As shown by the table, the capital invested in "lands and buildings" amounts to \$224,359,128, or 23.1 per cent. of the total; the amount invested in "machinery, tools and implements" is \$210,581,939, or 21.7 per cent. of the total; and in all other forms, such as "stock in process of manufacture, bills receivable, cash on hand or in bank," \$534,855,437, or 55.2 per cent. of the full amount invested in all industries. The table below gives the totals of the three subdivisions of capital invested in 1913, in comparison with similar data for 1912. The changes that have taken place since 1912 are shown in absolute amounts and also by percentages.

	1912.	1913.	Increase in 1913.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Total capital invested.....	\$919,187,610	\$969,796,604	+ \$50,658,994	+ 5.5
In lands and buildings.....	217,153,323	224,359,128	+ 7,205,805	+ 3.3
In machinery tools and implements....	198,048,476	210,581,939	+ 12,533,463	+ 6.3
In bills receivable, unfinished stock, cash on hand or in bank.....	508,985,811	534,855,437	+ 30,919,626	+ 6.1

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

In previous reports, attention has been called to the fact that a very considerable amount of capital invested in land and buildings situated in the large cities and used for manufacturing purposes is not included in these statistics, for the reason that the lessees or tenants, of whom there are usually several in one building, are unable to place a valuation on property which they do

not own; it is hard to trace the actual owners of such property, and when found, they are not as a rule disposed to furnish much information of any value on the subject, being apparently suspicious of the purpose for which it is sought. This property is, as before stated, almost entirely in the large manufacturing cities in the middle counties of the State, and its value, according to a conservative estimate, is not less than \$25,000,000.

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

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	
		1912.	1913.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	41	\$4,752,075	\$4,166,973	- \$585,102	- 12.3
Boilers, tanks, etc.....	17	12,764,916	12,987,984	+ 223,068	+ 1.8
Brewery products	35	46,376,232	41,984,854	- 4,391,378	- 9.5
Brick and terra cotta.....	76	25,014,133	25,282,349	+ 268,216	+ 1.1
Chemical products	87	43,284,598	47,713,142	+ 4,428,544	+ 9.9
Cigars and tobacco.....	41	24,973,821	29,023,996	+ 4,050,175	+ 16.3
Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	20,852,330	20,414,378	- 437,952	- 2.1
Electrical appliances	34	24,747,533	26,192,161	+ 1,444,628	+ 5.8
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	12	9,649,513	8,853,997	- 795,516	- 8.2
Glass (window and bottle).....	19	5,829,660	5,732,597	- 97,063	- 1.7
Hats (fur and felt).....	37	4,714,681	4,656,906	- 57,775	- 1.2
Jewelry	122	10,298,703	10,371,365	+ 72,662	+ 0.7
Leather (tanned and finished).....	82	26,286,782	23,180,829	- 3,105,953	- 11.8
Lamps (electric and other).....	12	10,689,719	12,616,901	+ 1,927,182	+ 18.0
Machinery	180	59,267,218	54,299,297	- 4,967,921	- 8.4
Metal goods	89	19,144,198	17,303,268	- 1,840,930	- 9.6
Oils	23	74,192,063	84,639,740	+ 10,447,677	+ 14.1
Paper	54	11,967,441	13,345,758	+ 1,378,317	+ 11.5
Pottery	56	10,674,784	11,281,079	+ 606,295	+ 5.7
Rubber products (hard and soft).....	56	20,814,964	20,005,296	- 809,668	- 3.9
Shipbuilding	18	27,935,437	29,638,890	+ 1,703,453	+ 6.1
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).....	152	27,095,796	40,311,744	+ 13,215,948	+ 48.8
Steel and iron (structural).....	37	10,117,865	10,240,145	+ 122,280	+ 1.2
Steel and iron (forging).....	13	16,265,743	14,804,867	- 1,460,876	- 9.0
Woolen and worsted goods.....	25	40,111,947	26,797,503	- 13,314,444	- 33.2
Twenty-five industries	1,225	\$606,642,214	\$625,846,519	+ \$19,204,305	+ 3.2
Other industries	1,313	213,096,296	243,949,585	+ 30,853,289	+ 14.5
All industries	2,638	\$819,738,510	\$869,796,104	+ \$50,057,594	+ 6.1

As shown by the above table, ten of the twenty-five selected industries report decreases which amount to \$15,047,246, and increases amounting to \$34,851,851. The excess of aggregate increase over decrease in these selected industries, is therefore

\$19,804,605, or 3.3 per cent. "Other industries," which include 1,313 establishments, against 1,325 in the twenty-five selected industries, show a net increase of \$30,854,289, or 9.8 per cent., in capital invested in 1913, as compared with the previous year, and, as before stated, the net increase shown by "all industries" is \$50,658,894, or 5.5 per cent.

The greatest numerical reduction in capital invested in 1913 as compared with 1912, \$3,314,444, is shown by the "woolen and worsted goods" industry, in which three of the largest plants reported a scaling down of investments averaging \$1,300,000 per establishment. The percentages of reduction are practically all small and range from 1.2 in "men's hats, fur and felt" to 12.3 in "artisans' tools." Of the fifteen industries showing decreases, the largest numerically, \$10,447,672, is credited to "oils," and the smallest, \$122,280, to "structural steel and iron." The percentages of increase range from 1.1 in "brick and terra cotta," to 24.9 in "lamps, electric and other."

The average annual ratio of increase of capital invested in manufacturing industry in New Jersey from 1905 to 1912 is 7.8 per cent., which is 2.3 per cent. greater than the increase shown in 1913 as compared with 1912.

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

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Amount of Capital Invested per Establishment.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.		
		1912.	1913.	Amount.	Per centage.	
Artisans' tools	41	\$118,801	\$161,633	—	17,168	14.4
Bollers, tanks, etc.....	17	764,717	763,999	—	718	...
Brewery products	35	1,153,607	1,199,567	+	45,960	4.0
Brick and terra cotta.....	76	329,133	332,661	+	3,528	1.1
Chemical products	57	542,307	548,427	+	6,120	1.1
Cigars and tobacco.....	41	920,364	951,895	+	31,441	3.4
Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	1,390,155	1,570,329	+	180,174	13.0
Electrical appliances	34	707,072	770,387	+	63,315	9.0
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	608,065	631,077	+	23,012	3.8
Glass (window and bottle).....	19	268,079	301,716	+	33,637	12.5
Hats (fur and felt).....	37	120,889	125,862	+	4,973	4.1
Jewelry	122	83,678	85,011	+	1,333	1.6

INDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Establishments.	Average Amount of Capital Invested per Establishment.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1913 as compared with 1912	
		1912.	1913.	Amount.	Per-centage
Leather (tanned and finished).....	82	\$228,668	\$282,693	+ \$54,025	+ 24.4
Lamps (electric and other).....	12	918,156	1,051,408	+ 133,252	+ 14.5
Machinery	139	426,284	418,457	- 7,827	- 1.8
Metal goods	59	212,713	193,072	- 19,641	- 9.2
Oils	23	2,532,966	2,679,988	+ 147,022	+ 4.2
Paper	54	234,656	247,143	+ 12,487	+ 5.3
Pottery	56	194,087	201,448	+ 7,361	+ 3.8
Rubber products (hard and soft)...	56	560,272	535,809	- 24,463	- 4.4
Shipbuilding	18	1,643,261	1,646,605	+ 3,344	+ 0.2
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).....	192	197,318	209,967	+ 12,639	+ 6.4
Steel and iron (structural).....	37	297,584	276,761	- 20,823	- 7.0
Steel and iron (forging).....	13	1,161,839	1,138,836	- 23,003	- 2.0
Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	1,432,570	1,314,197	- 118,373	- 8.2
Twenty-five industries	1,325	\$458,082	\$472,337	+ \$14,255	+ 3.1
Other industries	1,313	253,930	261,957	+ 8,027	+ 3.2
All Industries	2,638	\$309,600	\$367,626	+ \$58,026	+ 2.2

As shown by the above table, the average amount of capital invested per establishment in the twenty-five selected industries, was \$458,082 in 1912, and \$472,337 in 1913; the average increase was therefore, \$14,255, or 3.1 per cent. for each of the 1,325 establishments included. "Other industries" show an average gain of \$8,027, or 3.2 per cent. for each of the 1,313 establishments included under that designation. For "all industries" including the entire 2,638 establishments considered, the average capital invested per establishment, was \$359,600 in 1912, and \$367,626 in 1913. The average increase per establishment is therefore \$8,026, or 2.2 per cent., which is less than one-half the percentage of increase (4.9) shown in 1912 as compared with 1911. Eight industries show average decreases per establishment ranging numerically from \$718 in "boilers, tanks, etc." to \$118,373 in "woolen and worsted goods." The percentages of decrease vary between a fraction of one per cent. too small to be recorded, and 9.2 per cent. in "metal goods." Among the twenty-five selected industries, there are seven that show an average capitalization of more than \$1,000,000 per establishment. These are: "brewery products," 35 establishments, average capital invested per establishment, \$1,199,567; "drawn wire and wire cloth," 13 establishments, average capital per establishment, \$1,570,329; "lamps—electric and other," 12 establishments, average capital per establishment, \$1,051,408; "oils—

refining," 23 establishments, average capital per establishment, \$3,679,988; "shipbuilding," 18 establishments, average capital per establishment, \$1,646,605; "steel and iron forgings," 13 establishments, average capital per establishment, \$1,138,836; and "woolen and worsted goods," 28 establishments, capital invested per establishment, \$1,314,197.

The largest capitalization per establishment—\$3,679,988, is shown by the oil refining industry, and the smallest—\$85,011, by the jewelry industry, in which there were 122 establishments engaged in 1913, about 90 per cent. of the number being located in or near the city of Newark. With very few exceptions these establishments occupy rented floors or lofts in large buildings, the value of which for reasons stated above, is not included in the total aggregate capital invested in that industry.

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

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

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

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Stock Used.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	
		1912.	1913.	Amount.	Per-centage
Artisans' tools	41	\$1,446,716	\$1,453,712	+ \$6,997	+ 0.5
Boilers, tanks, etc.....	17	2,797,249	3,196,774	+ 399,525	+ 14.3
Brewery products	35	6,776,117	5,483,330	- 1,292,787	- 19.4
Brick and terra cotta.....	76	3,297,603	3,279,230	- 18,373	- 0.6
Chemical products	87	24,518,810	25,488,258	+ 969,448	+ 4.0
Cigars and tobacco.....	41	18,825,053	17,258,994	- 1,566,059	- 8.3
Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	22,426,068	25,051,723	+ 2,625,724	+ 8.1
Electrical appliances	24	12,878,165	10,964,726	- 1,913,439	- 11.4
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	12	3,910,409	3,722,972	- 187,437	- 4.8
Glass (window and bottle).....	19	2,593,761	2,353,979	- 239,782	- 9.3
Hats (fur and felt).....	37	4,260,271	4,674,296	+ 414,025	+ 9.7
Jewelry	122	6,570,597	6,719,511	+ 148,914	+ 2.3
Leather (tanned and finished).....	82	23,586,894	24,272,058	+ 685,164	+ 2.9
Lamps (electrical and other).....	12	3,927,280	5,560,867	+ 1,633,587	+ 41.6
Machinery	130	17,920,602	19,482,970	+ 1,562,368	+ 8.7
Metal goods	89	11,428,483	10,613,010	- 815,473	- 7.1
Oils	23	85,878,825	100,543,184	+ 14,664,349	+ 17.0
Paper	54	5,273,057	9,087,146	+ 3,814,089	+ 72.8
Pottery	56	2,702,797	2,928,109	+ 225,312	+ 8.3
Rubber products (hard and soft).....	56	24,864,760	25,306,329	+ 441,579	+ 1.8
Shipbuilding	18	5,078,176	4,864,642	- 213,534	- 4.2
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).....	192	29,833,219	30,252,990	+ 419,771	+ 1.4
Steel and iron (structural).....	37	7,363,846	7,498,475	+ 134,629	+ 1.8
Steel and iron (forging).....	13	2,913,790	3,156,643	+ 242,853	+ 8.3
Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	25,431,604	22,826,802	- 2,604,802	- 10.2
Twenty-five Industries	1,225	\$389,152,921	\$384,051,939	-\$5,099,918	- 1.3
Other Industries	1,312	279,259,062	303,019,637	+ 23,751,575	+ 8.5
All Industries	2,537	\$668,411,983	\$687,071,576	+\$18,659,593	+ 2.8

The above table shows the total value of stock or material used by the "twenty-five selected industries," comprehending 1,325 establishments to have been \$386,051,939 in 1913, and \$369,152,021 in 1912. The increase in 1913 is therefore \$16,899,918, or 4.6 per cent; for "other industries," which include 1,312 establishments, the value of material used in 1913 was \$303,019,637, against \$279,259,062 in 1912. The increase in this group of establishments, which includes practically one-half of the total number considered, is \$23,751,575, or 8.5 per cent.

"All industries," that is to say, the entire 2,638 establishments reporting, show for 1913, expenditures on account of material used amounting to \$687,071,576 against a total for 1912 of \$668,411,983. The total increase for 1913 is therefore, \$18,659,593, or 2.8 per cent. This increase is less than one-half that shown in 1912, compared with 1911.

Of the twenty-five selected industries, nine show decreases in the cost value of material used ranging from 0.8 per cent. in "brick and terra cotta," to 20 per cent. in "glass—window and

bottle," and sixteen show increases ranging from 0.5 per cent. in "artisans' tools" upward to 41.6 per cent. in "lamps—electric and other."

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

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

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

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Goods Made.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	
		1912.	1913.	Amount.	Per-centage.
Artisans' tools	41	\$3,882,620	\$4,116,003	+ \$232,383	+ 6.0
Boilers, tanks, etc.	17	5,479,774	6,639,240	+ 1,159,466	+ 21.1
Brewery products	35	22,001,871	22,488,587	+ 486,716	+ 2.2
Brick and terra cotta	76	10,622,591	10,536,711	- 85,880	- 0.8
Chemical products	87	44,778,136	47,332,558	+ 2,554,422	+ 5.7
Cigars and tobacco	41	33,213,696	35,173,637	+ 1,960,941	+ 5.9
Drawn wire and wire cloth...	13	40,998,889	46,107,876	+ 5,108,987	+ 12.4
Electrical appliances	34	21,616,490	24,028,790	+ 2,412,300	+ 11.1
Furnaces, ranges and heaters...	13	6,984,516	6,623,359	- 361,157	- 5.2
Glass (window and bottle)....	19	6,073,760	5,854,553	- 219,207	- 3.6
Hats (fur and felt).....	37	9,087,749	9,672,576	+ 584,826	+ 6.3
Jewelry	122	11,832,106	11,762,399	- 69,707	- 0.6
Leather (tanned and finished)...	82	24,502,978	36,197,176	+ 11,694,198	+ 4.9
Lamps (electrical and other)....	12	8,520,324	11,081,296	+ 2,560,972	+ 29.5
Machinery	130	43,326,084	44,075,610	+ 749,526	+ 1.7
Metal goods	89	21,068,745	20,796,435	- 272,310	- 1.3

INDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Goods Made.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	
		1912.	1913.	Amount.	Percentage.
Oil	23	\$99,680,454	\$115,194,212	+\$15,513,758	+ 15.6
Paper	54	14,779,619	16,535,538	+ 1,755,919	+ 11.9
Pottery	56	9,201,292	9,474,160	+ 272,868	+ 3.0
Rubber products (hard and soft)	56	38,527,590	42,544,723	+ 4,017,133	+ 10.4
Shipbuilding	18	10,260,268	11,188,174	+ 927,906	+ 9.0
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	192	52,435,529	49,065,946	— 3,369,583	— 6.4
Steel and iron (structural)	87	11,731,128	12,188,996	+ 457,867	+ 3.9
Steel and iron (forging)	13	5,668,334	7,269,457	+ 1,601,123	+ 28.2
Woolen and worsted goods	25	39,431,811	38,592,555	— 839,256	— 2.1
Twenty-five industries	1,825	\$605,616,274	\$644,299,165	+\$38,682,891	+ 6.4
Other industries	1,313	445,786,441	484,525,224	+ 38,738,783	+ 8.7
All industries	2,638	\$1,051,402,715	\$1,128,824,389	+\$77,421,674	+ 7.3

The above table shows the total selling value of all goods made by the "twenty-five selected industries" during the year 1913 to have been \$644,299,165, as against a total for 1912 of \$605,616,274. The increase in 1913 as compared with the previous year is therefore, \$38,682,891, or 6.4 per cent. The products of "other industries," or those not included in the twenty-five selected ones, were valued at \$484,525,224 in 1913, and \$445,786,441 in 1912; the increase shown is therefore \$38,738,783, or 8.7 per cent. The table shows that for all industries including the entire 2,638 establishments considered, the value of all products for 1913 was \$1,128,824,389, which is an increase during the year of \$77,421,674, or 7.3 per cent. over the value of all products reported in 1912. Six of the selected industries show decreases in the value of products ranging from \$69,707, or 0.6 per cent. in the jewelry industry to \$3,369,583, or 6.4 per cent. in the silk goods industry. Nineteen of the twenty-five selected industries show increases in the value of products ranging from \$14,120, or 0.1 per cent., reported by "brick and terra cotta," to \$15,513,758, or 15.6 per cent. in the "oil refining" industry. Excepting only the falling off in the silk industry referred to above, the decreases are all relatively small, and the increases with the exception of "brick and terra cotta," relatively large.

The average value of products per establishment in the "twenty-five selected industries" is \$486,264; for "other indus-

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

Of the twenty-five selected industries only one—"artisans' tools," which includes forty-one establishments, shows a selling value of products amounting to less than \$5,000,000. Six show product values of over \$5,000,000 but less than \$10,000,000. Six show products valued at \$10,000,000 and over, but less than \$20,000,000. Three show products valued at \$20,000,000 and over, but under \$30,000,000. Three report products valued at \$30,000,000 and over, but under \$40,000,000. Five report values ranging from \$40,000,000 and over to under \$50,000,000, and one supremely great industry in the matter of product—"oil refining" which reports the total value of its output for the year at \$115,194,212.

Table No. 4 shows for each of the eighty-nine general industries and also for all industries combined, the greatest, least, and average number of persons employed, classified as men 16 years of age and over, women 16 years of age over, and children of both sexes under the age of 16 years. As the minimum age at which children may be legally employed in New Jersey is fourteen years, none of the young persons included in the third classification of persons employed should be below that limit.

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

The table shows the average number of persons employed in "all industries" to have been 333,018, of whom 242,339 were males 16 years of age and over, 84,109 were females 16 years of age and over, and 6,570 were children whose ages were below 16 years. The greatest number of persons employed at any time during the year in "all industries" was 360,321; the least number employed at any one time was 297,133, and the difference between the two extremes of greatest and least number employed was 63,188, or 17.5 per cent. By far the largest part of the intermittent employment shown by these figures is due to the practice of closing down all operations at certain times during the year which prevails in the seasonal trades, such as glass making, in which practically all work ceases on or about June 30th, and is not usually resumed until September 1st, and the brick and terra cotta industry in which comparatively little work is done during the winter months. There are many other lines of manufacture in which "rush" times occur as a matter of long established custom necessitating the employment of large numbers whose services are necessarily dispensed with after the rush is over. Probably two-thirds of the unemployment shown by the operation of the industries of the State during the year is due to the fluctuations in activity of these seasonal trades. Assuming this view of the matter as approximately correct, it would seem that "unemployment" due to lack of stability in industrial conditions is less than 6 per cent., a showing which will compare favorably with that of any other industrial State.

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

	1912	1913	Increase.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Greatest number employed.....	346,915	360,321	13,406	3.8
Least number employed.....	294,662	297,133	2,471	0.8
Average number employed.....	323,290	333,018	9,628	3.0

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

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

Classification of Employes.	Percentages.		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1912.	1913.	
Men 16 years old and over.....	73.1	72.8	- .3
Women 16 years old and over.....	24.9	25.2	+ .3
Children under 16 years old.....	2.0	2.0	.....
Temporary idleness or unemployment.....	16.1	19.0	+ 2.9

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

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Percentage of		
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.
2	Artisans' tools	41	2,559	116	30	2,705	94.60	4.29	1.11
3	Art tile	11	663	222	55	1,051	63.09	21.68	5.23
4	Boxes (paper)	44	621	1,301	159	2,052	30.26	63.40	6.34
5	Boxes (wood)	15	794	82	20	907	87.54	9.15	3.31
6	Brick and terra cotta	76	5,110	15	30	5,155	99.45	.18	.37
7	Brushes	16	297	114	9	419	70.88	27.21	1.91
8	Buttons (ivory)	10	421	257	12	690	61.01	37.25	1.74
9	Buttons (metal)	10	414	543	42	999	41.44	54.25	4.21
10	Buttons (pearl)	25	715	174	41	930	76.88	18.71	4.41
11	Carpets and rugs	5	639	357	11	1,007	63.46	35.45	1.09
12	Chemical products	87	7,392	2,339	133	9,864	74.04	23.71	1.85
13	Cigars and tobacco	41	2,450	10,812	693	13,945	17.57	77.63	4.30
14	Clothing	20	771	953	6	1,730	44.57	55.09	.34
15	Confectionery	15	283	510	28	921	41.59	55.37	3.04
16	Corks and specialties	5	791	16	7	734	96.83	2.21	.96
17	Corsets and corset waists	10	246	2,629	35	2,945	8.15	88.96	2.89
18	Cotton goods	42	2,174	4,429	207	6,912	31.48	64.08	4.44
19	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	17	2,740	669	52	3,461	79.17	19.32	1.50
20	Cutlery	14	1,154	171	12	1,317	86.10	12.98	.92
21	Drawn wire and wire cloth	13	3,694	783	62	5,454	67.01	8.34	.65
22	Electrical appliances	54	7,664	1,277	47	8,988	85.27	14.29	1.31
23	Embroideries	56	705	2,765	293	3,763	18.73	73.43	7.79
24	Fertilizers	12	1,339	43		1,352	99.04	.96	
25	Food products	34	2,428	971	64	4,523	50.43	18.15	1.42
26	Foundry (brass)	20	1,313	77	9	1,399	97.33	2.09	.67
27	Foundry (iron)	58	5,061	133	24	9,218	56.30	1.44	.26
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	12	2,464	94	1	2,559	96.29	3.67	.04
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	16	437	17	1	455	96.04	3.74	.22
30	Glass (cut tableware)	10	418	78	21	527	79.32	14.80	5.88
31	Glass mirrors	4	131	20		151	86.75	13.25	
32	Glass (window and bottle)	19	5,710	170	172	6,052	90.25	2.81	2.84
33	Graphite products	6	363	1,081	131	2,175	44.28	49.70	6.02
34	Hats (fur and felt)	37	2,850	1,238	10	5,088	75.52	24.28	.20
35	Hats (straw)	3	278	326	3	607	45.80	53.71	.49
36	High explosives	10	2,425	192	7	2,624	92.42	7.32	.26
37	Jewelry	122	2,682	881	47	3,610	74.30	24.40	1.30
38	Knit goods	32	1,517	2,256	154	3,920	38.69	57.48	3.92
39	Lamps	12	2,112	4,123	227	6,462	32.69	63.80	3.51
40	Leather	82	6,190	140	34	6,354	97.26	2.30	.54
41	Leather goods	27	624	323	23	990	62.68	23.64	3.33
42	Machinery	139	21,262	722	42	22,026	96.53	3.27	.20
43	Mattresses and bedding	8	608	52	5	665	91.43	7.82	.75
44	Metal goods	89	7,212	2,227	187	9,594	75.16	23.21	1.63
45	Metal novelties	27	1,189	414	57	1,660	71.62	24.94	3.43
46	Motor vehicles and parts	17	2,597	79	7	2,674	97.12	2.62	.26
47	Musical instruments	23	2,041	462	21	2,514	81.19	17.98	.30
48	Oilcloth and linoleum	10	2,380	23	16	2,399	96.37	.96	.67
49	Oils	23	7,505	25	60	7,690	98.80	.35	.85
50	Paints	17	1,401	99	19	1,519	92.23	6.52	1.25
51	Paper	54	2,719	357	68	4,144	65.74	8.62	1.64
52	Pottery	56	5,685	961	90	6,136	82.87	13.66	1.47
53	Printing and bookbinding	20	1,301	526	18	1,845	70.52	29.51	.97
54	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	54	3,125	1,262	169	4,556	68.14	14.11	1.75
55	Saddlery and harness hardware	10	681	207	4	892	76.34	23.21	.45
56	Scientific instruments	26	7,544	992	97	8,634	87.38	11.50	1.12
57	Shirts	27	324	2,004	190	4,039	20.69	74.60	4.71
58	Shirt waists (women's)	5	9	502	15	526	1.71	96.44	2.85
59	Shoes	29	2,280	1,474	122	3,876	58.86	37.67	3.07
60	Silk (broad and ribbon)	192	7,805	8,392	236	16,733	46.64	50.16	3.20
61	Silk dyeing	25	3,975	839	29	4,842	82.09	17.81	.60
62	Silk throwing	22	541	937	79	1,556	34.77	69.32	5.61

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES—Continued.	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.
76	Silk mill supplies.....	17	606	164	48	818	74.08	29.05	5.87
77	Sliver goods	23	1,139	296	20	1,455	78.29	29.34	1.37
79	Soap and tallow.....	17	2,005	593	47	2,645	75.80	23.42	1.78
80	Steel and Iron (bar).....	8	1,567	66	16	1,649	95.03	4.00	.97
83	Textile products	12	1,041	587	80	1,708	60.95	34.37	4.68
84	Thread	8	1,976	3,584	512	6,072	32.54	59.03	8.43
85	Trunks and travelling bags....	13	499	42	4	545	91.56	7.71	.73
86	Trunk and bag hardware.....	8	1,126	355	51	1,532	73.50	23.17	3.33
87	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	219	46	.....	265	82.64	17.36	.....
88	Underwear (women's and children's)	26	180	2,177	21	2,378	7.57	91.55	.88
90	Watches, cases and material..	11	1,896	874	61	2,741	65.89	31.89	2.22
92	Wooden goods	40	1,833	47	36	1,916	95.67	2.45	1.88
93	Woolen and worsted goods.....	23	6,630	7,533	738	14,901	44.49	60.56	4.95
94	Unclassified	107	7,694	1,424	67	9,185	83.77	15.50	.73
	Seventy-five Industries	2,326	211,331	84,015	6,554	301,900	70.00	27.83	2.17
	Other Industries	312	31,008	94	16	31,118	99.65	.30	.05
	All Industries	2,638	242,339	84,109	6,570	333,018	72.77	25.26	1.97

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

The total number of persons employed in these seventy-five industries is 211,331; of these, 84,015 are women, and 6,570 are children. As the total number of women and children employed in "all industries" is 84,109, and 6,570 respectively, this table, it will be seen, falls only a comparatively small number short of including all of both these classes of labor employed in the factory industries of our State. Among the seventy-five industries there are many in which the labor of women or children is employed to only a very slight extent, but their inclusion in the table was nevertheless required in order to make a complete list of the occupations to which these two classes of labor have secured admission. Sixteen of the seventy-five industries report less than 5 per cent. of their working force are women, and in only seven of the seventy-five do the working forces consist of more than 5 per cent. children.

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

Under 1 per cent.....	16 Industries
1 per cent, but under 10.....	7 "
10 per cent, but under 20.....	14 "
20 per cent, but under 30.....	12 "
30 per cent, but under 40.....	7 "
40 per cent, but under 50.....	1 "
50 per cent, and over.....	15 "

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

Classification of Wage Earners in Seventy-five Industries Employing Women and Children.	Number per 1,000 Wage Earners.		Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
	1912.	1913.	Number.	Percent.
Men 16 years old and over.....	731	728	- 3	- 0.4
Women 16 years old and over.....	249	252	+ 3	+ 1.2
Young persons under 16 years of age.....	20	20	.....	.....

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

in the composition of working forces of new establishments considered in these statistics for the first time, the female wage earners were relatively more numerous than the male.

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

Resuming consideration of wage earners employed without distinction of sex or age, the numbers reported by the "twenty-five selected industries," are shown in the table which follows for 1913, in comparison with the employment record of the same industries for 1912. "Other industries" and "all industries" are also compared and increases and decreases are shown in numbers and by percentages:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Persons Employed by Industries.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	
		1912.	1913.	Number.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	41	2,683	2,765	+	22 + 0.8
Boilers, tanks, etc.....	17	1,786	1,880	+	94 + 5.3
Brewery products	35	2,486	2,557	+	71 + 2.9
Brick and Terra cotta.....	76	8,469	8,155	-	314 - 3.7
Chemical products	57	9,632	9,664	+	332 + 3.5
Cigars and tobacco.....	41	11,505	13,945	+	2,440 + 21.2
Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	9,094	9,454	+	360 + 4.0
Electrical appliances	34	8,678	8,988	+	310 + 3.6
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	2,373	2,559	+	186 + 7.8
Glass (window and bottle).....	19	6,904	6,052	+	148 + 2.5
Hats (fur and felt).....	37	5,342	5,098	-	254 - 4.7
Jewelry	122	3,686	3,610	-	76 - 2.0
Leather (tanned and finished).....	82	7,284	6,354	-	930 - 12.8
Lamps (electric and other).....	12	5,592	6,462	+	870 + 15.6
Machinery	130	21,344	22,028	+	184 + 0.8
Metal goods	89	9,173	9,556	+	423 + 4.6
Oils	23	7,366	7,090	-	276 - 3.7
Paper	54	3,753	4,144	+	391 + 10.4
Pottery	56	6,061	6,136	+	75 + 1.4
Rubber products (hard and soft).....	56	8,571	9,656	+	785 + 8.8
Shipbuilding	18	6,561	6,630	+	69 + 1.1
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).....	192	21,130	16,733	-	4,397 - 20.8
Steel and iron (structural).....	87	3,734	3,996	+	262 + 7.0
Steel and iron (forging).....	13	2,567	2,497	-	70 - 2.7
Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	14,727	14,991	+	174 + 1.2
Twenty-five Industries	1,325	190,191	191,096	+	899 + 0.5
Other Industries	1,313	133,199	141,928	+	8,729 + 6.6
All Industries	2,638	323,390	333,024	+	9,638 + 3.0

As shown by the above table, the average number of wage earners employed in the "twenty-five selected industries" was, in 1913, 191,090. In 1912, the number employed was 190,191. The figures for both years are not far apart, but 1913 shows an increase in the number employed of 899, or 0.5 per cent. "Other industries" show an increase of 8,729, or 6.6 per cent. in employment in 1913 as compared with 1912, and in "all industries," which includes the entire number of establishments considered, an increase is shown of 9,628, or 3 per cent., in the number of wage earners employed in 1913 as compared with 1912.

Seven of the industries appearing in the comparison show decreases in the number of wage earners ranging from 2 per cent. in jewelry, to 20.8 per cent. in the manufacture of "silk goods—broad and ribbon." The remarkably large falling off in the silk goods industry was, doubtless, due to the great strike of silk mill operatives which practically closed about 90 per cent. of the mills in the State during six months of 1912, causing a degree of disorganization from which the industry had not recovered in 1913.

Table No. 5 shows for each industry the average number of persons employed by months, classified as men 16 years of age and over; women 16 years and over; and children under the age of 16 years. The fluctuations in employment are shown in this table for each industry, all of which are arranged in alphabetical order, the periods of greatest and least activity being those months during which the greatest and smallest number of persons respectively were employed.

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

The period of greatest activity is shown by this summary of Table No. 5 to have been the month of November, during which the total number of persons employed was 342,608, and the period of least employment, May, when only 322,321 persons were employed.

Considering the three classes of wage earners separately, employment for men was most abundant in October, when 246,085 were employed, and scarcest in June, when only 238,250 was the average number reported on the pay rolls. For women the most

prosperous month was November, when 89,903 were employed, and June the poorest, with 77,613 on the pay rolls. For the children below the age of 16 years, the periods of greatest and least employment were the months of November and April, with 6,987 and 6,098 respectively on the pay rolls of the establishments in which they were employed.

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

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

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

Other industries showing yearly earnings far above the general average are: "Cornices and skylights," \$794.99; "furnaces, ranges and heaters," \$776.88; "mining (iron ore)," \$769.74;

"jewelry," \$732.42; and "machinery," \$710.53. There are seven other industries credited with average earnings in excess of \$700, but under \$800, and these are of the class that may be termed men's industries, as practically no women or children are employed in any of them.

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

Average yearly earnings for 1913 in the "twenty-five selected industries," are compared with the earnings of 1912 in the table which follows. The earnings in "other industries" and "all industries" are also with increases and decreases noted numerically and by percentages:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	
		1912.	1913.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	41	\$629 52	\$649 76	+ \$20 24	+ 3.2
Boilers, tanks, etc.....	17	592 37	710 04	+ 117 67	+ 2.6
Brewery products	35	933 82	967 94	+ 34 12	+ 2.6
Brick and terra cotta.....	76	542 56	575 04	+ 32 48	+ 6.0
Chemical products	87	568 98	570 18	+ 1 20	+ 0.2
Cigars and tobacco.....	41	348 06	350 48	+ 2 42	+ 0.7
Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	526 89	499 77	- 27 12	- 5.1
Electrical appliances	34	633 88	622 91	- 10 97	- 1.7
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	781 79	776 85	- 4 94	- 0.6
Glass (window and bottle).....	19	708 28	611 26	- 97 02	- 13.1
Hats (fur and felt).....	37	517 93	587 13	+ 69 20	+ 13.4
Jewelry	122	713 03	732 43	+ 19 40	+ 2.7
Leather (tanned and finished).....	82	544 99	664 43	+ 119 44	+ 21.9
Lamps (electrical and other).....	12	469 08	440 49	- 28 59	- 6.1
Machinery	130	684 37	710 53	+ 26 16	+ 3.8
Metal goods	89	526 12	511 52	- 14 60	- 2.8
Oils	23	688 44	711 54	+ 23 10	+ 3.4
Paper	54	500 11	505 08	+ 4 97	+ 0.9
Pottery	56	725 45	729 84	+ 4 39	+ 0.6
Rubber products (hard and soft)....	56	547 75	569 87	+ 22 12	+ 4.0
Shipbuilding	18	654 20	753 08	+ 98 88	+ 15.1
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).....	192	508 62	570 80	+ 62 18	+ 12.1
Steel and iron (structural).....	37	675 18	628 50	- 46 68	- 6.9
Steel and iron (forging).....	13	677 84	735 24	+ 57 40	+ 8.5
Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	440 42	449 40	+ 8 98	+ 2.0
Twenty-five industries	1,325	\$676 96	\$591 19	+ \$85 77	+ 2.6
Other industries	1,313	580 19	547 31	+ 32 88	+ 3.2
All industries	2,638	\$557 10	\$572 49	+ \$15 39	+ 2.8

Eighteen of the twenty-five selected industries show increases in earnings, ranging from 2 per cent. in "woolen and worsted goods" to 21.9 per cent. in "leather—tanned and finished." Seven industries show decreases in average earnings in 1913 compared with 1912, which range from 0.6 per cent. in "furnaces, ranges and heaters," to 13.1 per cent. in "glass—window and bottle." The percentages of change, whether increase or decrease, are found between these minimum and maximum percentages.

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

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

The last division of this table consists of a summary which gives the weekly wage classification for all industries. This presentation shows in the most condensed form, and with the greatest possible accuracy, the wages or earnings paid in the factory and workshop industries of New Jersey. The number of operatives considered is 365,266. Of these, 264,193 are men; 93,622 are women; and 7,451 are children below the age of 16 years. The wage rates or earnings of each class of labor are

presented separately, and are subdivided into thirteen groups, each including only those whose weekly earnings are practically the same. The prevalent wages in all industries may be seen through the medium of this table at a glance, and the method employed is the only one that fairly approximates correctness in the presentation of statistics of wages or earnings, in that it divides into separate groups all operatives earning or receiving practically the same wages.

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

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Percentage of Wage Earners Receiving Specified Rates.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Under \$3.00	0.3	1.3	6.4	0.7
\$3.00 but under \$4.00.....	0.5	2.8	21.1	1.5
4.00 but under 5.00.....	1.0	6.8	24.3	3.2
5.00 but under 6.00.....	1.9	14.4	25.5	5.6
6.00 but under 7.00.....	3.1	19.2	8.8	7.4
7.00 but under 8.00.....	4.0	16.2	2.2	7.2
8.00 but under 9.00.....	5.7	12.5	1.7	7.3
9.00 but under 10.00.....	10.6	8.5	...	9.8
10.00 but under 12.00.....	19.7	9.0	...	15.5
12.00 but under 15.00.....	20.8	6.0	...	16.5
15.00 but under 20.00.....	19.9	2.6	...	15.1
20.00 but under 25.00.....	3.0	0.3	...	5.9
25.00 and over.....	4.5	...	...	3.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The figures given on the above table show that 16.5 per cent. of the men, 73.6 per cent. of the women, and all the children employed in the factories and workshops of New Jersey are in the several groups receiving less than \$9 per week; 51.3 per cent. of the men, and 23.5 per cent. of the women are in the three groups whose earnings are from \$9 to under \$15 per week; 27.9 per cent. of the men, and 2.9 per cent. of the women are in the two groups whose earnings are from \$15 to under \$25 per week,

and only males—4.5 per cent. of the total number employed, are shown to have received \$25 per week and over.

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

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

The average working time per day is shown by the table to have been 9.7 hours for all industries, and the average working time per week, 55 hours. One industry—"pig iron"—reports an average workday of 12 hours and 66 hours per week; another, "chemical products," reports 11 hours per day and 58 hours per week; "graphite products" report an average of 9.5 hours per day and a fraction over 59 hours per week; "lime and cement" report 10.6 hours per day and 66 hours per week. Other industries reporting average working days of 10 hours or over are: "mining—iron ore;" "metal buttons;" "oil refining;" "rubber goods;" "silk throwing;" "smelting, refining, etc.;" "bar steel and iron;" "thread;" and "woolen goods."

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

Three hundred and ninety-nine establishments report having worked "overtime" during the year, the aggregate amount of

which was 1,326,239 hours. Reduced to working days of average duration—9.70 hours, the "overtime" amounted to 136,725 days, which on the basis of the average number of days in operation in 1913—283.98, is equal to the labor of 481 persons for one year, a number equal to a little more than one-tenth of one per cent. of the total average number of wage earners employed in all industries during the year.

Table No. 9 shows for each of the eighty-nine general industries, and for all industries combined, the average "proportion of business done." The purpose of the table is to show how nearly the operation of each industry for the year corresponded with its full productive capacity without in any way adding to the existing equipment. Full capacity is indicated by 100 per cent., and the extent to which the work of each industry falls below that total shows the percentage of productive power not called into use by the business demands of the year. The "proportion of business done" as reported by the individual establishments considered, represents their actual output of goods for the year compared with what it would have been had all existing facilities of the plant been brought into use.

The aggregate average proportion of business done during the year 1913 is shown by the table to have been 71.24 per cent., that is to say, 28.76 per cent. below full capacity. In 1912 the average proportion of business done was 74.10 per cent., which shows an average falling off of 2.86 per cent. in the factory operation of New Jersey in 1913 as compared with the next preceding year. Operated on the basis of 71.24 per cent. of full capacity, the factories and workshops of New Jersey produced, as shown by Table No. 3, products having a selling value of \$1,128,824,389. Operated to their full capacity, these establishments would have produced goods having a selling value of \$1,445,752,719.

Although none of the general industries report having been operated to full capacity, there were numbers of individual establishments included in each of them that reported having done so, but the larger number fell far enough below 100 per cent. to reduce the average to the percentage stated above. Comparisons of the "proportion of business done" in 1912 and 1913 are shown on the table below, for the "twenty-five selected industries," for "other industries," and for "all industries." The increases and decreases are shown by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Proportion of Business Done. Per Cent.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	
		1912.	1913.	Per Cent.	
Artisans' tools	41	79.37	80.24	+	.87
Boilers, tanks, etc.....	17	68.94	67.94	—	1.00
Brewery products	35	70.69	69.88	—	.86
Brick and terra cotta.....	76	75.35	73.50	—	1.85
Chemical products	87	77.81	72.58	—	5.23
Cigars and tobacco.....	41	80.13	75.25	—	4.88
Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	73.21	80.00	+	6.79
Electrical appliances	24	69.71	68.53	—	1.18
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	85.94	74.23	—	11.71
Glass (window and bottle).....	19	75.95	74.44	—	1.51
Hats (fur and felt).....	37	62.31	67.43	+	5.12
Jewelry	122	66.96	61.51	—	5.45
Leather (tanned and finished).....	82	72.50	72.62	+	.12
Lamps (electrical and other).....	12	66.36	67.08	+	.72
Machinery	130	70.37	69.38	—	.99
Metal goods	89	73.85	72.27	—	1.58
Oils	23	80.88	80.00	—	.88
Paper	54	83.94	83.62	—	.32
Pottery	56	79.26	73.04	—	6.22
Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	56	77.91	76.34	—	1.57
Shipbuilding	18	67.06	66.94	—	.12
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).....	192	70.37	61.75	—	9.12
Steel and iron (structural).....	37	65.74	65.27	—	.47
Steel and iron (forging).....	13	71.15	73.75	+	2.60
Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	85.89	83.75	—	2.14
Twenty-five industries	1,925	73.28	70.30	—	2.98
Other industries	1,813	74.97	72.16	—	2.81
All industries	2,638	74.10	71.24	—	2.86

The above table shows an increase in the "proportion of business done" for only six of the twenty-five selected industries, while nineteen show decreases, some of them quite large. The industries reporting increases are "artisans' tools," 0.87 per cent.; "drawn wire and wire cloth," 6.79 per cent.; "hats—fur and and felt," 5.12 per cent.; "leather—tanned and finished," 0.12 per cent.; "lamps—electric and other," 0.72 per cent.; and "steel and iron forgings," 2.60 per cent. Only three of these industries show real tangible gains in the proportion of business done; the others, being only small fractions of one per cent., are more nominal than real.

The average falling off in the proportion of business done in the twenty-five selected industries is 2.98 per cent.; in "other industries" and in "all industries" the decreases are 2.81, and 2.86 respectively. The industries showing the largest shrinkage in proportion of business done are: "Chemical products," 5.23 per cent.; "cigars and tobacco," 4.88 per cent.; "drawn wire and wire cloth," 6.79 per cent.; "furnaces, ranges and heaters," 11.71 per

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

Table No. 10, the last of the series forming the statistical presentation of manufacturing industry in New Jersey for the year 1913, shows both the measure and the character of the power used in our factories and workshops, as reported by the individual establishments.

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

CHARACTER OF POWER.	Number of Motors.		Horse Power.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	Motors.	Horse Power.
Steam engines	4,568	4,639	431,579	508,819	+ 71	+ 27,240
Gas and gasoline engines.....	371	379	17,576	18,568	+ 8	+ 982
Water wheels (turbine).....	143	133	9,701	8,393	- 10	- 1,308
Water motors	26	12	591	141	- 14	- 450
Electric motors	17,938	19,902	198,440	226,369	+ 1,964	+ 27,929
Compressed air motors.....	54	79	5,063	6,098	+ 25	+ 1,035
Totals.....	28,100	25,144	712,950	768,378	+ 2,044	+ 55,428

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

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

PARTICULARS.	1912.	1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
			Number.	Per cent.	
Number of establishments operated under the factory system.....	2,556	2,638	+	82	+ 3.2
Number of these owned by individuals and by partnerships.....	754	759	+	5	+ 0.7
Number of individual owners and partners	1,323	1,303	-	25	- 1.9
Number owned by corporations.....	1,802	1,879	+	77	+ 4.3
Number of stockholders in these corporations	127,388	140,848	+	13,465	+ 10.5
Total number of stockholders and partners	128,711	142,151	+	13,440	+ 10.4
Total amount of capital invested.....	\$919,137,610	\$969,796,504	+	\$50,658,894	+ 5.5
Amount invested in land and buildings..	\$217,153,323	\$224,359,123	+	\$7,205,805	+ 3.3
Amount invested in machinery, tools and implements	\$198,048,476	\$210,531,939	+	\$12,533,463	+ 6.3
Amount invested in other forms; cash on hand, etc.	\$508,985,811	\$534,855,437	+	\$30,919,626	+ 6.1
Cost value of all stock or material used.	\$648,411,033	\$639,062,670	+	\$40,651,493	+ 6.3
Selling value of all goods made or work done	\$1,051,402,715	\$1,128,824,389	+	\$77,421,674	+ 7.3
Average number of persons employed...	323,390	333,018	+	9,628	+ 3.0
Number of these who are males 16 years old and over.....	236,460	242,339	+	5,879	+ 2.5
Number of these who are females 16 years old and over.....	80,542	84,109	+	3,567	+ 4.4
Number of these who are children below the age of 16 years.....	6,388	6,570	+	182	+ 2.8
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$180,163,737	\$190,649,091	+	\$10,485,354	+ 5.8
Average yearly earnings.....	\$557.10	\$572.49	+	\$15.39	+ 2.8
Average number of days in operation....	287.67	283.98	-	3.69	- 1.3
Average number of hours worked per day	9.64	9.70	+	.06	.....
Average number of hours worked per week	55.26	55.04	-	.22	- 0.4
Average proportion of business done.....	74.10	71.24	-	2.86	- 3.9
Total horse power of all kinds used.....	712,950	768,378	+	55,428	+ 7.8

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

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES.	No. of Establishments Considered.	No. of Private Firms.	Proprietors and Firm Members.					No. of Corporations.	Stockholders.					Aggregates. Partners and Stockholders.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks and Trustees.	Total.		
1	Agricultural machinery and implements..	7	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	4	119	39	11	169	174
2	Artisans' tools	41	19	25	.....	.....	1	28	22	170	58	13	241	269
3	Art tile	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	10	43	3	1	47	48
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.	17	7	12	.....	.....	.....	12	10	789	558	71	1,418	1,430
5	Boxes (paper)	44	23	33	3	.....	.....	36	21	84	13	2	99	135
6	Boxes (wood)	15	7	7	.....	.....	.....	9	8	52	17	6	75	84
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	35	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	34	822	134	14	980	981
8	Brick and terra cotta	76	21	28	.....	.....	1	29	55	1,922	849	88	2,859	2,888
9	Brushes	16	8	7	1	.....	1	9	8	27	2	.....	29	38
10	Buttons (ivory)	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	35	8	3	46	46
11	Buttons (metal)	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	9	38	8	.....	46	47
12	Buttons (pearl)	25	17	24	1	.....	.....	25	8	27	5	.....	32	57
13	Carpets and rugs.....	5	2	6	.....	.....	.....	6	3	15	12	.....	27	33
14	Carriages and wagons.....	28	20	27	.....	.....	.....	27	8	43	4	.....	47	74
15	Chemical products	87	5	7	5	.....	.....	12	82	4,333	3,408	816	8,557	8,569
16	Cigars and tobacco.....	41	17	23	.....	.....	.....	23	24	4,190	2,544	672	7,406	7,429
17	Clothing	20	16	19	2	.....	1	22	4	13	.....	.....	13	35
18	Confectionery	15	4	10	.....	.....	.....	10	11	100	7	3	110	120
19	Corks and cork specialties.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	177	117	8	302	302
20	Cornices and skylights.....	25	11	17	2	.....	.....	19	14	52	16	.....	68	87
21	Corsets and corset waists.....	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	9	55	15	3	73	74
22	Cotton goods	42	11	19	1	.....	1	23	31	255	104	23	382	405
23	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing.....	17	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	16	147	49	21	217	220
24	Cutlery	14	4	6	.....	.....	.....	6	10	50	8	3	61	67
25	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	249	166	41	456	456
26	Electrical appliances	34	5	7	.....	.....	.....	7	29	3,403	377	61	3,841	3,848
27	Embroideries	56	34	49	3	.....	3	55	22	85	15	.....	100	155
28	Fertilizers	12	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	9	3,154	3,767	431	7,342	7,347
29	Food products	34	4	8	.....	.....	.....	8	30	907	354	43	1,304	1,312
30	Foundry (brass)	20	9	10	1	.....	1	12	11	103	26	1	130	142
31	Foundry (iron)	58	14	25	1	.....	.....	26	44	3,433	683	162	4,328	4,354
32	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4	11	656	565	55	1,276	1,280

33	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	16	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	14	165	21	.....	2	128	130
34	Glass (cut tableware).....	19	4	5	.....	.....	.....	5	6	81	47	.....	.....	128	133
35	Glass mirrors.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	23	2	.....	.....	24	26
36	Glass (window and bottle).....	19	4	20	1	.....	.....	21	15	209	33	3	.....	245	266
37	Graphite products.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	94	67	28	.....	189	192
38	Hats (fur and felt).....	37	11	17	.....	.....	.....	17	26	159	44	7	.....	210	227
39	Hats (straw).....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	34	2	.....	.....	36	38
40	High explosives.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3,764	197	50	.....	4,011	4,011	.....
41	Inks and mucilage.....	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	5	23	7	1	.....	46	49
42	Jewelry.....	122	53	113	1	.....	1	115	99	249	53	3	.....	305	420
43	Knit goods.....	33	12	17	1	.....	.....	18	21	161	92	33	.....	286	304
44	Lamps.....	12	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	11	4,798	4,838	1,222	10,858	10,860	.....
45	Leather.....	82	34	49	2	.....	1	52	48	259	48	98	405	457	.....
46	Leather goods.....	22	12	24	.....	.....	.....	24	10	35	13	2	50	74	.....
47	Lime and cement.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	404	194	52	.....	650	650	.....
48	Machinery.....	130	28	39	6	.....	1	46	102	4,723	1,013	199	5,935	5,981	.....
49	Mattresses and bedding.....	8	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	6	59	24	.....	83	86	.....
50	Metal goods.....	89	18	39	.....	.....	.....	39	71	1,301	738	177	2,216	2,255	.....
51	Metal novelties.....	27	6	7	.....	.....	1	8	21	94	20	4	118	126	.....
52	Mining (iron ore).....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	422	328	114	.....	864	864	.....
53	Motor vehicles and parts.....	17	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	16	118	22	4	144	145	.....
54	Musical instruments.....	23	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	20	159	43	8	210	215	.....
55	Oilcloth and linoleum.....	10	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	7	315	171	22	508	513	.....
56	Oils.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	6,398	5,676	1,251	13,325	13,325	.....	.....
57	Paints.....	17	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	14	245	155	39	439	444	.....
58	Paper.....	54	9	13	3	.....	.....	16	45	1,056	154	24	1,234	1,250	.....
59	Pig iron.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	121	54	16	.....	191	191	.....
60	Pottery.....	56	8	11	1	1	.....	13	48	399	205	44	648	661	.....
61	Printing and bookbinding.....	20	6	8	.....	.....	1	9	14	567	367	23	957	966	.....
62	Quarrying stone.....	22	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	20	61	11	3	75	77	.....
63	Roofing (metal and tar).....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	53	7	4	.....	64	64	.....
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	56	3	5	1	.....	.....	6	53	7,559	5,810	232	13,601	13,607	.....
65	Saddles and harness.....	4	3	5	1	.....	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....	3	8	.....
66	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	10	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	8	39	12	.....	51	54	.....
67	Sash, blinds and doors.....	23	11	21	.....	.....	.....	21	22	124	30	2	156	177	.....
68	Scientific instruments.....	26	2	3	.....	1	.....	4	24	341	47	9	397	401	.....
69	Shipbuilding.....	18	2	5	.....	.....	.....	5	16	129	31	14	174	179	.....
70	Shirts.....	27	18	40	1	1	.....	42	9	289	64	2	355	397	.....
71	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	4	7	.....	.....	.....	7	1	4	.....	.....	4	11	.....
72	Shoes.....	28	30	21	.....	.....	.....	21	18	77	19	16	112	133	.....
73	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	192	76	128	1	.....	1	130	116	533	95	27	655	785	.....
74	Silk dyeing.....	25	5	6	.....	.....	.....	6	20	207	55	.....	262	268	.....
75	Silk throwing.....	33	14	23	1	.....	1	25	19	54	13	.....	67	92	.....
76	Silk mill supplies.....	17	12	19	.....	.....	.....	19	5	16	8	.....	24	43	.....
77	Silver goods.....	28	8	15	.....	.....	.....	15	20	108	51	17	176	191	.....
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	12	5,687	2,708	433	8,828	8,829	.....

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

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES.	No. of Establishments Considered.	No. of Private Firms.	Proprietors and Firm Members.					No. of Corporations.	Stockholders.					Aggregates. Partners and Stockholders.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks and Trustees.	Total.		
79	Soap and tallow.....	17	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	14	3,467	32	4	3,503	3,503
80	Steel and iron (bar).....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	53	5	1	59	59
81	Steel and iron (forging).....	13	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	12	332	221	39	642	644
82	Steel and iron (structural).....	37	7	10	.....	.....	.....	10	30	175	27	3	205	215
83	Textile products.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	194	44	1	149	149
84	Thread.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7	*974	*906	*1	*1,881	1,882
85	Trunks and traveling bags.....	13	4	8	.....	.....	.....	8	9	47	16	.....	63	71
86	Trunk and bag hardware.....	8	5	6	2	.....	.....	8	3	19	1	.....	20	28
87	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	41	3	.....	44	44
88	Underwear (women's and children's).....	26	12	18	.....	.....	.....	18	14	46	10	.....	56	74
89	Varnishes.....	20	4	6	.....	.....	.....	6	16	135	56	15	206	212
90	Watches, cases and material.....	11	4	6	.....	.....	.....	6	7	174	129	46	349	355
91	Window shades.....	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	7	3	.....	10	14
92	Wooden goods.....	40	19	27	2	.....	.....	29	21	112	33	3	148	177
93	Woolen and worsted goods.....	23	7	22	1	1	.....	24	21	402	262	96	760	784
94	Unclassified.....	107	19	27	2	.....	.....	29	88	†9,002	†10,601	†1,622	†21,225	21,254
	All industries.....	2,638	759	1,229	51	8	15	1,303	1,879	82,420	49,860	8,568	140,848	142,151	

† One establishment not reporting these items.

* Two establishments not reporting these items.

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

Office Numbers.	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	\$491,548	\$498,680	\$2,530,612	\$3,520,840
2	Artisans' tools	41	1,141,322	1,367,888	1,658,263	4,166,973
3	Art tile	11	506,743	232,161	378,788	1,117,692
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.	17	3,131,241	1,945,321	7,911,422	12,987,984
5	Boxes (paper)	44	359,889	525,626	656,059	1,541,574
6	Boxes (wood)	15	754,423	488,373	699,472	1,942,268
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	35	12,486,947	6,537,336	22,960,071	41,984,354
8	Brick and terra cotta.	73	12,671,870	4,481,540	8,128,889	25,282,249
9	Brushes	16	90,690	74,532	213,566	378,838
10	Buttons (ivory)	10	139,643	247,823	403,645	791,111
11	Buttons (metal)	10	222,756	508,849	771,529	1,503,134
12	Buttons (pearl)	25	147,536	146,875	461,344	755,756
13	Carpets and rugs.	5	397,913	548,951	1,602,427	2,549,291
14	Carriages and wagons.	23	304,489	160,333	469,189	934,061
15	Chemical products	87	11,611,648	13,328,859	22,872,685	47,713,142
16	Cigars and tobacco.	41	3,967,081	1,994,151	33,072,314	39,023,996
17	Clothing	20	170,158	110,487	717,483	998,068
18	Confectionery	15	471,753	465,081	720,534	1,657,358
19	Corks and cork specialties.	5	482,110	353,896	309,776	1,145,782
20	Cornices and skylights.	25	239,076	171,782	574,541	985,399
21	Corsets and corset-waists.	10	169,095	212,127	1,828,846	2,208,068
22	Cotton goods	42	2,801,408	3,175,425	4,939,404	10,916,237
23	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	17	2,770,921	2,385,032	2,329,774	7,485,727
24	Cutlery	14	280,731	321,178	886,480	1,488,379
25	Drawn wire and wire cloth.	13	1,267,824	1,629,729	17,526,735	20,414,278
26	Electrical appliances	34	3,901,819	5,216,837	17,074,506	26,193,161
27	Embroideries	56	898,375	1,239,953	1,538,148	3,671,476
28	Fertilizers	12	909,506	684,979	5,479,497	6,773,982
29	Food products	34	3,756,119	2,271,840	6,845,928	12,873,887
30	Foundry (brass)	20	783,197	427,704	1,568,330	2,784,231
31	Foundry (iron)	58	6,397,904	4,659,477	16,025,526	27,082,907
32	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	13	3,184,392	1,018,094	4,706,511	8,953,997
33	Gas and electric light fixtures	16	190,021	233,065	822,141	1,245,227
34	Glass (cut tableware).	10	60,843	51,869	401,671	513,383
35	Glass mirrors	4	79,000	62,500	302,800	444,300
36	Glass (window and bottle).	19	1,932,792	844,325	2,955,489	5,732,597
37	Graphite products	6	1,652,263	1,304,126	2,730,255	5,636,647
38	Hats (fur and felt).	37	1,145,816	758,594	2,752,996	4,656,906
39	Hats (straw)	3	195,135	98,798	439,141	733,074
40	High explosives	10	8,892,034	.....	4,721,960	13,613,994
41	Inks and mucilage.	6	235,283	123,561	469,793	834,637
42	Jewelry	122	564,184	1,159,998	8,656,193	10,371,265
43	Knit goods	13	960,484	1,314,609	1,653,056	4,422,749
44	Lamps	22	2,265,191	1,746,951	8,604,759	12,616,901
45	Leather	32	5,170,133	3,568,421	14,442,225	23,180,829
46	Leather goods	22	859,515	151,179	654,691	1,165,385
47	Lime and cement.	11	3,274,629	6,789,841	2,376,222	12,439,693
48	Machinery	130	13,238,483	13,767,616	27,848,298	54,399,297
49	Mattresses and bedding.	8	415,737	241,907	837,851	1,495,535
50	Metal goods	89	4,187,735	4,577,224	8,468,309	17,203,268
51	Metal novelties	27	515,597	785,585	831,285	2,132,467
52	Mining (iron ore).	7	1,100,990	465,000	1,277,218	2,843,213
53	Motor vehicles and parts.	17	1,274,476	1,803,857	7,415,314	10,493,647
54	Musical instruments	23	1,314,340	1,217,928	2,779,287	5,312,105

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

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES—Con.	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.	
55	Oilcloth and linoleum.....	10	\$3,383,737	\$2,103,614	\$4,282,476	\$9,769,827
56	Oils	23	7,780,985	25,866,690	51,042,065	84,689,740
57	Paints	17	2,768,397	1,237,141	3,497,092	7,502,630
58	Paper	54	3,758,225	5,025,347	4,562,189	13,345,768
59	Pig iron	3	3,230,000	996,459	1,291,123	5,517,582
60	Pottery	56	3,638,440	1,309,942	6,332,697	11,281,079
61	Printing and bookbinding.....	20	1,226,556	2,049,939	3,379,149	6,655,644
62	Quarrying stone	22	706,044	495,721	1,363,497	2,565,262
63	Roofing (metal and tar).....	8	737,599	1,051,787	591,418	2,380,714
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	56	6,081,635	6,176,296	17,747,865	30,005,296
65	Saddles and harness.....	4	5,000	7,250	25,000	37,250
66	Saddlery and harness hardware	10	304,087	327,773	1,398,330	2,030,190
67	Sash, blinds and doors.....	33	435,969	367,142	2,019,022	2,822,073
68	Scientific instruments	26	3,357,371	3,216,413	11,238,505	17,811,289
69	Shipbuilding	18	5,388,768	3,540,058	20,710,064	29,638,890
70	Shirts	27	414,642	302,580	3,464,470	4,181,692
71	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	.....	11,000	21,900	32,900
72	Shoes	28	430,991	671,215	2,026,142	3,128,348
73	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	192	6,054,444	11,512,310	22,444,990	40,311,744
74	Silk dyeing	25	4,166,249	5,561,732	12,307,966	22,035,948
75	Silk throwing	33	297,230	777,840	139,017	1,264,087
76	Silk mill supplies.....	17	233,438	230,710	350,124	814,272
77	Sliver goods	28	232,256	600,028	1,888,049	2,712,333
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	13	3,783,351	4,568,266	11,037,081	d19,388,698
79	Soap and tallow.....	17	3,769,370	2,245,398	6,006,322	12,021,590
80	Steel and iron (bar).....	8	1,124,209	1,397,009	1,451,277	3,972,495
81	Steel and iron (forging).....	13	6,222,061	5,530,084	3,052,772	14,804,867
82	Steel and iron (structural)....	37	2,505,015	4,792,160	2,942,970	10,240,145
83	Textile products	12	800,519	786,674	2,679,947	4,217,140
84	Thread	8	747,332	1,507,104	2,990,303	a5,245,739
85	Trunks and traveling bags....	13	175,533	62,104	705,027	942,664
86	Trunk and bag hardware.....	8	305,347	500,738	622,570	1,428,655
87	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	164,264	260,671	1,048,801	1,473,736
88	Underwear (women's and children's)	26	149,056	384,152	1,144,089	1,677,297
89	Varnishes	20	1,491,017	398,535	2,264,283	4,153,835
90	Watches, cases and material.	11	1,112,865	1,731,680	2,000,241	4,844,686
91	Window shades	5	54,000	22,364	52,487	128,851
92	Wooden goods	40	839,450	433,300	1,591,852	2,865,102
93	Woolen and worsted goods...	28	8,262,736	8,629,754	19,914,013	36,797,503
94	Unclassified	107	12,551,684	4,672,635	14,365,111	b d31,589,430
	All Industries	2,638	\$224,359,128	\$210,551,939	\$534,855,437	\$969,796,504

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

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value at Manufactory of Goods Made.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.....	7	\$762,842	\$1,745,754
2	Artisans' tools	41	1,453,712	4,115,003
3	Art tile	11	315,687	1,192,607
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.....	17	3,196,774	6,639,340
5	Boxes (paper)	44	1,025,027	2,424,847
6	Boxes (wood)	15	1,862,861	2,039,613
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	35	5,433,320	22,488,587
8	Brick and terra cotta.....	76	3,270,320	10,536,711
9	Brushes	16	309,272	642,055
10	Buttons (ivory)	10	570,611	1,141,813
11	Buttons (metal)	10	540,236	1,640,847
12	Buttons (pearl)	25	608,161	1,532,133
13	Carpets and rugs.....	5	1,267,002	2,146,834
14	Carriages and wagons.....	28	618,034	1,313,634
15	Chemical products	87	25,488,258	47,332,563
16	Cigars and tobacco	41	17,258,494	35,173,637
17	Clothing	20	2,306,073	3,387,694
18	Confectionery	15	2,142,210	3,276,616
19	Corks and cork specialties.....	5	1,170,390	1,698,533
20	Cornices and skylights.....	25	732,239	1,826,380
21	Corsets and corset waists.....	10	2,546,812	5,265,119
22	Cotton goods	42	10,491,958	15,331,749
23	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	17	4,793,089	7,615,211
24	Cutlery	14	445,076	1,669,840
25	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	35,051,732	46,107,376
26	Electrical appliances	34	*10,964,726	*24,028,790
27	Embroideries	56	2,888,840	6,613,658
28	Fertilizers	12	6,769,111	8,890,331
29	Food products	34	32,361,470	40,832,479
30	Foundry (brass)	20	3,266,427	4,748,438
31	Foundry (iron)	58	9,974,066	18,333,471
32	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	3,722,972	6,623,859
33	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	16	454,332	873,578
34	Glass (cut and tableware).....	10	352,221	806,230
35	Glass mirrors	4	222,536	371,935
36	Glass (window and bottle).....	19	2,333,070	*5,854,553
37	Graphite products	6	2,096,846	4,531,533
38	Hats (fur and felt).....	37	4,674,206	9,572,575
39	Hats (straw)	3	741,212	1,433,619
40	High explosives	9	9,480,379	16,474,327
41	Inks and muclage.....	6	254,480	640,353
42	Jewelry	122	6,719,511	*11,762,399
43	Knit goods	35	10,233,221	13,811,308
44	Lamps	12	5,569,867	11,631,296
45	Leather	32	24,272,663	39,197,175
46	Leather goods	22	1,048,167	1,916,842
47	Lime and cement.....	11	2,490,668	4,687,626
48	Machinery	130	19,432,970	44,075,610
49	Mattresses and bedding.....	8	1,350,127	2,490,331
50	Metal goods	89	10,612,010	20,796,485
51	Metal novelties	27	1,132,601	2,310,267
52	Mining (iron ore).....	7	333,027	1,101,275
53	Motor vehicles and parts.....	17	3,146,541	7,486,733
54	Musical instruments.....	23	2,271,714	6,157,827
55	Olecloth and linoleum.....	10	9,195,555	13,463,926
56	Oils	23	100,543,134	115,194,212
57	Paints	17	8,433,637	11,637,473
58	Paper	54	9,037,146	16,535,533
59	Pig Iron	3	1,697,514	2,154,733

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value at Manufactory of Goods Made.
60	Pottery	56	\$2,928,109	\$9,474,160
61	Printing and bookbinding.....	20	2,002,858	4,784,866
62	Quarrying stone	22	776,889	2,401,140
63	Roofing (metal and tar).....	3	2,287,732	3,624,722
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	56	25,898,889	42,544,723
65	Saddles and harness.....	4	22,690	43,103
66	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	10	715,487	1,708,000
67	Sash, blinds and doors	33	1,692,491	3,112,139
68	Scientific instruments	26	6,690,132	18,514,161
69	Shipbuilding	18	4,954,642	11,188,174
70	Shirts	27	2,496,796	4,850,509
71	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	124,670	326,938
72	Shoes	23	4,618,992	7,991,832
73	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	192	30,252,990	49,065,046
74	Silk dyeing	25	3,401,745	8,935,533
75	Silk throwing	33	284,877	612,761
76	Silk mill supplies.....	17	416,113	1,067,946
77	Silver goods	23	1,301,098	3,500,439
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)..	13	35,919,776	54,282,064
79	Soap and tallow.....	17	21,508,541	30,723,742
80	Steel and iron (bar).....	8	1,766,682	3,647,789
81	Steel and iron (forging).....	13	3,156,643	7,269,457
82	Steel and iron (structural).....	37	7,498,476	12,138,996
83	Textile products	12	4,308,185	5,094,253
84	Thread	8	13,592,295	14,909,100
85	Trunks and traveling bags.....	13	752,364	1,894,152
86	Trunk and bag hardware.....	8	742,021	1,941,953
87	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	416,088	1,005,328
88	Underwear (women's and children's).....	26	1,979,171	3,684,887
89	Varnishes	20	2,750,552	5,509,316
90	Watches, cases and material.....	11	2,359,804	5,242,896
91	Window shades	5	221,677	385,928
92	Wooden goods	40	2,232,342	4,497,448
93	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	22,825,802	38,502,555
94	Unclassified	107	*55,458,137	*71,354,690
	All industries	2,638	\$689,062,576	\$1,128,824,389

* One establishment not reporting these items.

† Two establishments not reporting these items.

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

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest Over Least Number.	
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.....	7	595		4	599	802	362	440	54.8
2	Artisans' tools	41	2,559	116	30	2,705	2,750	2,632	118	4.3
3	Art tile	11	663	333	55	1,051	1,074	1,015	59	5.5
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.....	17	1,373		2	1,380	1,965	1,744	221	11.2
5	Boxes (paper)	44	621	1,301	130	2,052	2,208	1,902	306	13.8
6	Boxes (wood)	15	794	83	30	907	1,025	712	313	30.5
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	35	2,557			2,557	2,642	2,496	146	5.5
8	Brick and terra cotta.....	76	8,110	15	20	8,155	9,658	6,558	3,100	32.1
9	Brushes	16	297	114	8	419	441	391	50	11.3
10	Buttons (ivory)	10	421	257	12	690	709	679	30	4.2
11	Buttons (metal)	10	414	543	42	999	1,102	941	161	14.6
12	Buttons (pearl)	25	715	174	41	930	1,092	632	410	37.5
13	Carpets and rugs.....	5	639	357	11	1,007	1,050	936	114	10.9
14	Carriages and wagons.....	28	650			650	697	585	112	16.1
15	Chemical products	87	7,392	2,339	133	9,864	10,111	9,735	376	3.7
16	Cigars and tobacco.....	41	2,450	10,312	683	13,445	14,934	13,001	1,933	12.9
17	Clothing	20	771	953	6	1,730	1,903	1,431	472	24.8
18	Confectionery	15	383	510	28	921	1,273	747	526	41.3
19	Corks and cork specialties.....	5	701	16	7	724	801	665	136	17.0
20	Cornices and skylights.....	25	643			643	760	536	174	22.9
21	Corsets and corset waists.....	10	240	2,620	85	2,945	3,142	2,742	400	12.7
22	Cotton goods	42	2,176	4,429	307	6,912	7,129	6,651	478	6.7
23	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	17	2,740	669	52	3,461	3,627	3,303	324	2.9
24	Cutlery	14	1,134	171	12	1,317	1,256	1,280	76	5.6
25	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	8,604	788	62	9,454	9,663	9,161	502	5.2
26	Electrical appliances	34	7,664	1,277	47	8,988	9,525	8,011	1,514	15.9

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

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest Over Least Number.	
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
27	Embroideries	56	705	2,765	293	3,763	3,947	3,519	428	10.8
28	Fertilizers	12	1,339	13	.....	1,352	1,604	1,214	390	24.3
29	Food products	34	3,638	821	64	4,523	5,546	4,130	1,416	25.5
30	Foundry (brass)	20	1,313	27	9	1,349	1,523	1,137	386	25.3
31	Foundry (iron)	58	9,061	133	24	9,218	9,445	8,990	455	4.8
32	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	2,464	94	1	2,559	2,682	2,407	275	10.3
33	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	16	437	17	1	455	494	429	65	13.2
34	Glass (cut tableware).....	10	418	78	31	527	579	471	108	18.7
35	Glass mirrors	4	131	20	.....	151	157	145	12	7.6
36	Glass (window and bottle)*.....	19	5,710	170	172	6,052	7,159	3,970	3,189	44.5
37	Graphite products	6	963	1,081	131	2,175	2,218	2,129	89	4.0
38	Hats (fur and felt).....	37	3,850	1,238	10	5,098	5,496	4,858	638	11.6
39	Hats (straw)	3	278	325	3	607	919	210	-709	77.1
40	High explosives	10	2,425	192	7	2,624	2,753	2,478	275	10.0
41	Inks and mucilage.....	6	106	2	.....	108	115	102	13	11.3
42	Jewelry	122	2,682	831	47	3,610	3,698	3,545	153	4.1
43	Knit goods	33	1,517	2,259	154	3,930	4,127	3,474	653	15.8
44	Lamps	12	2,112	4,123	227	6,462	6,843	5,642	1,201	17.5
45	Leather	82	6,180	140	34	6,354	6,505	6,156	349	5.4
46	Leather goods	22	624	333	33	990	1,004	974	30	3.0
47	Lime and cement.....	11	1,698	26	2	1,726	1,845	1,568	277	15.0
48	Machinery	130	21,263	722	43	22,028	22,602	19,917	2,685	11.9
49	Mattresses and bedding.....	8	608	52	5	665	757	562	195	25.8
50	Metal goods	89	7,212	2,227	157	9,596	9,980	8,996	984	9.9
51	Metal novelties	27	1,189	414	57	1,660	1,910	1,507	403	21.1
52	Mining (iron ore).....	7	805	.....	.....	805	855	695	160	18.7

53	Motor vehicles and parts.....	17	2,597	70	7	2,674	3,023	2,407	616	20.4
54	Musical instruments	23	2,041	452	21	2,514	2,643	2,411	232	8.8
55	Oilcloth and linoleum.....	10	2,360	23	16	2,389	2,516	2,322	194	7.7
56	Oils	23	7,005	25	60	1,090	7,561	6,710	851	11.2
57	Paints	17	1,401	99	19	1,519	1,593	1,426	167	10.5
58	Paper	54	3,719	357	68	4,144	4,259	4,060	199	4.7
59	Pig iron	3	526	.....	.....	526	573	463	110	19.2
60	Pottery	56	5,085	961	90	6,136	6,269	5,930	339	5.4
61	Printing and bookbinding.....	20	1,301	526	18	1,345	1,943	1,597	346	17.8
62	Quarrying stone	22	1,429	.....	.....	1,429	1,577	1,155	422	26.7
63	Roofing (metal and tar).....	8	608	14	3	625	672	548	124	18.4
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	56	8,125	1,362	169	9,656	10,078	9,266	812	8.0
65	Saddles and harness.....	4	24	5	.....	29	31	27	4	12.9
66	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	10	681	207	4	892	915	868	47	5.1
67	Sash, blinds and doors.....	33	970	9	.....	979	1,007	943	64	6.3
68	Scientific instruments	26	7,544	993	97	8,634	9,424	8,011	1,413	15.0
69	Shipbuilding	18	6,630	.....	.....	6,630	7,268	5,762	1,506	20.7
70	Shirts	27	834	3,006	190	4,030	4,208	3,892	316	7.6
71	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	9	502	15	526	560	461	99	17.7
72	Shoes	28	2,380	1,474	122	3,976	4,053	3,888	165	4.0
73	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	192	7,805	8,392	536	16,733	22,898	6,504	16,394	71.6
74	Silk dyeing	25	3,975	888	29	4,842	5,971	3,134	2,837	47.5
75	Silk throwing	33	541	937	78	1,556	1,839	1,266	573	31.2
76	Silk mill supplies.....	17	606	164	48	818	862	746	116	13.5
77	Silver goods	28	1,139	296	20	1,455	1,551	1,381	170	10.9
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	13	4,956	7	.....	4,963	5,278	4,630	648	12.3
79	Soap and tallow.....	17	2,005	593	47	2,645	2,833	2,459	374	13.2
80	Steel and iron (bar).....	8	1,567	66	16	1,649	1,690	1,469	221	13.1
81	Steel and iron (forging).....	13	2,487	8	2	2,497	2,753	2,411	342	12.4
82	Steel and iron (structural).....	37	3,987	7	2	3,996	4,412	3,412	1,000	22.7
83	Textile products	12	1,041	587	80	1,708	1,792	1,615	177	9.9
84	Thread	8	1,976	3,584	512	6,072	6,253	5,923	330	5.2
85	Trunks and traveling bags.....	13	499	42	4	545	535	495	90	15.4
86	Trunk and bag hardware.....	8	1,126	355	51	1,532	1,794	1,386	408	22.7
87	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	219	46	.....	265	283	251	32	11.3
88	Underwear (women's and children's).....	26	180	2,177	21	2,378	2,526	2,152	374	14.8
89	Varnishes	20	376	12	1	389	402	374	28	7.0
90	Watches, cases and material.....	11	1,806	874	61	2,741	2,795	2,681	114	4.1
91	Window shades	5	83	4	.....	87	96	80	16	16.7
92	Wooden goods	40	1,833	47	36	1,916	2,013	1,758	255	12.7
93	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	6,630	7,533	738	14,901	15,553	14,163	1,390	8.9
94	Unclassified	107	7,694	1,424	67	9,135	9,767	8,523	1,244	12.7
All industries		2,638	242,339	84,109	6,570	333,018	360,321	297,183	63,188	17.5

* 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, 1913.—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	734	.....	6	740
February	778	.....	4	782
March	776	.....	5	781
April	731	.....	6	737
May	798	.....	4	802
June	625	.....	3	628
July	585	.....	3	588
August	360	.....	2	362
September	387	.....	2	389
October	424	.....	2	426
November	452	.....	5	457
December	494	.....	4	498

ARTISANS' TOOLS—FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,571	123	21	2,715
February	2,591	129	21	2,746
March	2,000	120	26	2,746
April	2,002	123	25	2,750
May	2,595	118	26	2,739
June	2,569	116	30	2,715
July	2,488	113	31	2,632
August	2,597	115	36	2,658
September	2,531	114	39	2,684
October	2,568	106	33	2,707
November	2,542	167	35	2,684
December	2,540	103	37	2,680

ART TILE—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	634	331	50	1,015
February	641	331	52	1,024
March	649	331	52	1,032
April	666	313	53	1,042
May	664	349	50	1,063
June	654	344	54	1,052
July	666	342	59	1,067
August	679	335	58	1,072
September	685	335	53	1,073
October	630	334	60	1,074
November	673	330	56	1,059
December	664	322	55	1,041

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

BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	1,964	.....	1	1,965
February	1,939	.....	1	1,940
March	1,922	.....	2	1,924
April	1,919	.....	2	1,921
May	1,894	.....	2	1,896
June	1,909	.....	3	1,912
July	1,910	.....	3	1,913
August	1,894	.....	3	1,897
September	1,887	.....	3	1,890
October	1,824	.....	3	1,827
November	1,785	.....	3	1,788
December	1,740	.....	4	1,744

BOXES (PAPER)—FORTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	620	1,297	117	2,034
February	611	1,296	128	2,035
March	619	1,292	117	2,028
April	603	1,263	118	1,984
May	575	1,209	118	1,902
June	603	1,240	127	1,970
July	599	1,257	128	1,984
August	615	1,291	128	2,034
September	635	1,330	132	2,097
October	653	1,346	141	2,145
November	659	1,395	154	2,208
December	653	1,397	152	2,202

BOXES (WOOD)—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	650	41	21	712
February	705	55	21	781
March	739	59	26	824
April	747	78	25	850
May	787	83	26	896
June	800	82	23	910
July	784	86	39	909
August	851	88	34	973
September	848	100	36	984
October	864	105	36	1,005
November	879	110	35	1,024
December	877	112	36	1,025

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

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,497	.....	.....	2,497
February	2,496	.....	.....	2,496
March	2,512	.....	.....	2,512
April	2,511	.....	.....	2,511
May	2,561	.....	.....	2,561
June	2,596	.....	.....	2,596
July	2,642	.....	.....	2,642
August	2,840	.....	.....	2,840
September	2,597	.....	.....	2,597
October	2,558	.....	.....	2,558
November	2,550	.....	.....	2,550
December	2,524	.....	.....	2,524

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,878	9	16	6,703
February	6,533	9	16	6,558
March	6,920	11	16	6,947
April	8,540	19	22	8,591
May	8,549	19	43	8,911
June	9,032	19	45	9,096
July	9,690	19	49	9,658
August	9,491	19	51	9,561
September	8,773	19	37	8,829
October	8,404	19	23	8,446
November	7,773	10	20	7,783
December	6,778	10	16	6,804

BRUSHES—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	291	106	4	401
February	310	112	4	426
March	315	121	5	441
April	310	117	5	432
May	292	113	9	414
June	283	112	11	406
July	269	112	10	391
August	283	119	10	412
September	290	119	8	417
October	298	117	8	423
November	319	112	9	440
December	302	116	9	427

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

BUTTONS (IVORY)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

BUTTONS (METAL)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	456	605	41	1,102
February	412	548	45	1,005
March	413	538	42	993
April	424	518	42	984
May	406	523	44	973
June	401	498	42	941
July	414	519	47	980
August	413	531	45	989
September	404	554	40	998
October	426	557	40	1,023
November	407	564	41	1,012
December	388	554	36	978

BUTTONS (PEARL)—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	834	183	27	1,044
February	860	185	31	1,076
March	863	197	32	1,092
April	835	193	32	1,060
May	669	165	31	865
June	583	155	42	780
July	504	145	33	682
August	610	153	49	812
September	684	175	56	915
October	702	176	53	931
November	727	174	54	955
December	697	174	53	924

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

CARPETS AND RUGS—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	591	334	11	936
February	592	347	17	956
March	642	364	16	1,012
April	661	364	16	1,041
May	647	353	11	1,011
June	652	374	10	1,036
July	676	366	8	1,050
August	638	377	10	1,025
September	632	365	9	1,006
October	689	356	9	1,054
November	645	348	8	1,001
December	648	352	8	1,008

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—EIGHTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,482	2,276	138	9,896
February	7,478	2,274	121	9,873
March	7,408	2,323	120	9,851
April	7,476	2,322	120	9,918
May	7,846	2,315	111	9,772
June	7,380	2,263	121	9,744
July	7,301	2,384	117	9,752
August	7,231	2,317	127	9,735
September	7,307	2,404	142	9,853
October	7,399	2,413	153	9,965
November	7,482	2,461	168	10,111
December	7,371	2,364	158	9,893

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

Months.	CIGARS AND TOBACCO—FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.			Total Number Employed.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
January	2,361	10,065	575	13,001
February	2,366	10,336	587	13,289
March	2,378	10,289	584	13,251
April	2,408	10,604	631	13,643
May	2,415	10,583	645	13,643
June	2,361	10,714	660	13,735
July	2,408	10,813	702	13,923
August	2,446	10,709	715	13,870
September	2,525	11,114	757	14,396
October	2,642	11,513	779	14,934
November	2,613	11,500	773	14,886
December	2,481	11,525	785	14,791

CLOTHING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	CLOTHING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.			Total Number Employed.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
January	585	846	.....	1,431
February	601	853	.....	1,450
March	754	950	1	1,705
April	751	955	1	1,707
May	798	983	1	1,782
June	810	988	20	1,827
July	823	1,058	22	1,903
August	813	953	22	1,793
September	826	972	3	1,801
October	832	967	3	1,802
November	830	979	2	1,811
December	813	930	1	1,744

CONFECTIONERY—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	CONFECTIONERY—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.			Total Number Employed.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
January	362	477	29	868
February	376	451	25	852
March	359	437	23	819
April	326	400	21	747
May	331	404	23	758
June	339	420	22	781
July	321	411	19	751
August	362	443	23	828
September	414	559	33	1,006
October	473	631	46	1,205
November	493	736	44	1,273
December	440	698	33	1,171

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

CORKS AND CORK SPECIALTIES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

CORSETS AND CORSET-WAISTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	235	2,491	76	2,802
February	247	2,671	89	3,007
March	251	2,751	81	3,083
April	250	2,809	83	3,142
May	253	2,778	86	3,117
June	238	2,755	89	3,083
July	237	2,603	90	2,930
August	231	2,544	89	2,864
September	237	2,594	85	2,916
October	232	2,593	86	2,911
November	230	2,423	84	2,742
December	239	2,426	83	2,748

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

COTTON GOODS—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,280	4,118	273	6,651
February	2,256	4,149	298	6,703
March	2,229	4,211	298	6,738
April	2,226	4,277	290	6,793
May	2,221	4,332	277	6,880
June	2,194	4,422	279	6,895
July	2,125	4,465	325	6,915
August	2,122	4,546	326	6,994
September	2,179	4,599	321	7,099
October	2,138	4,645	323	7,111
November	2,080	4,674	337	7,091
December	2,083	4,716	330	7,129

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,875	673	55	3,603
February	2,871	680	59	3,610
March	2,901	671	55	3,627
April	2,798	653	49	3,495
May	2,786	659	52	3,497
June	2,655	672	52	3,379
July	2,602	651	50	3,303
August	2,621	659	44	3,324
September	2,618	678	51	3,347
October	2,707	689	55	3,451
November	2,724	665	53	3,442
December	2,729	676	50	3,455

CUTLERY—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,122	177	19	1,309
February	1,135	170	9	1,314
March	1,136	177	11	1,324
April	1,127	173	11	1,311
May	1,124	171	12	1,307
June	1,112	168	10	1,290
July	1,106	162	12	1,280
August	1,114	167	13	1,294
September	1,140	164	13	1,317
October	1,162	172	13	1,347
November	1,167	175	14	1,356
December	1,168	172	14	1,354

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

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	8,647	819	61	9,527
February	8,597	820	61	9,478
March	8,551	829	61	9,441
April	8,626	858	61	9,545
May	8,512	852	61	9,425
June	8,568	825	61	9,454
July	8,838	784	61	9,683
August	8,629	773	61	9,463
September	8,663	767	61	9,491
October	8,602	763	65	9,430
November	8,808	697	65	9,570
December	8,404	690	67	9,161

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,608	1,326	44	8,978
February	7,529	1,289	39	8,857
March	7,784	1,255	42	9,081
April	8,071	1,261	51	9,383
May	8,077	1,307	48	9,432
June	8,161	1,316	48	9,525
July	8,108	1,348	45	9,501
August	7,776	1,315	49	9,140
September	7,524	1,257	49	8,830
October	7,357	1,207	47	8,611
November	7,204	1,253	53	8,510
December	6,773	1,190	48	8,011

EMBROIDERIES—FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

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

FERTILIZERS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,200	14	.....	1,214
February	1,831	16	.....	1,847
March	1,541	16	.....	1,557
April	1,584	20	.....	1,604
May	1,889	13	.....	1,402
June	1,224	9	.....	1,233
July	1,281	9	.....	1,240
August	1,811	9	.....	1,320
September	1,382	13	.....	1,395
October	1,286	13	.....	1,299
November	1,277	13	.....	1,290
December	1,309	12	.....	1,321

FOOD PRODUCTS—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,680	797	61	4,538
February	3,660	813	56	4,529
March	3,611	762	56	4,429
April	3,666	765	55	4,486
May	3,456	660	55	4,171
June	3,422	653	55	4,130
July	3,543	740	61	4,344
August	3,737	891	76	4,704
September	4,511	961	74	5,545
October	3,912	929	76	4,917
November	3,180	959	72	4,211
December	3,275	925	73	4,273

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,483	32	8	1,523
February	1,470	31	8	1,509
March	1,436	31	6	1,473
April	1,416	31	7	1,454
May	1,357	30	8	1,395
June	1,314	30	8	1,352
July	1,301	28	10	1,339
August	1,276	28	10	1,314
September	1,228	26	10	1,264
October	1,222	20	9	1,251
November	1,148	16	10	1,174
December	1,111	16	10	1,137

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

FOUNDRY (IRON)—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	9,177	121	24	9,322
February	9,172	122	27	9,321
March	9,288	131	26	9,445
April	9,109	125	23	9,257
May	8,938	122	22	9,082
June	8,999	129	26	9,154
July	9,002	131	25	9,158
August	9,054	134	25	9,213
September	8,963	139	25	9,127
October	9,109	142	23	9,274
November	9,111	141	22	9,274
December	8,817	155	18	8,990

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	458	20	1	479
February	459	20	1	480
March	474	19	1	494
April	462	17	1	480
May	487	14	1	452
June	435	13	1	449
July	419	14	.....	433
August	411	17	1	429
September	423	20	1	444
October	429	20	1	450
November	419	18	1	438
December	420	17	2	439

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

GLASS (CUT TABLEWARE)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	460	78	33	571
February	465	79	35	579
March	456	78	37	571
April	432	77	34	543
May	417	75	35	527
June	382	76	28	486
July	369	74	28	471
August	384	74	29	487
September	391	79	29	499
October	415	81	30	526
November	423	80	29	532
December	424	82	26	532

GLASS MIRRORS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	125	22	.....	147
February	130	21	.....	151
March	134	23	.....	157
April	132	22	.....	154
May	127	21	.....	148
June	131	21	.....	152
July	131	17	.....	148
August	135	18	.....	153
September	137	19	.....	156
October	136	17	1	154
November	127	17	1	145
December	133	17	1	151

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

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

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	924	1,067	128	2,129
February	939	1,074	120	2,133
March	956	1,083	131	2,170
April	953	1,082	131	2,171
May	965	1,081	131	2,177
June	967	1,086	134	2,187
July	978	1,097	135	2,210
August	983	1,099	136	2,218
September	996	1,080	134	2,183
October	976	1,082	135	2,193
November	972	1,077	133	2,182
December	961	1,062	128	2,151

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,739	1,219	8	4,966
February	3,735	1,241	8	4,984
March	3,733	1,234	10	4,977
April	3,648	1,201	9	4,858
May	3,678	1,179	8	4,865
June	3,824	1,199	9	5,032
July	3,942	1,225	12	5,179
August	4,137	1,278	13	5,428
September	4,179	1,305	12	5,496
October	3,988	1,284	10	5,282
November	3,884	1,270	10	5,164
December	3,710	1,229	8	4,947

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	388	476	6	870
February	398	514	7	919
March	399	511	7	917
April	386	496	7	889
May	219	230	4	503
June	133	150	.....	298
July	130	80	.....	210
August	208	202	.....	410
September	220	236	.....	456
October	250	318	.....	577
November	289	307	.....	596
December	300	332	.....	632

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

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	2,510	167	7	2,684
February	2,386	163	7	2,556
March	2,328	175	6	2,509
April	2,288	185	5	2,478
May	2,284	201	6	2,491
June	2,351	205	8	2,604
July	2,394	230	8	2,632
August	2,481	209	7	2,697
September	2,526	220	7	2,753
October	2,510	201	7	2,718
November	2,501	186	7	2,694
December	2,497	168	7	2,672

INKS AND MUCILAGE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	113	2	.....	115
February	102	2	.....	104
March	110	2	.....	112
April	106	2	.....	108
May	105	2	.....	107
June	100	2	.....	102
July	102	2	.....	104
August	105	2	.....	107
September	104	2	.....	106
October	109	2	.....	111
November	106	2	.....	108
December	106	2	.....	108

JEWELRY—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	2,683	867	45	3,595
February	2,644	851	50	3,545
March	2,672	854	47	3,573
April	2,653	865	45	3,563
May	2,709	882	46	3,637
June	2,696	880	45	3,621
July	2,641	871	44	3,556
August	2,675	874	43	3,597
September	2,711	900	51	3,662
October	2,734	915	48	3,698
November	2,699	919	49	3,667
December	2,664	888	51	3,603

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

KNIT GOODS—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	1,459	2,143	140	3,743
February	1,208	2,053	117	3,478
March	1,494	2,238	150	3,882
April	1,511	2,254	149	3,914
May	1,496	2,258	155	3,909
June	1,515	2,269	152	3,939
July	1,528	2,253	164	3,955
August	1,543	2,290	158	4,011
September	1,575	2,330	161	4,066
October	1,581	2,374	173	4,127
November	1,595	2,346	166	4,107
December	1,569	2,302	164	4,035

LAMPS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	2,180	4,330	241	6,751
February	2,199	4,231	240	6,770
March	2,070	4,139	242	6,551
April	2,047	4,055	230	6,332
May	2,056	3,855	244	6,155
June	2,168	3,799	235	6,142
July	1,978	3,423	241	5,642
August	2,096	4,014	253	6,363
September	2,121	4,130	230	6,541
October	2,105	4,407	204	6,717
November	2,173	4,437	181	6,791
December	2,197	4,460	186	6,843

LEATHER—EIGHTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	6,125	126	35	6,286
February	6,237	122	32	6,391
March	6,218	118	32	6,368
April	6,229	125	34	6,388
May	6,282	121	36	6,439
June	6,320	149	36	6,505
July	6,173	136	37	6,346
August	6,072	145	35	6,252
September	6,182	162	33	6,377
October	6,231	154	32	6,417
November	6,126	158	35	6,319
December	5,965	156	35	6,156

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

LEATHER GOODS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	633	332	31	996
February	637	334	32	1,003
March	620	329	31	980
April	617	335	28	980
May	627	327	34	988
June	632	334	33	999
July	632	339	33	1,004
August	615	336	36	987
September	607	329	38	974
October	611	331	32	974
November	621	336	35	992
December	634	338	32	1,004

LIME AND CEMENT—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,674	20	.....	1,694
February	1,546	22	.....	1,568
March	1,730	25	.....	1,755
April	1,809	28	.....	1,837
May	1,815	29	1	1,845
June	1,769	28	1	1,798
July	1,733	26	2	1,761
August	1,707	26	4	1,737
September	1,744	26	4	1,774
October	1,739	28	3	1,770
November	1,642	28	3	1,673
December	1,670	28	3	1,601

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	21,279	702	32	22,013
February	21,428	705	34	22,167
March	21,748	719	37	22,504
April	21,724	731	45	22,500
May	21,743	713	43	22,498
June	21,621	719	51	22,391
July	21,808	727	54	22,589
August	21,820	728	54	22,602
September	21,493	728	47	22,268
October	19,141	733	43	19,917
November	20,820	730	41	21,591
December	20,537	723	40	21,300

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

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	596	53	2	651
February	540	53	4	607
March	569	51	4	624
April	612	54	4	670
May	618	51	3	672
June	615	50	5	670
July	622	49	6	677
August	650	49	6	705
September	697	55	5	757
October	671	56	6	733
November	629	54	6	689
December	570	50	6	626

METAL GOODS—EIGHTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,780	2,059	157	8,996
February	6,862	2,067	145	9,074
March	7,145	2,251	141	9,537
April	7,096	2,218	140	9,454
May	7,334	2,323	149	9,806
June	7,223	2,242	148	9,613
July	7,304	2,226	162	9,692
August	7,428	2,321	175	9,924
September	7,260	2,349	166	9,775
October	7,384	2,319	165	9,768
November	7,496	2,312	182	9,990
December	7,244	2,297	157	9,698

METAL NOVELTIES—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,099	363	66	1,527
February	1,121	375	61	1,557
March	1,165	397	59	1,611
April	1,086	369	52	1,507
May	1,125	380	54	1,571
June	1,166	406	56	1,628
July	1,112	414	54	1,580
August	1,166	407	53	1,631
September	1,261	426	51	1,738
October	1,262	471	57	1,910
November	1,321	480	55	1,856
December	1,273	476	52	1,801

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

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,408	62	6	2,476
February	2,594	57	6	2,657
March	2,905	59	5	2,969
April	2,776	65	6	2,847
May	2,891	68	6	2,965
June	2,946	70	7	3,023
July	2,656	75	7	2,738
August	2,502	72	8	2,582
September	2,374	73	7	2,454
October	2,358	77	9	2,444
November	2,444	79	10	2,533
December	2,311	86	10	2,407

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,071	414	23	2,508
February	2,119	445	23	2,587
March	2,118	476	26	2,620
April	2,154	465	24	2,643
May	2,047	469	22	2,538
June	2,073	443	21	2,537
July	1,982	411	18	2,411
August	2,029	434	18	2,481
September	1,944	460	22	2,426
October	2,033	467	18	2,518
November	1,972	474	21	2,467
December	1,953	470	21	2,443

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

OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,385	22	17	2,424
February	2,480	21	15	2,516
March	2,431	22	17	2,470
April	2,385	22	15	2,422
May	2,230	22	17	2,269
June	2,308	21	17	2,346
July	2,375	21	19	2,415
August	2,350	21	17	2,388
September	2,329	22	17	2,379
October	2,346	22	19	2,388
November	2,307	22	14	2,347
December	2,282	25	14	2,322

OILS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,343	24	66	7,433
February	7,472	25	64	7,561
March	7,291	25	59	7,475
April	7,211	25	59	7,295
May	6,939	25	63	7,017
June	6,706	25	57	6,788
July	6,737	25	61	6,823
August	6,621	25	64	6,710
September	6,731	25	63	6,819
October	6,828	25	62	6,915
November	6,901	25	59	6,985
December	7,078	25	63	7,161

PAINTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,445	102	14	1,561
February	1,461	103	18	1,582
March	1,470	104	19	1,593
April	1,464	100	19	1,583
May	1,437	98	19	1,554
June	1,407	100	21	1,528
July	1,292	94	22	1,510
August	1,263	91	20	1,474
September	1,222	94	21	1,440
October	1,208	101	21	1,430
November	1,209	97	20	1,426
December	1,430	94	19	1,543

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

PAPER—FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,695	370	69	4,134
February	3,745	372	64	4,181
March	3,662	363	65	4,090
April	3,730	361	53	4,144
May	3,688	340	60	4,088
June	3,669	333	58	4,060
July	3,745	340	76	4,161
August	3,664	339	80	4,083
September	3,698	365	72	4,135
October	3,695	379	67	4,141
November	3,819	365	75	4,259
December	3,811	390	77	4,248

PIG IRON—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	463	.....	.....	463
February	502	.....	.....	502
March	535	.....	.....	535
April	537	.....	.....	537
May	556	.....	.....	556
June	548	.....	.....	548
July	564	.....	.....	564
August	573	.....	.....	573
September	564	.....	.....	564
October	568	.....	.....	568
November	555	.....	.....	555
December	550	.....	.....	550

POTTERY—FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,076	951	89	6,116
February	5,043	909	83	6,034
March	5,045	983	92	6,120
April	5,114	969	94	6,177
May	5,195	975	96	6,266
June	5,158	996	97	6,251
July	5,085	968	101	6,154
August	5,064	974	95	6,133
September	5,191	984	94	6,269
October	5,102	962	81	6,145
November	5,024	941	77	6,042
December	4,929	924	77	5,930

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

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,299	605	19	1,914
February	1,356	547	17	1,920
March	1,361	527	19	1,907
April	1,304	524	15	1,846
May	1,315	557	18	1,890
June	1,379	530	18	1,927
July	1,361	517	21	1,799
August	1,142	423	22	1,597
September	1,185	440	20	1,645
October	1,329	487	15	1,831
November	1,354	550	15	1,919
December	1,338	590	15	1,943

QUARRYING STONE—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,383	.....	.....	1,383
February	1,337	.....	.....	1,337
March	1,500	.....	.....	1,500
April	1,518	.....	.....	1,518
May	1,453	.....	.....	1,453
June	1,451	.....	.....	1,451
July	1,406	.....	.....	1,406
August	1,577	.....	.....	1,577
September	1,515	.....	.....	1,515
October	1,478	.....	.....	1,478
November	1,370	.....	.....	1,370
December	1,155	.....	.....	1,155

ROOFING (METAL AND TARI)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	535	14	.....	549
February	534	14	.....	548
March	558	14	2	575
April	605	14	3	622
May	649	14	5	668
June	654	14	3	671
July	654	14	4	672
August	640	14	3	657
September	623	14	3	640
October	621	14	4	639
November	602	14	4	620
December	610	14	5	629

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

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,754	1,348	164	9,266
February	8,001	1,359	167	9,527
March	8,048	1,354	160	9,562
April	8,283	1,396	171	9,850
May	8,480	1,396	180	10,056
June	8,436	1,458	184	10,078
July	8,289	1,406	188	9,883
August	8,154	1,344	175	9,673
September	8,088	1,319	168	9,575
October	8,071	1,360	164	9,595
November	7,965	1,300	161	9,426
December	7,930	1,300	153	9,383

SADDLES AND HARNESS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	23	5	.....	27
February	23	5	.....	28
March	25	5	.....	30
April	25	5	.....	30
May	26	5	.....	31
June	26	5	.....	31
July	24	5	.....	29
August	23	5	.....	28
September	23	5	.....	28
October	22	5	.....	27
November	23	5	.....	28
December	23	5	.....	28

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

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

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	992	9	.....	1,001
February	969	9	.....	978
March	960	9	.....	969
April	960	9	.....	969
May	967	9	.....	996
June	968	9	.....	977
July	948	9	.....	957
August	964	9	.....	963
September	934	9	.....	943
October	998	9	.....	1,007
November	992	9	.....	1,001
December	972	9	.....	981

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,247	909	91	8,247
February	7,675	960	97	8,732
March	7,697	1,016	99	8,812
April	7,698	1,029	100	8,727
May	7,434	969	91	8,494
June	7,012	907	92	8,011
July	7,222	962	100	8,274
August	7,319	833	103	8,255
September	7,106	1,070	97	8,273
October	8,308	1,076	108	9,382
November	8,235	1,091	98	9,424
December	7,775	1,112	91	8,978

SHIPBUILDING—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,096	.....	.....	7,096
February	7,043	.....	.....	7,043
March	7,268	.....	.....	7,268
April	7,190	.....	.....	7,190
May	7,058	.....	.....	7,058
June	6,967	.....	.....	6,967
July	6,930	.....	.....	6,930
August	6,065	.....	.....	6,065
September	6,093	.....	.....	6,093
October	6,114	.....	.....	6,114
November	5,981	.....	.....	5,981
December	5,762	.....	.....	5,762

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

SHIRTS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	841	2,984	170	3,995
February	848	3,009	180	4,037
March	853	3,008	186	4,047
April	820	2,980	190	3,990
May	816	2,946	187	3,949
June	812	2,935	183	3,930
July	802	2,896	194	3,892
August	806	2,942	196	3,944
September	829	3,068	194	4,091
October	851	3,118	197	4,166
November	858	3,118	198	4,174
December	876	3,123	200	4,208

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	9	497	12	518
February	9	501	14	524
March	9	503	18	530
April	9	512	18	539
May	9	519	13	541
June	9	443	9	461
July	9	494	14	517
August	9	536	15	560
September	9	514	19	542
October	9	528	18	555
November	9	502	19	530
December	9	476	16	501

SHOES—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	2,383	1,470	126	3,979
February	2,377	1,488	116	3,980
March	2,338	1,431	119	3,888
April	2,300	1,425	122	3,907
May	2,383	1,469	127	3,979
June	2,353	1,474	127	3,954
July	2,388	1,480	128	3,996
August	2,381	1,530	121	4,032
September	2,371	1,482	118	3,971
October	2,369	1,465	116	3,950
November	2,422	1,482	117	4,021
December	2,433	1,495	125	4,053

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

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

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	10,143	10,541	674	21,358
February	10,012	10,107	675	20,794
March	6,270	7,210	460	13,940
April	4,049	4,658	310	9,017
May	2,958	3,299	247	6,504
June	3,074	3,712	293	7,079
July	5,746	6,287	407	12,440
August	9,291	9,802	620	19,713
September	10,076	10,953	677	21,706
October	10,558	11,252	690	22,500
November	10,689	11,515	694	22,898
December	10,795	11,363	688	22,846

SILK DYEING—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	4,970	898	23	5,891
February	5,096	965	30	5,971
March	2,478	770	23	3,271
April	2,317	798	19	3,134
May	2,584	800	17	3,401
June	2,841	724	29	3,594
July	2,942	734	30	4,706
August	4,575	852	32	5,459
September	4,649	851	35	5,535
October	4,672	885	35	5,592
November	4,510	908	36	5,754
December	4,520	934	35	5,889

SILK THROWING—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	519	870	62	1,451
February	530	910	62	1,502
March	542	927	71	1,541
April	482	778	52	1,312
May	447	769	50	1,266
June	479	892	72	1,443
July	522	940	83	1,545
August	544	956	99	1,599
September	592	966	96	1,654
October	598	1,065	96	1,759
November	623	1,121	96	1,839
December	619	1,051	84	1,754

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

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	589	176	63	828
February	611	180	61	852
March	604	164	57	825
April	582	170	41	793
May	580	160	44	784
June	560	145	41	746
July	573	168	39	780
August	607	164	43	814
September	620	163	50	833
October	645	156	48	849
November	641	163	47	851
December	659	164	39	862

SILVER GOODS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,059	306	16	1,381
February	1,080	325	18	1,423
March	1,100	318	16	1,434
April	1,114	291	16	1,421
May	1,144	296	19	1,459
June	1,117	293	17	1,427
July	1,122	276	18	1,416
August	1,147	280	19	1,446
September	1,181	277	26	1,484
October	1,206	295	23	1,524
November	1,287	288	26	1,551
December	1,169	309	26	1,494

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,790	10	.....	4,800
February	4,840	10	.....	4,850
March	4,620	10	.....	4,630
April	4,701	10	.....	4,711
May	4,808	9	.....	4,817
June	4,867	6	.....	4,873
July	4,909	6	.....	4,915
August	5,119	6	.....	5,125
September	5,273	5	.....	5,278
October	5,253	6	.....	5,259
November	5,118	6	.....	5,124
December	5,169	6	.....	5,175

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

SOAP AND TALLOW—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,848	547	64	2,459
February	1,944	571	62	2,577
March	1,950	577	57	2,584
April	1,980	566	55	2,601
May	1,956	557	50	2,563
June	1,968	567	46	2,581
July	2,036	602	43	2,681
August	2,043	604	44	2,691
September	2,012	629	41	2,682
October	2,133	664	36	2,833
November	2,124	648	35	2,807
December	2,071	581	36	2,688

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,532	72	17	1,621
February	1,599	75	16	1,690
March	1,591	64	14	1,669
April	1,595	61	14	1,670
May	1,610	61	17	1,688
June	1,608	63	13	1,684
July	1,554	70	15	1,639
August	1,592	66	15	1,673
September	1,568	65	15	1,648
October	1,575	66	18	1,659
November	1,590	66	16	1,672
December	1,388	65	16	1,469

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,744	8	1	2,753
February	2,668	8	1	2,677
March	2,652	8	2	2,662
April	2,691	8	2	2,703
May	2,649	8	2	2,659
June	2,687	8	2	2,697
July	2,724	8	2	2,734
August	2,702	8	2	2,713
September	2,714	8	2	2,724
October	2,634	8	2	2,644
November	2,580	8	2	2,590
December	2,401	8	2	2,411

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

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,983	8	1	3,092
February	3,863	8	1	3,872
March	3,862	8	1	3,871
April	4,197	7	1	4,205
May	4,340	7	1	4,348
June	4,165	7	1	4,113
July	4,402	7	3	4,412
August	4,225	7	3	4,235
September	3,994	7	2	4,003
October	3,857	7	2	3,866
November	3,616	7	2	3,625
December	3,493	7	2	3,412

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,053	577	63	1,693
February	1,037	585	77	1,699
March	1,062	600	78	1,740
April	1,069	582	80	1,731
May	1,067	621	82	1,770
June	1,082	623	87	1,792
July	1,044	587	86	1,717
August	1,029	563	92	1,684
September	1,024	572	79	1,675
October	976	561	78	1,615
November	1,014	577	85	1,676
December	1,034	591	72	1,697

THREAD—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,016	3,652	497	6,165
February	2,031	3,683	595	6,310
March	2,052	3,684	517	6,253
April	2,014	3,654	526	6,194
May	1,953	3,531	521	6,005
June	1,943	3,494	535	5,972
July	1,949	3,590	541	6,080
August	1,956	3,547	513	6,016
September	1,923	3,505	495	5,923
October	1,941	3,529	495	5,965
November	1,967	3,531	503	6,001
December	1,961	3,563	407	6,021

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

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	457	31	4	495
February	478	35	3	516
March	497	36	5	538
April	501	39	4	543
May	521	38	4	563
June	477	40	3	520
July	479	48	3	530
August	498	47	2	547
September	508	48	3	559
October	517	48	5	570
November	534	47	4	585
December	535	47	4	576

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	1,052	322	40	1,424
February	1,040	317	38	1,395
March	1,048	324	43	1,415
April	1,019	329	38	1,386
May	1,039	335	40	1,415
June	1,006	321	40	1,367
July	1,053	329	61	1,443
August	1,159	394	68	1,621
September	1,209	399	61	1,769
October	1,319	412	63	1,794
November	1,290	402	63	1,755
December	1,143	370	56	1,569

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	223	44	....	267
February	222	45	....	267
March	223	49	....	272
April	214	50	....	264
May	211	49	....	260
June	203	48	....	251
July	211	46	....	257
August	220	45	....	265
September	228	47	....	275
October	224	47	....	271
November	217	43	....	260
December	213	44	....	257

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

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	192	2,269	24	2,485
February	192	2,287	24	2,503
March	189	2,313	24	2,526
April	182	2,293	22	2,497
May	180	2,212	21	2,413
June	174	2,133	21	2,328
July	162	1,984	21	2,167
August	170	1,961	21	2,152
September	171	2,076	18	2,265
October	180	2,150	18	2,348
November	184	2,185	19	2,388
December	185	2,257	20	2,462

VARNISHES—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	360	12	2	374
February	362	12	1	375
March	364	12	1	377
April	373	12	1	386
May	386	12	....	398
June	389	12	1	402
July	387	12	1	400
August	389	12	1	402
September	383	12	1	396
October	377	13	1	391
November	376	13	1	390
December	369	13	1	383

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,820	875	55	2,750
February	1,855	890	50	2,795
March	1,789	893	55	2,737
April	1,802	876	63	2,741
May	1,798	885	60	2,743
June	1,786	877	63	2,726
July	1,824	869	71	2,764
August	1,823	888	65	2,781
September	1,811	861	63	2,735
October	1,805	862	61	2,728
November	1,781	873	64	2,718
December	1,772	844	65	2,681

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

WINDOW SHADES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	83	4	.....	87
February	83	4	.....	87
March	85	4	.....	89
April	90	6	.....	96
May	88	7	.....	95
June	83	7	.....	90
July	77	6	.....	83
August	77	4	.....	81
September	78	2	.....	80
October	84	2	.....	86
November	80	2	.....	82
December	83	2	.....	84

WOODEN GOODS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	1,677	37	44	1,758
February	1,717	41	40	1,798
March	1,739	50	36	1,825
April	1,806	50	28	1,884
May	1,830	49	29	1,908
June	1,841	46	29	1,916
July	1,829	46	28	1,913
August	1,861	45	43	1,949
September	1,869	55	34	1,958
October	1,915	48	37	2,000
November	1,922	51	40	2,013
December	1,913	49	45	2,007

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total Number Employed.
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
January	6,842	7,850	861	15,553
February	6,708	7,904	724	15,336
March	6,755	7,587	683	15,025
April	6,732	7,480	685	14,897
May	6,602	7,504	767	14,873
June	6,462	7,007	704	14,173
July	6,575	7,137	700	14,412
August	6,582	7,287	708	14,577
September	6,601	7,390	760	14,751
October	6,573	7,550	754	14,877
November	6,573	7,683	739	14,994
December	6,579	8,019	770	15,368

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

UNCLASSIFIED—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,087	1,419	67	8,523
February	7,426	1,439	70	8,935
March	7,487	1,461	69	9,017
April	7,634	1,452	61	9,147
May	8,089	1,420	59	9,568
June	8,189	1,430	62	9,681
July	8,246	1,455	66	9,767
August	8,186	1,440	81	9,707
September	7,911	1,393	73	9,377
October	7,610	1,424	70	9,104
November	7,386	1,406	66	8,858
December	7,123	1,346	64	8,533

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	243,040	85,010	6,529	334,579
February	244,207	85,407	6,360	335,974
March	241,082	82,678	6,219	329,979
April	240,742	80,044	6,098	326,884
May	239,408	78,007	6,143	323,618
June	238,250	77,613	6,258	322,121
July	241,103	79,928	6,578	327,609
August	244,278	84,007	6,882	335,767
September	245,785	87,314	6,944	340,043
October	246,085	89,234	6,975	342,294
November	245,718	89,903	6,987	342,608
December	240,505	89,585	6,930	337,020

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.....	7	\$296,216	\$661 46
2	Artisans' tools	41	1,757,616	619 76
3	Art tile	11	482,618	459 20
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.....	17	1,236,760	710 04
5	Boxes (paper)	44	787,006	283 53
6	Boxes (wood)	15	443,650	489 14
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	25	2,449,462	957 94
8	Brick and terra cotta.....	76	4,689,470	575 04
9	Brushes	16	207,206	494 76
10	Buttons (Ivory)	10	288,466	562 99
11	Buttons (metal)	10	488,767	487 25
12	Buttons (pearl)	25	436,982	469 87
13	Carpets and rugs.....	5	477,904	474 58
14	Carriages and wagons.....	28	424,974	653 80
15	Chemical products.....	87	5,624,262	570 18
16	Cigars and tobacco.....	41	4,887,499	350 48
17	Clothing	20	824,547	476 63
18	Confectionery	15	349,824	379 83
19	Corks and cork specialties.....	5	379,692	534 44
20	Cornices and skylights.....	25	511,181	794 99
21	Corsets and corset walnuts.....	10	1,165,479	395 75
22	Cotton goods	42	2,669,787	286 24
23	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	17	1,781,699	500 25
24	Cutlery	14	730,602	554 74
25	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	4,724,792	499 77
26	Electrical appliances	54	5,598,748	622 91
27	Embroideries	26	1,616,213	429 50
28	Fertilizers	12	871,150	644 24
29	Food products	24	2,260,076	499 69
30	Foundry (brass)	20	834,383	618 52
31	Foundry (iron)	58	5,856,764	635 36
32	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	12	1,988,024	776 88
33	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	16	298,753	656 60
34	Glass (cut tableware).....	10	225,984	428 51
35	Glass mirrors	4	86,652	573 85
36	Glass (window and bottle).....	19	3,690,356	611 26
37	Graphite products	6	1,041,524	478 86
38	Hats (fur and felt).....	37	2,993,200	587 13
39	Hats (straw)	3	306,799	505 43
40	High explosives	10	1,720,260	655 59
41	Inks and muellage.....	6	73,598	681 46
42	Jewelry	122	2,644,070	732 43
43	Knit goods	23	1,976,559	502 94
44	Lamps	12	2,846,434	440 49
45	Leather	82	4,221,770	664 43
46	Leather goods	22	496,367	591 23
47	Lime and cement.....	11	1,200,815	695 72
48	Machinery	130	16,651,593	710 53
49	Mattresses and bedding.....	8	358,753	539 48
50	Metal goods	89	4,908,579	511 52
51	Metal novelties	27	814,255	490 51
52	Mining (iron ore).....	7	619,643	769 74
53	Motor vehicles and parts.....	17	1,818,820	680 19
54	Musical Instruments.....	23	1,446,441	575 35
55	Oilcloth and linoleum.....	10	1,517,636	632 61
56	Oils	23	5,044,787	711 54
57	Paints	17	847,753	558 10
58	Paper	54	2,341,677	565 08
59	Pig iron	3	302,104	674 24

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
60	Pottery	56	\$4,478,315	\$729.84
61	Printing and bookbinding.....	20	1,224,944	663.98
62	Quarrying stone	22	1,118,338	782.60
63	Roofing (metal and tar).....	8	428,341	685.95
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	56	5,568,626	569.87
65	Saddles and harness.....	4	14,568	562.84
66	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	10	488,724	547.90
67	Sash, blinds and doors.....	33	719,833	735.38
68	Scientific instruments	26	5,461,093	632.51
69	Shipbuilding	18	4,092,923	763.08
70	Shirts	27	1,611,212	899.80
71	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	157,066	298.60
72	Shoes	23	2,025,071	569.33
73	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	192	9,642,765	570.20
74	Silk dyeing	25	2,931,427	605.42
75	Silk throwing	33	692,816	380.99
76	Silk mill supplies.....	17	403,580	493.37
77	Silver goods	28	1,060,777	729.05
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	13	3,659,778	787.41
79	Soap and tallow	17	1,528,381	577.84
80	Steel and iron (bar)	8	1,042,576	632.25
81	Steel and iron (forging).....	13	1,836,146	735.34
82	Steel and iron (structural).....	37	2,511,501	628.50
83	Textile products	12	774,742	453.69
84	Thread	8	2,529,979	416.66
85	Trunks and traveling bags.....	13	360,485	661.44
86	Trunk and bag hardware.....	8	791,228	516.46
87	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	170,001	641.51
88	Underwear (women's and children's).....	20	837,312	852.11
89	Varnishes	20	285,781	734.66
90	Watches, cases and material.....	11	1,679,274	612.05
91	Window shades	5	52,720	605.97
92	Wooden goods	40	1,164,317	607.68
93	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	6,696,531	449.40
94	Unclassified	107	5,078,840	552.95
	All industries	2,638	\$190,649,091	\$672.49

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

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.....	2	.....	1	3
6 " " 7.....	5	.....	4	12
7 " " 8.....	13	.....	.....	13
8 " " 9.....	22	.....	.....	22
9 " " 10.....	145	.....	.....	145
10 " " 12.....	245	.....	.....	245
12 " " 15.....	192	.....	.....	192
15 " " 20.....	141	.....	.....	141
20 " " 25.....	39	.....	.....	39
25 and over.....	6	.....	.....	6
Total	514	.....	6	520

ARTISANS' TOOLS—FORTY-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	2	3	13
\$3 but under \$4.....	25	2	2	42
4 " " 5.....	51	1	14	66
5 " " 6.....	65	26	14	105
6 " " 7.....	101	23	3	127
7 " " 8.....	125	33	.....	158
8 " " 9.....	119	11	1	131
9 " " 10.....	220	7	.....	227
10 " " 12.....	385	9	.....	394
12 " " 15.....	587	3	.....	590
15 " " 20.....	579	2	.....	581
20 " " 25.....	252	.....	.....	252
25 and over.....	120	.....	.....	120
Total	2,650	119	37	2,806

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

ART TILE—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	6	3	....	9
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	7	6	20
4 " " 5.....	6	40	27	73
5 " " 6.....	39	109	25	173
6 " " 7.....	31	81	1	113
7 " " 8.....	29	41	....	70
8 " " 9.....	61	15	....	76
9 " " 10.....	91	11	....	102
10 " " 12.....	155	4	....	159
12 " " 15.....	126	1	....	127
15 " " 20.....	129	....	....	129
20 " " 25.....	34	....	....	34
25 and over.....	13	....	....	13
Total	727	312	59	1,098

BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	8	....	....	8
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	....	....	7
4 " " 5.....	4	....	....	4
5 " " 6.....	10	....	1	20
6 " " 7.....	29	....	1	30
7 " " 8.....	44	....	....	44
8 " " 9.....	98	....	....	98
9 " " 10.....	203	....	....	203
10 " " 12.....	420	....	....	420
12 " " 15.....	512	....	....	512
15 " " 20.....	481	....	....	481
20 " " 25.....	239	....	....	239
25 and over.....	68	....	....	68
Total	2,132	....	2	2,134

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

BOXES (PAPER)—FORTY-FOUR 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.....	....	8	5	13
\$3 but under \$4.....	14	57	60	131
4 " " 5.....	37	208	117	362
5 " " 6.....	27	277	23	327
6 " " 7.....	45	250	3	298
7 " " 8.....	35	200	1	236
8 " " 9.....	51	174	2	227
9 " " 10.....	72	156	....	228
10 " " 12.....	105	95	....	200
12 " " 15.....	130	48	....	178
15 " " 20.....	108	11	....	119
20 " " 25.....	25	....	....	25
25 and over.....	11	....	....	11
Total	660	1,484	211	2,355

BOXES (WOOD)—FIFTEEN 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.....	....	....	3	3
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	1	2	7
4 " " 5.....	38	7	25	70
5 " " 6.....	24	19	3	46
6 " " 7.....	39	13	4	56
7 " " 8.....	40	18	....	58
8 " " 9.....	42	16	....	58
9 " " 10.....	206	13	....	219
10 " " 12.....	135	16	....	151
12 " " 15.....	152	6	....	158
15 " " 20.....	179	....	....	179
20 " " 25.....	25	....	....	25
25 and over.....	15	....	....	15
Total	939	109	37	1,085

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

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	2	....	....	2
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.....	12	....	....	12
5 " " 6.....	12	....	....	12
6 " " 7.....	24	....	....	24
7 " " 8.....	13	....	....	13
8 " " 9.....	19	....	....	19
9 " " 10.....	21	....	....	21
10 " " 12.....	57	....	....	57
12 " " 15.....	203	....	....	203
15 " " 20.....	1,521	....	....	1,521
20 " " 25.....	619	....	....	619
25 and over.....	159	....	....	159
Total	2,662	....	....	2,662

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	11	....	2	13
\$3 but under \$4.....	44	....	....	44
4 " " 5.....	25	....	21	46
5 " " 6.....	65	....	16	81
6 " " 7.....	142	8	8	158
7 " " 8.....	207	1	2	210
8 " " 9.....	486	....	....	486
9 " " 10.....	1,797	2	....	1,799
10 " " 12.....	4,330	2	....	4,332
12 " " 15.....	1,506	4	....	1,506
15 " " 20.....	853	1	....	854
20 " " 25.....	283	1	....	284
25 and over.....	155	....	....	155
Total	9,994	19	49	10,062

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

BRUSHES—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	6	....	8
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	24	1	28
4 " " 5.....	5	16	7	28
5 " " 6.....	35	20	1	56
6 " " 7.....	34	19	1	54
7 " " 8.....	23	16	....	39
8 " " 9.....	27	9	....	36
9 " " 10.....	26	5	....	31
10 " " 12.....	50	6	....	56
12 " " 15.....	43	2	....	45
15 " " 20.....	45	2	....	50
20 " " 25.....	13	....	....	13
25 and over.....	12	....	....	12
Total	321	125	10	456

BUTTONS (IVORY)—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.....	....	4	1	5
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	28	2	30
4 " " 5.....	2	28	12	42
5 " " 6.....	5	51	3	59
6 " " 7.....	25	64	....	89
7 " " 8.....	15	42	....	57
8 " " 9.....	30	28	....	48
9 " " 10.....	24	25	....	49
10 " " 12.....	62	14	....	76
12 " " 15.....	73	5	....	78
15 " " 20.....	129	1	....	130
20 " " 25.....	56	....	....	56
25 and over.....	36	....	....	36
Total	447	290	18	755

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

BUTTONS (METAL)—TEN 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.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	13	4	20
4 " " 5.....	18	32	29	79
5 " " 6.....	26	83	6	115
6 " " 7.....	16	161	....	177
7 " " 8.....	19	93	....	112
8 " " 9.....	22	76	34	132
9 " " 10.....	27	43	....	70
10 " " 12.....	45	31	....	76
12 " " 15.....	64	16	....	79
15 " " 20.....	113	2	....	115
20 " " 25.....	66	....	....	66
25 and over.....	63	....	....	63
Total	482	549	73	1,104

BUTTONS (PEARL)—TWENTY-FIVE 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.....	....	6	2	8
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	16	2	22
4 " " 5.....	11	11	23	45
5 " " 6.....	26	31	30	87
6 " " 7.....	44	24	1	69
7 " " 8.....	44	33	....	77
8 " " 9.....	58	44	....	102
9 " " 10.....	89	19	....	108
10 " " 12.....	188	15	....	203
12 " " 15.....	179	1	....	180
15 " " 20.....	179	....	....	179
20 " " 25.....	24	....	....	24
25 and over.....	4	....	....	4
Total	850	200	58	1,108

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

CARPETS AND RUGS—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	5	7	.....	13
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	2	2	13
4 " " 5.....	14	59	4	77
5 " " 6.....	12	62	5	79
6 " " 7.....	32	65	.....	97
7 " " 8.....	89	41	.....	130
8 " " 9.....	118	52	.....	171
9 " " 10.....	52	34	.....	86
10 " " 12.....	77	37	.....	114
12 " " 15.....	101	20	.....	121
15 " " 20.....	129	11	.....	140
20 " " 25.....	32	1	.....	33
25 and over.....	15	.....	.....	15
Total	681	292	11	1,804

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	.....	.....	4
4 " " 5.....	7	.....	.....	7
5 " " 6.....	16	.....	.....	16
6 " " 7.....	9	.....	.....	9
7 " " 8.....	24	.....	.....	24
8 " " 9.....	43	.....	.....	43
9 " " 10.....	32	.....	.....	32
10 " " 12.....	89	.....	.....	89
12 " " 15.....	165	.....	.....	165
15 " " 20.....	214	.....	.....	214
20 " " 25.....	47	.....	.....	47
25 and over.....	11	.....	.....	11
Total	661	.....	.....	661

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

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—EIGHTY-SEVEN 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.....	17	25	5	47
\$3 but under \$4.....	9	27	25	61
4 " " 5.....	49	222	66	337
5 " " 6.....	118	526	22	666
6 " " 7.....	144	450	8	602
7 " " 8.....	138	324	3	465
8 " " 9.....	435	392	1	823
9 " " 10.....	887	250	....	1,137
10 " " 12.....	1,744	209	....	1,953
12 " " 15.....	2,470	61	....	2,531
15 " " 20.....	1,544	25	....	1,569
20 " " 25.....	313	7	....	320
25 and over.....	145	3	....	148
Total	8,013	2,521	130	10,664

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—FORTY-ONE 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.....	16	450	153	619
\$3 but under \$4.....	18	917	228	1,163
4 " " 5.....	44	1,142	140	1,326
5 " " 6.....	50	1,069	123	1,843
6 " " 7.....	109	1,063	93	2,165
7 " " 8.....	201	1,938	27	2,166
8 " " 9.....	209	1,447	14	1,670
9 " " 10.....	442	831	....	1,273
10 " " 12.....	598	569	....	834
12 " " 15.....	388	446	....	834
15 " " 20.....	360	62	....	422
20 " " 25.....	190	2	....	192
25 and over.....	54	....	....	54
Total	2,685	11,735	778	15,198

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

CLOTHING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	3	....	3
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	11	3	22
4 " " 5.....	12	23	2	47
5 " " 6.....	24	58	....	82
6 " " 7.....	31	72	....	103
7 " " 8.....	37	125	....	162
8 " " 9.....	42	110	....	152
9 " " 10.....	80	120	....	200
10 " " 12.....	102	56	....	158
12 " " 15.....	123	42	....	165
15 " " 20.....	150	13	....	163
20 " " 25.....	29	....	....	29
25 and over.....	20	....	....	20
Total	658	673	5	1,336

CONFECTIONERY—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.....	1	2	....	3
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	32	12	47
4 " " 5.....	14	214	30	258
5 " " 6.....	41	328	7	276
6 " " 7.....	60	190	....	250
7 " " 8.....	53	23	....	86
8 " " 9.....	59	16	....	75
9 " " 10.....	39	22	....	61
10 " " 12.....	59	16	....	75
12 " " 15.....	73	11	....	84
15 " " 20.....	54	12	....	66
20 " " 25.....	17	....	....	17
25 and over.....	20	1	....	21
Total	493	777	49	1,319

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

CORKS AND CORK SPECIALTIES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	....	2	5
4 " " 5.....	3	....	2	5
5 " " 6.....	19	6	1	26
6 " " 7.....	4	2	....	6
7 " " 8.....	13	7	....	20
8 " " 9.....	53	2	....	55
9 " " 10.....	57	1	....	58
10 " " 12.....	561	1	....	562
12 " " 15.....	68	....	....	68
15 " " 20.....	57	....	....	57
20 " " 25.....	16	....	....	16
25 and over.....	7	....	....	7
Total	561	19	5	885

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—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.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	....	....	3
4 " " 5.....	11	....	....	11
5 " " 6.....	16	....	....	16
6 " " 7.....	24	....	....	24
7 " " 8.....	19	....	....	19
8 " " 9.....	19	....	....	19
9 " " 10.....	43	....	....	43
10 " " 12.....	78	....	....	78
12 " " 15.....	105	....	....	105
15 " " 20.....	86	....	....	86
20 " " 25.....	186	....	....	186
25 and over.....	185	....	....	185
Total	775	....	....	775

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

CORSETS AND CORSET-WAISTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	28	17	44
\$3 but under \$4.....	1	85	17	103
4 " " 5.....	3	183	27	213
5 " " 6.....	20	305	25	350
6 " " 7.....	18	361	2	381
7 " " 8.....	12	360	1	373
8 " " 9.....	8	451	....	459
9 " " 10.....	8	337	....	345
10 " " 12.....	27	440	....	467
12 " " 15.....	37	285	....	322
15 " " 20.....	72	47	....	119
20 " " 25.....	33	7	....	40
25 and over.....	14	2	....	16
Total	251	2,889	89	3,222

COTTON GOODS—FORTY-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	40	98	139
\$3 but under \$4.....	5	121	51	177
4 " " 5.....	65	431	82	578
5 " " 6.....	57	729	56	842
6 " " 7.....	231	1,290	32	1,553
7 " " 8.....	243	1,180	12	1,435
8 " " 9.....	315	591	3	909
9 " " 10.....	315	261	....	576
10 " " 12.....	423	220	....	643
12 " " 15.....	358	73	....	431
15 " " 20.....	238	11	....	249
20 " " 25.....	69	5	....	74
25 and over.....	39	2	....	41
Total	2,359	4,954	314	7,647

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

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	2	6	2	9
4 " " 5.....	48	106	21	175
5 " " 6.....	136	264	34	434
6 " " 7.....	144	170	2	325
7 " " 8.....	633	99	....	723
8 " " 9.....	613	8	....	621
9 " " 10.....	563	11	....	574
10 " " 12.....	321	17	....	338
12 " " 15.....	273	16	....	289
15 " " 20.....	180	7	....	187
20 " " 25.....	45	1	....	46
25 and over.....	95	....	....	95
Total	3,053	704	69	3,821

CUTLERY—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	....	....	8
4 " " 5.....	23	22	4	54
5 " " 6.....	54	42	8	104
6 " " 7.....	91	46	....	137
7 " " 8.....	96	55	1	152
8 " " 9.....	91	15	1	107
9 " " 10.....	96	5	....	101
10 " " 12.....	106	3	....	109
12 " " 15.....	191	2	....	193
15 " " 20.....	281	1	....	282
20 " " 25.....	90	....	....	90
25 and over.....	36	....	....	36
Total	1,163	191	14	1,373

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

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—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.....	86	4	....	90
\$3 but under \$4.....	19	11	....	30
4 " " 5.....	16	36	....	52
5 " " 6.....	46	86	1	133
6 " " 7.....	57	153	15	225
7 " " 8.....	81	60	4	145
8 " " 9.....	132	13	....	145
9 " " 10.....	289	19	....	308
10 " " 12.....	613	17	....	630
12 " " 15.....	533	18	....	551
15 " " 20.....	503	1	....	504
20 " " 25.....	152	....	....	152
25 and over.....	66	....	....	66
Total	2,593	418	20	3,031

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.....	122	56	....	178
\$3 but under \$4.....	64	40	4	108
4 " " 5.....	74	53	31	158
5 " " 6.....	183	127	17	327
6 " " 7.....	222	249	3	474
7 " " 8.....	245	298	1	544
8 " " 9.....	873	213	2	1,088
9 " " 10.....	725	332	....	957
10 " " 12.....	1,328	191	....	1,519
12 " " 15.....	1,617	81	....	1,698
15 " " 20.....	1,988	5	....	1,993
20 " " 25.....	950	....	....	950
25 and over.....	362	....	....	362
Total	8,753	1,545	58	10,356

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

EMBROIDERIES—FIFTY-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	39	6	47
\$3 but under \$4.....	2	47	182	231
4 " " 5.....	27	280	92	399
5 " " 6.....	39	493	6	538
6 " " 7.....	35	425	5	465
7 " " 8.....	26	453	....	479
8 " " 9.....	24	416	1	441
9 " " 10.....	38	228	....	266
10 " " 12.....	56	321	....	377
12 " " 15.....	78	147	....	225
15 " " 20.....	105	18	....	123
20 " " 25.....	92	3	....	95
25 and over.....	286	8	....	294
Total	810	2,878	292	3,980

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.....	2	....	....	2
4 " " 5.....	1	....	....	1
5 " " 6.....	3	....	....	3
6 " " 7.....	11	5	....	16
7 " " 8.....	1	....	....	1
8 " " 9.....	10	....	....	10
9 " " 10.....	215	....	....	215
10 " " 12.....	332	13	....	345
12 " " 15.....	1,073	....	....	1,073
15 " " 20.....	141	....	....	141
20 " " 25.....	23	....	....	23
25 and over.....	15	....	....	15
Total	1,827	18	....	1,845

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

FOOD PRODUCTS—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	6	....	....	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	11	5	28	44
4 " " 5.....	29	34	33	87
5 " " 6.....	49	230	14	353
6 " " 7.....	80	550	1	631
7 " " 8.....	108	160	....	268
8 " " 9.....	273	58	2	333
9 " " 10.....	427	50	....	477
10 " " 12.....	1,438	30	....	1,468
12 " " 15.....	914	16	....	930
15 " " 20.....	799	9	....	799
20 " " 25.....	221	2	....	223
25 and over.....	101	....	....	101
Total	4,348	1,294	78	5,630

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	4	1	1	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	16	2	1	19
4 " " 5.....	26	3	6	35
5 " " 6.....	31	2	1	34
6 " " 7.....	38	3	....	41
7 " " 8.....	60	3	....	63
8 " " 9.....	98	3	....	101
9 " " 10.....	268	8	....	276
10 " " 12.....	254	5	....	259
12 " " 15.....	294	2	....	296
15 " " 20.....	293	....	....	293
20 " " 25.....	117	....	....	117
25 and over.....	45	....	....	45
Total	1,544	32	9	1,585

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

FOUNDRY (IRON)—FIFTY-EIGHT 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.....	14	....	3	17
\$3 but under \$4.....	48	15	5	68
4 " " 5.....	75	22	10	107
5 " " 6.....	115	26	3	144
6 " " 7.....	160	26	2	188
7 " " 8.....	252	21	....	303
8 " " 9.....	483	13	....	496
9 " " 10.....	1,550	10	....	1,560
10 " " 12.....	2,127	16	....	2,143
12 " " 15.....	1,745	11	....	1,756
15 " " 20.....	1,982	....	....	1,982
20 " " 25.....	1,019	....	....	1,019
25 and over.....	206	....	....	206
Total	9,806	160	23	9,989

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—THIRTEEN 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.....	18	....	....	18
\$3 but under \$4.....	15	....	2	17
4 " " 5.....	42	....	....	42
5 " " 6.....	50	40	....	90
6 " " 7.....	58	24	....	82
7 " " 8.....	54	7	....	61
8 " " 9.....	67	2	....	69
9 " " 10.....	125	8	....	133
10 " " 12.....	505	2	....	507
12 " " 15.....	400	2	....	402
15 " " 20.....	542	1	....	543
20 " " 25.....	390	....	....	390
25 and over.....	419	....	....	419
Total	2,685	86	2	2,773

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

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—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.....	7	....	....	7
\$3 but under \$4.....	2	....	1	3
4 " " 5.....	6	1	1	8
5 " " 6.....	13	7	....	20
6 " " 7.....	22	2	....	24
7 " " 8.....	22	6	....	28
8 " " 9.....	36	5	....	41
9 " " 10.....	31	2	....	33
10 " " 12.....	60	1	....	61
12 " " 15.....	114	....	....	114
15 " " 20.....	108	....	....	108
20 " " 25.....	45	....	....	45
25 and over.....	23	....	....	23
Total	489	24	2	515

GLASS (CUT TABLEWARE)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4.....	23	2	6	31
4 " " 5.....	32	21	22	75
5 " " 6.....	23	21	9	53
6 " " 7.....	49	14	1	64
7 " " 8.....	48	9	3	60
8 " " 9.....	45	3	1	49
9 " " 10.....	43	2	....	45
10 " " 12.....	79	1	....	80
12 " " 15.....	66	....	....	66
15 " " 20.....	61	....	....	61
20 " " 25.....	15	....	....	15
25 and over.....	11	....	....	11
Total	478	73	42	593

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

GLASS MIRRORS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	3	....	3
4 " " 5.....	5	5	1	11
5 " " 6.....	2	5	....	7
6 " " 7.....	16	5	....	21
7 " " 8.....	10	4	....	14
8 " " 9.....	10	1	....	11
9 " " 10.....	23	....	....	23
10 " " 12.....	10	....	....	10
12 " " 15.....	26	....	....	26
15 " " 20.....	36	....	....	36
20 " " 25.....	2	....	....	2
25 and over.....	4	....	....	4
Total	144	23	1	168

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—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.....	....	....	31	31
4 " " 5.....	59	31	26	116
5 " " 6.....	220	125	132	477
6 " " 7.....	1,171	64	4	1,239
7 " " 8.....	891	7	4	902
8 " " 9.....	341	7	....	348
9 " " 10.....	943	....	....	943
10 " " 12.....	721	....	....	721
12 " " 15.....	558	....	....	558
15 " " 20.....	596	1	....	597
20 " " 25.....	418	....	....	418
25 and over.....	1,138	....	....	1,138
Total	7,056	235	197	7,488

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

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	5	....	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	21	11	....	32
4 " " 5.....	26	127	5	158
5 " " 6.....	92	128	4	224
6 " " 7.....	156	101	4	261
7 " " 8.....	159	108	1	268
8 " " 9.....	210	111	10	331
9 " " 10.....	364	146	....	510
10 " " 12.....	459	174	....	633
12 " " 15.....	616	209	....	825
15 " " 20.....	902	122	....	1,024
20 " " 25.....	757	51	....	808
25 and over.....	542	8	....	550
Total	4,306	1,361	24	5,690

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

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	7	....	7
4 " " 5.....	1	13	5	19
5 " " 6.....	25	109	2	136
6 " " 7.....	20	64	....	84
7 " " 8.....	23	50	....	73
8 " " 9.....	25	77	....	102
9 " " 10.....	92	66	....	158
10 " " 12.....	45	81	....	126
12 " " 15.....	74	65	....	139
15 " " 20.....	61	39	....	100
20 " " 25.....	31	9	....	40
25 and over.....	19	....	....	19
Total	416	580	7	1,003

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	4	4	....	8
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	5	....	12
4 " " 5.....	16	12	1	29
5 " " 6.....	32	19	2	53
6 " " 7.....	46	28	3	77
7 " " 8.....	71	79	1	151
8 " " 9.....	68	16	1	85
9 " " 10.....	176	30	....	206
10 " " 12.....	560	15	....	575
12 " " 15.....	770	5	....	775
15 " " 20.....	786	1	....	787
20 " " 25.....	229	2	....	231
25 and over.....	73	....	....	73
Total	2,838	216	8	3,062

7 STAT.

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

INKS AND MUCILAGE—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.....	....	....	1	1
4 " " 5.....	3	....	....	3
5 " " 6.....	3	....	....	3
6 " " 7.....	6	....	....	6
7 " " 8.....	1	1	....	2
8 " " 9.....	2	....	....	2
9 " " 10.....	....	....	....	....
10 " " 12.....	19	2	....	21
12 " " 15.....	32	....	....	32
15 " " 20.....	22	....	....	22
20 " " 25.....	14	....	....	14
25 and over.....	6	....	....	6
Total	108	3	1	112

JEWELRY—ONE HUNDRED AND 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 15 years.	
Under \$3.....	11	1	4	16
\$3 but under \$4.....	68	24	23	115
4 " " 5.....	76	50	24	150
5 " " 6.....	94	79	4	177
6 " " 7.....	70	78	1	149
7 " " 8.....	65	110	....	175
8 " " 9.....	73	142	....	215
9 " " 10.....	84	128	....	212
10 " " 12.....	170	158	....	328
12 " " 15.....	344	151	....	495
15 " " 20.....	849	45	....	894
20 " " 25.....	584	5	....	589
25 and over.....	400	....	....	400
Total	2,948	971	56	3,975

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

KNIT GOODS—THIRTY-THREE 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.....	....	21	1	22
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	33	35	75
4 " " 5.....	29	89	48	166
5 " " 6.....	57	281	56	394
6 " " 7.....	68	421	4	493
7 " " 8.....	104	369	12	485
8 " " 9.....	57	338	5	400
9 " " 10.....	105	258	....	363
10 " " 12.....	218	379	....	597
12 " " 15.....	253	193	....	446
15 " " 20.....	302	66	....	368
20 " " 25.....	146	7	....	153
25 and over.....	303	....	....	303
Total	1,649	2,455	161	4,265

LAMPS—TWELVE 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.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	6	13	20	39
4 " " 5.....	16	216	154	385
5 " " 6.....	71	799	66	936
6 " " 7.....	153	634	1	788
7 " " 8.....	349	930	1	1,280
8 " " 9.....	147	707	1	945
9 " " 10.....	351	687	....	1,038
10 " " 12.....	436	651	....	1,087
12 " " 15.....	337	148	....	485
15 " " 20.....	382	12	....	394
20 " " 25.....	92	....	....	92
25 and over.....	34	....	....	34
Total	2,373	4,887	243	7,503

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

LEATHER—EIGHTY-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.....	17	1	1	19
\$3 but under \$4.....	11	7	4	22
4 " " 5.....	14	5	20	39
5 " " 6.....	62	39	6	107
6 " " 7.....	148	55	....	203
7 " " 8.....	321	21	....	342
8 " " 9.....	329	9	....	338
9 " " 10.....	900	9	....	909
10 " " 12.....	1,526	9	....	1,535
12 " " 15.....	1,604	5	....	1,609
15 " " 20.....	1,284	3	....	1,287
20 " " 25.....	550	....	....	550
25 and over.....	390	....	....	390
Total	7,166	163	31	7,360

LEATHER GOODS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	35	48	10	91
4 " " 5.....	67	79	24	170
5 " " 6.....	49	69	1	119
6 " " 7.....	45	59	....	104
7 " " 8.....	44	52	....	96
8 " " 9.....	34	23	....	57
9 " " 10.....	32	15	....	47
10 " " 12.....	63	8	....	71
12 " " 15.....	136	4	....	140
15 " " 20.....	119	4	....	123
20 " " 25.....	27	1	....	28
25 and over.....	16	....	....	16
Total	667	360	35	1,062

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

LIME AND CEMENT—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.....	11	....	....	11
\$3 but under \$4.....	9	....	....	9
4 " " 5.....	12	1	....	13
5 " " 6.....	12	....	....	12
6 " " 7.....	23	22	....	50
7 " " 8.....	51	3	....	54
8 " " 9.....	71	2	....	73
9 " " 10.....	419	1	....	420
10 " " 12.....	572	....	....	572
12 " " 15.....	411	....	....	411
15 " " 20.....	258	....	....	258
20 " " 25.....	66	....	....	66
25 and over.....	46	....	....	46
Total	1,966	29	....	1,995

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	109	....	5	114
\$3 but under \$4.....	171	3	4	178
4 " " 5.....	311	40	12	363
5 " " 6.....	394	70	25	489
6 " " 7.....	416	171	3	590
7 " " 8.....	534	138	4	676
8 " " 9.....	780	105	1	886
9 " " 10.....	1,608	100	....	1,708
10 " " 12.....	3,297	194	....	3,491
12 " " 15.....	4,570	40	....	4,610
15 " " 20.....	5,117	3	....	5,120
20 " " 25.....	2,461	....	....	2,461
25 and over.....	738	....	....	738
Total	20,506	774	54	21,334

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

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—EIGHT 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	....	2
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	2	3	5
4 " " 5.....	1	1	1	3
5 " " 6.....	8	7	1	16
6 " " 7.....	16	7	....	23
7 " " 8.....	37	11	1	49
8 " " 9.....	61	7	....	68
9 " " 10.....	123	8	....	131
10 " " 12.....	112	5	....	117
12 " " 15.....	105	1	....	106
15 " " 20.....	138	2	....	140
20 " " 25.....	54	....	....	54
25 and over.....	47	....	....	47
Total	702	53	6	761

METAL GOODS—EIGHTY-NINE 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.....	20	25	7	52
\$3 but under \$4.....	29	108	44	181
4 " " 5.....	130	270	32	432
5 " " 6.....	242	467	51	760
6 " " 7.....	319	451	18	788
7 " " 8.....	512	329	2	873
8 " " 9.....	650	171	1	831
9 " " 10.....	945	99	....	1,044
10 " " 12.....	1,215	87	....	1,302
12 " " 15.....	1,405	45	....	1,450
15 " " 20.....	1,152	6	....	1,158
20 " " 25.....	528	1	....	529
25 and over.....	258	3	....	261
Total	7,444	2,062	155	9,661

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

METAL NOVELTIES—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	3	3	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	6	2	15
4 " " 5.....	40	44	31	115
5 " " 6.....	58	81	21	160
6 " " 7.....	96	130	4	230
7 " " 8.....	117	97	5	219
8 " " 9.....	131	61	....	192
9 " " 10.....	163	33	....	196
10 " " 12.....	192	27	....	219
12 " " 15.....	214	11	....	225
15 " " 20.....	344	2	....	346
20 " " 25.....	110	....	....	110
25 and over.....	34	....	....	34
Total	1,146	495	66	2,007

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	8	....	....	8
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	....	....	8
4 " " 5.....	21	....	....	21
5 " " 6.....	15	....	....	15
6 " " 7.....	27	....	....	27
7 " " 8.....	27	....	....	27
8 " " 9.....	35	....	....	35
9 " " 10.....	81	....	....	81
10 " " 12.....	325	....	....	325
12 " " 15.....	249	....	....	249
15 " " 20.....	68	....	....	68
20 " " 25.....	20	....	....	20
25 and over.....	6	....	....	6
Total	890	....	....	890

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

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	5	....	....	5
4 " " 5.....	9	....	3	12
5 " " 6.....	86	....	7	93
6 " " 7.....	49	29	....	69
7 " " 8.....	48	9	....	57
8 " " 9.....	72	32	....	104
9 " " 10.....	281	11	....	292
10 " " 12.....	471	7	....	478
12 " " 15.....	788	....	....	788
15 " " 20.....	1,183	1	....	1,184
20 " " 25.....	290	....	....	290
25 and over.....	73	....	....	73
Total	3,346	89	10	3,435

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	3	....	....	3
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	20	2	26
4 " " 5.....	36	15	8	59
5 " " 6.....	76	134	9	219
6 " " 7.....	113	115	2	230
7 " " 8.....	173	72	....	245
8 " " 9.....	141	64	2	207
9 " " 10.....	182	38	....	200
10 " " 12.....	307	54	....	361
12 " " 15.....	465	14	....	479
15 " " 20.....	586	5	....	591
20 " " 25.....	189	....	....	189
25 and over.....	77	....	....	77
Total	2,332	531	23	2,886

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

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.....	2	....	5	7
5 " " 6.....	15	....	5	20
6 " " 7.....	22	....	5	27
7 " " 8.....	53	1	2	56
8 " " 9.....	241	....	....	241
9 " " 10.....	298	....	....	298
10 " " 12.....	986	13	....	999
12 " " 15.....	492	8	....	500
15 " " 20.....	335	1	....	336
20 " " 25.....	103	....	....	103
25 and over.....	29	....	....	29
Total	2,576	23	17	2,616

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.....	19	....	1	20
\$3 but under \$4.....	9	....	4	13
4 " " 5.....	11	4	2	17
5 " " 6.....	49	2	4	55
6 " " 7.....	116	11	34	161
7 " " 8.....	138	....	13	151
8 " " 9.....	249	3	6	258
9 " " 10.....	153	1	....	154
10 " " 12.....	2,639	2	....	2,641
12 " " 15.....	1,691	....	....	1,691
15 " " 20.....	2,249	....	....	2,249
20 " " 25.....	741	1	....	742
25 and over.....	223	....	....	223
Total	8,287	24	64	8,375

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

PAINTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	4	4	15
4 " " 5.....	10	17	4	31
5 " " 6.....	8	21	7	36
6 " " 7.....	25	12	3	40
7 " " 8.....	21	15	....	36
8 " " 9.....	36	8	....	44
9 " " 10.....	217	6	....	223
10 " " 12.....	542	12	....	554
12 " " 15.....	378	6	....	384
15 " " 20.....	176	2	....	178
20 " " 25.....	71	....	....	71
25 and over.....	23	....	....	23
Total	1,514	163	18	1,635

PAPER—FIFTY-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	4	8
\$3 but under \$4.....	9	4	....	13
4 " " 5.....	27	32	19	78
5 " " 6.....	23	118	40	*181
6 " " 7.....	144	86	18	248
7 " " 8.....	186	70	1	257
8 " " 9.....	231	31	....	262
9 " " 10.....	622	10	....	632
10 " " 12.....	1,029	10	....	1,039
12 " " 15.....	819	6	....	825
15 " " 20.....	489	4	....	493
20 " " 25.....	246	2	....	242
25 and over.....	155	1	....	156
Total	3,976	276	82	4,434

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

PIG IRON—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.....	11	....	....	11
\$3 but under \$4.....	16	....	....	16
4 " " 5.....	19	....	....	19
5 " " 6.....	9	....	....	9
6 " " 7.....	16	....	....	16
7 " " 8.....	20	....	....	20
8 " " 9.....	21	....	....	21
9 " " 10.....	116	....	....	116
10 " " 12.....	115	....	....	115
12 " " 15.....	110	....	....	110
16 " " 20.....	90	....	....	90
20 " " 25.....	32	....	....	32
25 and over.....	2	....	....	2
Total	577	....	....	577

POTTERY—FIFTY-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.....	51	42	12	105
\$3 but under \$4.....	61	44	32	137
4 " " 5.....	78	175	20	283
5 " " 6.....	92	148	11	251
6 " " 7.....	118	204	2	324
7 " " 8.....	204	182	4	390
8 " " 9.....	228	116	1	345
9 " " 10.....	579	65	....	644
10 " " 12.....	815	70	....	885
12 " " 15.....	658	39	....	697
15 " " 20.....	980	9	....	989
20 " " 25.....	730	1	....	740
25 and over.....	902	....	....	902
Total	5,505	1,005	91	6,601

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.—(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.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	7	4	19
4 " " 5.....	49	140	14	203
5 " " 6.....	96	130	6	232
6 " " 7.....	70	89	....	159
7 " " 8.....	75	69	....	144
8 " " 9.....	75	56	....	131
9 " " 10.....	69	45	....	114
10 " " 12.....	173	64	....	236
12 " " 15.....	191	15	....	206
15 " " 20.....	258	3	....	261
20 " " 25.....	189	4	....	193
25 and over.....	226	1	....	227
Total	1,473	623	24	2,125

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.....	2	....	....	2
4 " " 5.....	5	....	....	5
5 " " 6.....	17	....	....	17
6 " " 7.....	18	....	....	18
7 " " 8.....	17	....	....	17
8 " " 9.....	35	....	....	35
9 " " 10.....	248	....	....	248
10 " " 12.....	334	....	....	334
12 " " 15.....	293	....	....	293
15 " " 20.....	252	....	....	252
20 " " 25.....	310	....	....	310
25 and over.....	323	....	....	323
Total	1,354	....	....	1,354

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

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—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.....	....	9	4	13
6 " " 7.....	10	....	....	10
7 " " 8.....	9	....	....	9
8 " " 9.....	8	....	....	8
9 " " 10.....	76	....	....	76
10 " " 12.....	238	1	....	239
12 " " 15.....	130	2	....	138
15 " " 20.....	123	1	....	124
20 " " 25.....	17	....	....	17
25 and over.....	58	....	....	58
Total	676	13	4	693

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—FIFTY-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.....	23	6	5	34
\$3 but under \$4.....	17	22	16	55
4 " " 5.....	26	43	35	104
5 " " 6.....	101	185	98	384
6 " " 7.....	264	385	46	695
7 " " 8.....	363	390	4	756
8 " " 9.....	670	186	3	859
9 " " 10.....	1,227	136	....	1,363
10 " " 12.....	2,084	116	....	2,200
12 " " 15.....	2,100	33	....	2,133
15 " " 20.....	1,440	0	....	1,440
20 " " 25.....	487	....	....	487
25 and over.....	188	....	....	188
Total	8,989	1,511	207	10,707

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

SADDLES AND HARNESS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

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.....	1	1	....	2
7 " " 8.....	....	1	....	1
8 " " 9.....	2	1	....	3
9 " " 10.....	4	....	....	4
10 " " 12.....	9	1	....	10
12 " " 15.....	6	....	....	6
15 " " 20.....	8	....	....	8
20 " " 25.....	1	....	....	1
25 and over.....	....	....	....	....
Total	33	5	....	37

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	5	1	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	13	1	22
4 " " 5.....	21	22	2	45
5 " " 6.....	18	27	....	45
6 " " 7.....	30	13	....	42
7 " " 8.....	27	16	....	43
8 " " 9.....	57	24	....	81
9 " " 10.....	36	21	....	57
10 " " 12.....	134	14	....	148
12 " " 15.....	90	17	....	107
15 " " 20.....	193	3	....	196
20 " " 25.....	57	....	....	57
25 and over.....	17	....	....	17
Total	688	174	4	866

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

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	....	....	7
4 " " 5.....	3	1	....	4
5 " " 6.....	35	1	....	36
6 " " 7.....	13	....	....	13
7 " " 8.....	25	1	....	26
8 " " 9.....	39	4	....	43
9 " " 10.....	72	1	....	73
10 " " 12.....	123	1	....	134
12 " " 15.....	190	....	....	190
15 " " 20.....	363	1	....	364
20 " " 25.....	118	....	....	118
25 and over.....	22	....	....	22
Total	1,020	10	....	1,030

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—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.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	....	8	16
4 " " 5.....	53	48	42	143
5 " " 6.....	113	62	25	200
6 " " 7.....	380	415	27	822
7 " " 8.....	183	131	1	315
8 " " 9.....	450	160	....	610
9 " " 10.....	1,127	92	....	1,219
10 " " 12.....	1,932	93	....	2,025
12 " " 15.....	2,000	25	....	2,025
15 " " 20.....	1,730	4	....	1,734
20 " " 25.....	430	....	....	430
25 and over.....	205	....	....	205
Total	8,611	1,030	103	9,744

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

SHIPBUILDING—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Amounts who are—			
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	3	....	....	3
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	....	....	4
4 " " 5.....	57	....	....	57
5 " " 6.....	45	....	....	45
6 " " 7.....	14	....	....	14
7 " " 8.....	166	....	....	166
8 " " 9.....	893	....	....	893
9 " " 10.....	207	....	....	207
10 " " 12.....	1,133	....	....	1,133
12 " " 15.....	1,096	....	....	1,096
15 " " 20.....	1,741	....	....	1,741
20 " " 25.....	742	....	....	742
25 and over.....	91	....	....	91
Total	6,192	....	....	6,192

SHIRTS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Amounts who are—			
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	2	71	22	95
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	158	129	291
4 " " 5.....	20	295	52	367
5 " " 6.....	47	331	5	383
6 " " 7.....	34	478	1	513
7 " " 8.....	45	473	....	518
8 " " 9.....	38	422	....	460
9 " " 10.....	29	351	....	410
10 " " 12.....	83	369	....	452
12 " " 15.....	135	254	....	389
15 " " 20.....	251	101	....	352
20 " " 25.....	45	9	....	54
25 and over.....	2	1	....	9
Total	741	3,343	209	4,293

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.—(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.....	....	3	....	3
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	9	8	17
4 " " 5.....	....	23	10	33
5 " " 6.....	....	43	....	43
6 " " 7.....	....	68	....	68
7 " " 8.....	....	100	....	100
8 " " 9.....	....	112	....	112
9 " " 10.....	....	90	....	90
10 " " 12.....	1	65	....	66
12 " " 15.....	1	37	....	38
15 " " 20.....	5	12	....	17
20 " " 25.....	1	2	....	3
25 and over.....	1	2	....	3
Total	9	566	18	593

SHOES—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.....	26	25	11	62
\$3 but under \$4.....	32	58	32	122
4 " " 5.....	55	120	44	219
5 " " 6.....	95	227	31	353
6 " " 7.....	117	210	11	338
7 " " 8.....	140	202	3	351
8 " " 9.....	178	190	1	369
9 " " 10.....	182	149	....	331
10 " " 12.....	300	200	....	500
12 " " 15.....	471	140	611
15 " " 20.....	554	36	590
20 " " 25.....	207	1	208
25 and over.....	124	2	126
Total	2,487	1,560	133	4,180

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

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	108	125	41	277
\$3 but under \$4.....	85	236	245	566
4 " " 5.....	164	452	283	899
5 " " 6.....	273	800	197	1,130
6 " " 7.....	308	1,362	56	1,726
7 " " 8.....	436	1,521	18	1,975
8 " " 9.....	523	1,537	9	2,069
9 " " 10.....	554	979	....	1,533
10 " " 12.....	1,333	1,344	....	2,677
12 " " 15.....	2,658	1,982	....	4,640
15 " " 20.....	3,703	1,400	....	5,103
20 " " 25.....	999	95	....	1,094
25 and over.....	295	9	....	304
Total	11,439	11,842	762	24,043

SILK DYEING—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	5	5
\$3 but under \$4.....	6	2	4	12
4 " " 5.....	21	13	4	38
5 " " 6.....	25	19	21	75
6 " " 7.....	41	657	....	698
7 " " 8.....	75	110	....	185
8 " " 9.....	113	59	....	172
9 " " 10.....	1,082	24	....	1,106
10 " " 12.....	1,047	14	....	1,061
12 " " 15.....	2,222	10	....	2,232
15 " " 20.....	502	2	....	504
20 " " 25.....	193	....	....	193
25 and over.....	157	....	....	157
Total	5,494	910	34	6,438

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

SILK THROWING—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	3	6	8	17
\$3 but under \$4.....	14	30	47	91
4 " " 5.....	31	52	49	132
5 " " 6.....	50	68	14	132
6 " " 7.....	51	187	2	240
7 " " 8.....	74	451	....	525
8 " " 9.....	85	174	....	259
9 " " 10.....	115	43	....	158
10 " " 12.....	56	24	....	80
12 " " 15.....	30	5	....	35
15 " " 20.....	53	11	....	64
20 " " 25.....	95	....	....	95
25 and over.....	1	....	....	1
Total	658	1,051	111	1,820

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	2	28	10	40
\$3 but under \$4.....	12	10	25	47
4 " " 5.....	37	25	12	74
5 " " 6.....	40	36	4	80
6 " " 7.....	41	29	3	73
7 " " 8.....	38	27	....	65
8 " " 9.....	50	22	....	72
9 " " 10.....	51	9	....	60
10 " " 12.....	94	14	....	108
12 " " 15.....	111	11	....	122
15 " " 20.....	118	6	....	124
20 " " 25.....	27	....	....	27
25 and over.....	11	....	....	11
Total	632	217	54	903

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

SILVER GOODS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	....	....	4
4 " " 5.....	6	....	....	6
5 " " 6.....	14	2	....	16
6 " " 7.....	42	2	....	44
7 " " 8.....	28	1	....	29
8 " " 9.....	25	2	....	27
9 " " 10.....	83	2	....	85
10 " " 12.....	1,139	....	....	1,139
12 " " 15.....	2,255	1	....	2,256
15 " " 20.....	1,580	....	....	1,580
20 " " 25.....	258	....	....	258
25 and over.....	119	....	....	119
Total	5,553	10	....	5,563

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.—(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.....	1	23	1	25
4 " " 5.....	15	20	1	36
5 " " 6.....	20	56	20	96
6 " " 7.....	142	102	15	259
7 " " 8.....	117	70	....	187
8 " " 9.....	93	88	....	181
9 " " 10.....	249	92	....	341
10 " " 12.....	697	111	....	808
12 " " 15.....	338	103	....	441
15 " " 20.....	308	4	....	312
20 " " 25.....	148	4	....	152
25 and over.....	75	....	....	75
Total	2,204	673	37	2,914

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—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.....	6	....	....	6
4 " " 5.....	24	23	....	47
5 " " 6.....	17	40	3	60
6 " " 7.....	36	15	11	62
7 " " 8.....	47	4	2	53
8 " " 9.....	87	3	....	90
9 " " 10.....	195	1	....	196
10 " " 12.....	499	....	....	499
12 " " 15.....	297	....	....	297
15 " " 20.....	247	....	....	247
20 " " 25.....	120	....	....	120
25 and over.....	71	....	....	71
Total	1,648	86	10	1,750

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

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—THIRTEEN 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.....	16	....	....	16
\$3 but under \$4.....	10	....	....	10
4 " " 5.....	23	1	....	24
5 " " 6.....	19	1	....	20
6 " " 7.....	30	....	....	30
7 " " 8.....	68	2	2	72
8 " " 9.....	194	1	....	195
9 " " 10.....	628	1	....	629
10 " " 12.....	500	1	....	501
12 " " 15.....	464	....	....	464
15 " " 20.....	519	1	....	520
20 " " 25.....	157	....	....	157
25 and over.....	111	....	....	111
Total	2,739	8	2	2,749

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—THIRTY-SEVEN 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	....	....	2
\$3 but under \$4.....	9	....	....	9
4 " " 5.....	9	....	1	10
5 " " 6.....	26	....	....	26
6 " " 7.....	50	....	....	50
7 " " 8.....	43	....	....	43
8 " " 9.....	259	....	....	259
9 " " 10.....	618	....	....	618
10 " " 12.....	1,232	....	....	1,232
12 " " 15.....	837	....	....	837
15 " " 20.....	625	....	....	625
20 " " 25.....	316	....	....	316
25 and over.....	426	....	....	426
Total	4,452	....	1	4,453

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

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	3	4	....	7
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	5	3	11
4 " " 5.....	21	23	73	117
5 " " 6.....	92	158	9	259
6 " " 7.....	49	161	....	210
7 " " 8.....	86	103	....	189
8 " " 9.....	162	167	....	268
9 " " 10.....	244	24	....	268
10 " " 12.....	190	34	....	224
12 " " 15.....	125	9	....	134
15 " " 20.....	143	6	....	149
20 " " 25.....	49	....	....	49
25 and over.....	25	....	....	25
Total	1,132	634	85	1,851

THREAD—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	....	1	2
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	4	....	4
4 " " 5.....	11	53	181	245
5 " " 6.....	123	416	240	779
6 " " 7.....	93	901	60	1,054
7 " " 8.....	116	892	9	1,017
8 " " 9.....	201	442	8	651
9 " " 10.....	202	204	....	406
10 " " 12.....	363	102	....	465
12 " " 15.....	367	7	....	374
15 " " 20.....	404	....	....	404
20 " " 25.....	84	....	....	84
25 and over.....	35	....	....	35
Total	2,060	3,021	499	5,520

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

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—THIRTEEN 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.....	3	....	....	3
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.....	3	1	....	4
5 " " 6.....	5	11	4	20
6 " " 7.....	28	13	....	41
7 " " 8.....	21	14	....	35
8 " " 9.....	43	4	....	47
9 " " 10.....	30	4	....	34
10 " " 12.....	74	1	....	75
12 " " 15.....	122	2	....	124
15 " " 20.....	184	....	....	184
20 " " 25.....	42	2	....	44
25 and over.....	33	....	....	33
Total	588	52	4	644

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—EIGHT 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.....	5	6	5	16
\$3 but under \$4.....	10	21	9	40
4 " " 5.....	33	41	14	88
5 " " 6.....	65	51	7	123
6 " " 7.....	79	51	4	134
7 " " 8.....	55	37	4	96
8 " " 9.....	93	47	13	153
9 " " 10.....	105	46	....	151
10 " " 12.....	137	47	....	184
12 " " 15.....	184	24	....	208
15 " " 20.....	297	20	....	317
20 " " 25.....	114	....	....	114
25 and over.....	65	....	....	65
Total	1,242	391	56	1,689

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1913.—(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.....	4	....	....	4
5 " " 6.....	3	7	....	10
6 " " 7.....	14	19	....	33
7 " " 8.....	5	11	....	16
8 " " 9.....	4	3	....	7
9 " " 10.....	13	4	....	17
10 " " 12.....	59	1	....	51
12 " " 15.....	63	1	....	64
15 " " 20.....	51	....	....	51
20 " " 25.....	14	1	....	15
25 and over.....	9	....	....	9
Total	230	47	....	277

UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)—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.....	....	60	7	67
\$3 but under \$4.....	2	113	13	123
4 " " 5.....	4	168	4	176
5 " " 6.....	14	247	....	261
6 " " 7.....	12	284	....	296
7 " " 8.....	11	318	....	329
8 " " 9.....	14	353	....	367
9 " " 10.....	24	261	....	285
10 " " 12.....	17	249	....	266
12 " " 15.....	26	175	....	201
15 " " 20.....	46	62	....	108
20 " " 25.....	23	9	....	32
25 and over.....	22	7	....	29
Total	215	2,306	24	2,545

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

VARNISHES—TWENTY 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.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.....	1	....	2	3
5 " " 6.....	2	....	....	2
6 " " 7.....	7	1	....	8
7 " " 8.....	5	2	....	7
8 " " 9.....	6	2	....	8
9 " " 10.....	17	3	....	20
10 " " 12.....	57	2	....	59
12 " " 15.....	168	2	....	160
15 " " 20.....	88	1	....	89
20 " " 25.....	34	....	....	34
25 and over.....	39	....	....	39
Total	414	13	2	429

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—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.....	....	4	1	5
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	15	7	26
4 " " 5.....	18	34	17	69
5 " " 6.....	28	62	17	107
6 " " 7.....	69	186	24	279
7 " " 8.....	69	153	7	229
8 " " 9.....	70	175	1	246
9 " " 10.....	99	139	....	238
10 " " 12.....	200	99	....	299
12 " " 15.....	303	79	....	322
15 " " 20.....	586	12	....	598
20 " " 25.....	315	....	....	315
25 and over.....	130	....	....	130
Total	1,891	898	74	2,863

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

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.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.....	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6.....	....	....	....	....
6 " " 7.....	2	2	....	4
7 " " 8.....	1	1	....	2
8 " " 9.....	2	1	....	3
9 " " 10.....	4	....	....	4
10 " " 12.....	5	1	....	6
12 " " 15.....	21	3	....	24
15 " " 20.....	51	....	....	51
20 " " 25.....	6	....	....	6
25 and over.....	....	....	....	....
Total	92	8	....	100

WOODEN GOODS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	8	....	....	8
\$3 but under \$4.....	10	....	29	39
4 " " 5.....	28	12	9	49
5 " " 6.....	45	9	9	63
6 " " 7.....	69	10	6	85
7 " " 8.....	73	4	1	78
8 " " 9.....	90	7	....	97
9 " " 10.....	147	4	....	151
10 " " 12.....	215	7	....	222
12 " " 15.....	483	3	....	486
15 " " 20.....	553	2	....	555
20 " " 25.....	193	1	....	193
25 and over.....	87	....	....	87
Total	1,950	59	54	2,063

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

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-EIGHT 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.....	3	5	3	11
\$3 but under \$4.....	5	32	45	82
4 " " 5.....	34	333	306	673
5 " " 6.....	189	1,655	355	2,199
6 " " 7.....	314	2,197	88	2,599
7 " " 8.....	376	1,903	7	1,986
8 " " 9.....	740	898	2	1,640
9 " " 10.....	1,247	561	....	1,808
10 " " 12.....	1,320	708	....	2,028
12 " " 15.....	1,311	345	....	1,656
15 " " 20.....	1,083	110	....	1,192
20 " " 25.....	360	6	....	366
25 and over.....	167	....	....	167
Total	7,143	8,453	806	16,407

UNCLASSIFIED—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN 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.....	12	45	5	65
\$3 but under \$4.....	37	73	27	136
4 " " 5.....	93	183	13	289
5 " " 6.....	140	271	6	417
6 " " 7.....	186	381	1	568
7 " " 8.....	297	245	1	543
8 " " 9.....	329	121	....	450
9 " " 10.....	384	70	....	454
10 " " 12.....	1,817	66	....	1,883
12 " " 15.....	3,221	27	....	3,248
15 " " 20.....	1,329	9	....	1,338
20 " " 25.....	332	3	....	335
25 and over.....	256	2	....	258
Total	8,983	1,498	53	10,534

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

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	831	1,207	477	2,515
\$3 but under \$4.....	1,201	2,650	1,572	5,423
4 " " 5.....	2,767	6,500	2,558	11,825
5 " " 6.....	5,135	13,541	1,900	20,576
6 " " 7.....	8,317	17,943	651	26,911
7 " " 8.....	10,557	15,495	166	26,218
8 " " 9.....	15,027	11,690	127	26,844
9 " " 10.....	28,006	7,908	....	35,914
10 " " 12.....	51,758	8,401	....	60,159
12 " " 15.....	54,737	5,570	....	60,307
15 " " 20.....	52,700	2,410	....	55,110
20 " " 25.....	21,145	254	....	21,399
25 and over.....	12,012	53	....	12,065
Total	264,163	63,622	7,451	365,266

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

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	293.14	9.86	57.43	.....	.....
2	Artisans' tools	41	290.12	9.70	54.95	3	770
3	Art tile	11	287.63	9.91	54.74	.....	.....
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.....	17	298.65	9.47	54.71	4	160,855
5	Boxes (paper)	44	291.36	9.73	53.84	5	733
6	Boxes (wood)	15	293.87	9.73	55.47	1	913
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	35	298.10	8.43	50.40	14	40,475
8	Brick and terra cotta.....	76	287.63	9.54	56.46	12	21,452
9	Brushes	16	301.18	9.75	54.44	2	219
10	Buttons (ivory)	10	296.80	10.00	55.90	.....	.....
11	Buttons (metal)	10	293.00	9.60	55.40	3	477
12	Buttons (pearl)	25	293.96	9.76	54.60	2	288
13	Carpets and rugs.....	5	283.80	9.80	54.80	.....	.....
14	Carriages and wagons.....	28	290.25	9.64	56.18	3	1,451
15	Chemical products	57	301.98	11.00	58.03	22	105,248
16	Cigars and tobacco.....	41	288.75	9.18	51.58	2	2,375
17	Clothing	20	284.90	9.53	52.75	1	120
18	Confectionery	15	293.00	9.67	54.86	5	2,185
19	Corks and cork specialties	5	290.40	9.40	56.00	.....	.....
20	Cornices and skylights.....	25	291.08	8.36	46.84	2	1,013
21	Corsets and corset-waists.....	10	295.00	9.80	52.00	1	100
22	Cotton goods	42	290.90	9.67	54.21	5	1,855
23	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	17	289.88	9.94	57.35	5	3,242
24	Cutlery	14	288.36	9.64	55.00	1	50
25	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	278.08	9.83	55.67	3	381
26	Electrical appliances	34	297.50	9.82	55.38	12	73,469
27	Embroideries	66	287.67	9.87	57.71	6	2,108
28	Fertilizers	12	275.55	9.92	58.30	3	946
29	Food products	34	288.82	9.88	57.73	8	37,184
30	Foundry (brass)	20	297.40	9.50	54.45	1	100
31	Foundry (iron)	58	281.91	9.28	55.60	10	138,747
32	Furnaces, ranges and heaters...	13	290.69	9.46	53.84	1	4,316
33	Gas and electric light fixtures..	16	291.75	9.31	52.44	3	1,717
34	Glass (cut tableware).....	10	257.80	9.90	55.60	1	90
35	Glass mirrors	14	297.25	9.60	54.50	1	350
36	Glass (window and bottle).....	19	267.67	9.28	54.94	1	72
37	Graphite products	6	305.33	10.50	59.17	2	2,600
38	Hats (fur and felt).....	37	282.49	9.17	51.17	1	.....
39	Hats (straw)	3	290.33	9.67	57.33	.....	.....
40	High explosives	10	284.00	9.60	54.20	2	16,372
41	Inks and muclage.....	6	294.33	9.60	54.67	2	212
42	Jewelry	122	281.34	9.29	53.15	5	181
43	Knit goods	33	282.46	9.65	53.51	9	793
44	Lamps	12	272.50	9.33	53.00	2	110,264
45	Leather	82	295.91	9.75	56.71	6	5,172
46	Leather goods	22	294.05	9.62	54.48	4	1,935
47	Lime and cement.....	11	267.00	10.60	66.00	4	78,026
48	Machinery	130	295.90	9.60	54.62	31	190,060
49	Mattresses and bedding.....	8	286.25	9.62	55.50	2	650
50	Metal goods	89	291.97	9.78	55.25	12	6,654

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES—Continued.	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	Metal novelties	27	288.37	9.89	57.15	10	1,393
52	Mining (iron ore).....	7	291.64	10.00	59.50	.....	.....
53	Motor vehicles and parts.....	17	294.82	9.71	54.35	5	42,511
54	Musical instruments	23	297.52	9.81	54.78	5	469
55	Oldcloth and linoleum.....	16	288.10	9.69	56.70	4	1,345
56	Oils	23	310.78	10.00	57.58	2	18,238
57	Paints	17	294.94	9.76	54.82	4	9,069
58	Paper	54	290.04	10.81	62.76	6	3,398
59	Pig iron	3	328.00	12.00	66.00	1	2,240
60	Pottery	56	279.29	9.22	52.76	2	1,134
61	Printing and bookbinding.....	29	302.00	8.75	50.70	6	31,339
62	Quarrying stone	22	228.05	9.45	53.86	4	775
63	Roofing (metal and tar).....	8	289.12	9.75	57.00	1	187
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft)...	56	293.62	10.00	56.25	16	20,095
65	Saddles and harness.....	4	299.25	9.25	54.25	.....	.....
66	Saddlery and harness hardware.	10	287.00	9.70	56.20	2	3,668
67	Sash, blinds and doors.....	33	298.15	9.06	51.61	4	4,142
68	Scientific instruments	26	299.96	9.69	54.23	6	5,511
69	Shipbuilding	18	299.06	9.17	53.89	3	43,159
70	Shirts	27	298.19	9.67	53.55	1	80
71	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	261.89	9.29	51.29	.....	.....
72	Shoes	28	284.32	9.93	54.93	3	157
73	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	192	235.84	9.98	54.86	8	6,228
74	Silk dyeing	25	249.89	8.36	46.40	6	13,599
75	Silk throwing	33	276.33	10.00	55.15	.....	.....
76	Silk mill supplies.....	17	291.58	9.88	54.69	1	7,080
77	Silver goods	28	277.18	9.71	55.89	8	4,656
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	13	286.07	10.23	61.69	2	24,863
79	Soap and tallow.....	17	312.82	9.71	55.88	3	5,370
80	Steel and iron (bar).....	8	259.75	10.50	59.12	.....	.....
81	Steel and iron (forging).....	13	285.00	9.75	55.34	2	696
82	Steel and iron (structural).....	37	298.38	9.46	54.95	13	27,259
83	Textile products	12	294.75	9.75	54.99	3	3,270
84	Thread	8	294.57	10.00	55.71	.....	.....
85	Trunks and traveling bags.....	13	291.84	9.61	56.84	2	2,690
86	Trunk and bag hardware.....	8	282.00	9.87	56.12	.....	.....
87	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	298.59	8.67	48.67	2	249
88	Underwear (women's and children's)	26	299.61	9.48	52.56	3	365
89	Varnishes	29	304.45	9.39	52.70	1	65
90	Watches, cases and material...	11	283.45	9.73	55.82	.....	.....
91	Window shades	5	294.00	9.60	56.00	1	549
92	Wooden goods	40	288.99	9.45	53.67	6	1,344
93	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	289.59	10.00	55.75	3	1,941
94	Unclassified	107	282.40	9.78	55.79	17	12,234
	All Industries	2,638	288.98	9.79	55.94	399	1,326,239

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done, Percentage.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.....	7	65.00
2	Artisans' tools	41	80.24
3	Art tile	11	79.09
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.....	17	67.94
5	Boxes (paper)	44	76.25
6	Boxes (wood)	15	68.33
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	35	69.33
8	Brick and terra cotta.....	76	73.50
9	Brushes	16	73.75
10	Buttons (ivory)	10	74.00
11	Buttons (metal)	10	68.00
12	Buttons (pearl)	25	59.20
13	Carpets and rugs.....	5	75.00
14	Carriages and wagons.....	28	71.96
15	Chemical products	87	72.58
16	Cigars and tobacco.....	41	75.25
17	Clothing	20	73.50
18	Confectionery	15	68.33
19	Corks and cork specialties.....	5	90.00
20	Cornices and skylights.....	25	65.40
21	Corsets and corset waists.....	10	92.50
22	Cotton goods	42	77.26
23	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	17	79.70
24	Cutlery	14	78.21
25	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	80.00
26	Electrical appliances	34	68.53
27	Embroideries	56	73.48
28	Fertilizers	12	67.27
29	Food products	94	73.97
30	Foundry (brass)	20	74.25
31	Foundry (iron)	58	70.69
32	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	74.23
33	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	16	61.25
34	Glass (cut tableware).....	10	64.00
35	Glass mirrors	4	68.75
36	Glass (window and bottle).....	19	74.44
37	Graphite products	6	88.33
38	Hats (fur and felt).....	37	67.43
39	Hats (straw)	3	78.33
40	High explosives	10	72.00
41	Inks and mucilage.....	6	74.13
42	Jewelry	122	61.51
43	Knit goods	33	70.60
44	Lamps	12	67.08
45	Leather	82	72.62
46	Leather goods	22	77.33
47	Lime and cement.....	11	67.50
48	Machinery	130	69.33
49	Mattresses and bedding.....	8	68.75
50	Metal goods	89	72.37
51	Metal novelties	27	67.41
52	Mining (iron ore).....	7	62.00
53	Motor vehicles and parts.....	17	65.29
54	Musical instruments	23	80.87
55	Oilcloth and huleum.....	10	82.00
56	Oils	23	80.00
57	Paints	17	88.53
58	Paper	54	83.62
59	Pig iron	3	97.50

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done, Percentage.
60	Pottery	56	73.04
61	Printing and bookbinding.....	20	75.00
62	Quarrying stone	22	82.05
63	Roofing (metal and tar).....	8	78.75
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	56	76.34
65	Saddles and harness.....	4	45.00
66	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	10	73.00
67	Sash, blinds and doors.....	33	67.88
68	Scientific instruments	26	66.73
69	Shipbuilding	18	66.94
70	Shirts	27	78.80
71	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	58.00
72	Shoes	28	77.86
72	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	192	61.75
74	Silk dyeing	25	58.00
75	Silk throwing	33	72.73
76	Silk mill supplies	17	77.06
77	Silver goods	28	62.32
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	13	67.31
79	Soap and tallow.....	17	73.53
80	Steel and iron (bar).....	8	72.50
81	Steel and iron (forging).....	13	73.75
82	Steel and iron (structural).....	37	65.27
83	Textile products	12	77.50
84	Thread	8	47.37
85	Trunks and traveling bags.....	13	67.69
86	Trunk and bag hardware.....	8	71.87
87	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	71.67
88	Underwear (women's and children's).....	26	76.74
89	Varnishes	20	69.75
90	Watches, cases and material.....	11	69.91
91	Window shades	5	75.00
92	Wooden goods	40	73.87
93	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	83.76
94	Unclassified	107	71.39
	All Industries	2,638	71.24

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.											
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressors.	
			Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.....	7	6	415	4	366	2	115	1	26	40	300	.....	.....
2	Artisans' tools	41	32	2,532	12	851	3	135	1	12	52	491	.....	.....
3	Art tile	11	8	585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1256	.....	.....
4	Boilers, tanks, etc.....	17	27	4,111	3	1298	2	850	.....	.....	127	1,945	.....	.....
5	Boxes (paper).....	44	16	852	4	12	1	4	.....	.....	76	283	.....	.....
6	Boxes (wood).....	15	12	1,833	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	1,194	.....	.....
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	25	224	15,621	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	382	2,373	1	.....
8	Brick and terra cotta.....	76	161	17,152	15	227	.....	.....	1	2	222	5,263	4	.....
9	Brushes.....	16	2	112	6	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	62	.....	.....
10	Buttons (ivory).....	19	19	536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	167	.....	.....
11	Buttons (metal).....	19	7	435	4	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	211	.....	.....
12	Buttons (pearl).....	25	12	397	5	69	1	15	.....	.....	14	163	.....	.....
13	Carpets and rugs.....	5	8	994	.....	.....	3	300	.....	.....	4	106	.....	.....
14	Carriages and wagons.....	22	11	320	.....	.....	1	22	.....	.....	28	223	.....	.....
15	Chemical products.....	27	222	22,619	6	1,177	2	45	.....	.....	1,474	15,219	8	547
16	Cigars and tobacco.....	41	41	2,725	2	22	4	59	3	3	159	1,362	.....	.....
17	Clothing.....	29	3	19	3	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	172	.....	.....
18	Confectionery.....	15	11	620	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	690	.....	.....
19	Corks and cork specialties.....	5	4	242	2	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	1,228	.....	.....
20	Cornices and skylights.....	26	3	166	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	254	.....	.....
21	Corsets and corset waists.....	16	6	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	173	.....	.....
22	Cotton goods.....	42	66	6,594	9	23	9	272	.....	.....	126	1,119	.....	.....
23	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	17	114	8,459	.....	.....	2	125	.....	.....	111	1,989	.....	.....
24	Cutlery.....	14	11	1,098	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25	.....	.....
25	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	12	143	23,759	4	2,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	7,923	.....	.....
26	Electrical appliances.....	24	22	5,735	12	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,039	8,722	1	50
27	Embroideries.....	56	7	418	3	51	2	45	.....	.....	295	462	.....	.....

28	Fertilizers	12	33	4,291	5	145					152	3,247	2	150
29	Food products	24	67	6,781	1	15					424	3,630	2	60
30	Foundry (brass)	20	10	688	9	186					96	1,242	1	30
31	Foundry (iron)	58	92	7,554	18	1,880					532	8,728	10	710
32	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	18	2,073	1	25	3	44			150	3,611	1	150
33	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	16	3	68	4	73					33	323		
34	Glass (cut tableware)	10	8	188	3	35								
35	Glass mirrors	4	2	45					1	20	2	20		
36	Glass (window and bottle).....	19	70	2,628	5	60					82	534		
37	Graphite products	6	7	1,500			5	316			104	1,333		
38	Hats (fur and felt).....	37	43	4,537							59	1,048		
39	Hats (straw)	3	1	125							36	188		
40	High explosives	10	66	4,533	9	362					389	4,674	11	465
41	Inks and mucilage	6	5	304							9	130		
42	Jewelry	122	40	888	11	190					167	652		
43	Knit goods	23	15	1,337	3	17	2	135			169	1,114		
44	Lamps	12	15	2,371							1,291	4,204	1	75
45	Leather	52	83	7,998	1	15	1	50			367	5,154		
46	Leather goods	23	7	245	4	28					53	195		
47	Lime and cement.....	11	65	17,415	3	33	1	50			319	4,919		
48	Machinery	190	153	24,087	21	418	11	325	1	3	1,872	24,791	13	1,995
49	Mattresses and bedding.....	8	3	275	1	20					69	666		
50	Metal goods	89	78	9,904	25	414	1	25			737	3,991		
51	Metal novelties	27	16	915	7	145					23	134		
52	Mining (iron ore).....	7	52	3,950							8	465		
53	Motor vehicles and parts.....	17	11	1,840	1	27					133	1,517	3	150
54	Musical instruments	23	17	1,945	3	33	2	40			128	1,391		
55	Oilcloth and linoleum.....	10	71	8,195							369	6,350		
56	Oils	23	676	56,161	14	3,762					578	6,551	3	10
57	Paints	17	49	5,245			1	25			177	2,928		
58	Paper	54	160	23,379	2	1,050	29	2,344	3	3	310	3,674	2	200
59	Pig iron	3	22	2,610							14	350		
60	Pottery	56	54	4,230	3	45	1	30			191	1,904	2	50
61	Printing and bookbinding.....	20	11	1,427	2	40					535	1,604		
62	Quarrying stone	22	44	4,325	1	2					19	266	1	150
63	Roofing (metal and tar).....	8	30	2,350	2	22					14	151		
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	56	124	26,432	2	15	8	845			374	4,335		
65	Saddles and harness.....	4									1	3		
66	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	10	5	555	1	5					98	609		
67	Sash, blinds and doors.....	23	26	2,115	1	19					50	376		
68	Scientific instruments	26	26	7,203	9	132					363	2,578		
69	Shipbuilding	18	49	7,782	8	198					395	4,801	2	110
70	Shirts	27	12	524	5	71					30	218		
71	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	1	35							4	13		
72	Shoes	28	22	1,089	3	42					79	320		
73	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	192	115	12,215	6	60	10	405			433	3,971	1	14
74	Silk dyeing	25	197	13,273							135	987		
75	Silk throwing	33	18	1,523	2	25	4	190			31	397		

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.											
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressors.	
			Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
76	Silk mill supplies.....	17	6	430	5	66	1	12	.....	.....	13	49	.....	.....
77	Silver goods.....	23	11	1,092	6	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	367	.....	.....
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	13	142	37,993	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	11,255	.....	.....
79	Soap and tallow.....	17	51	4,962	3	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	2,461	.....	.....
80	Steel and iron (bar).....	8	46	6,986	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	1,410	.....	.....
81	Steel and iron (forging).....	13	42	7,065	.....	.....	5	573	.....	.....	393	5,759	.....	.....
83	Steel and iron (structural).....	37	47	6,906	10	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	612	7,022	6	823
83	Textile products.....	12	12	4,092	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	1,226	.....	.....
84	Thread.....	8	23	13,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	717	.....	.....
85	Trunks and traveling bags.....	13	3	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	104	.....	.....
86	Trunk and bag hardware.....	8	9	1,075	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	212	.....	.....
87	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	3	445	2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	233	.....	.....
88	Underwear (women's and children's).....	26	8	409	13	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	150	.....	.....
89	Varnishes.....	20	14	593	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	337	.....	.....
90	Watches, cases and material.....	11	8	471	2	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	1,271	.....	.....
91	Window shades.....	5	3	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	.....	.....
92	Wooden goods.....	40	22	1,631	6	367	1	15	1	60	93	1,062	1	14
93	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	61	18,143	1	10	8	730	.....	.....	361	7,040	.....	.....
94	Unclassified.....	107	115	17,978	14	192	5	131	.....	.....	650	11,761	3	160
	All industries.....	2,638	4,639	508,819	379	18,558	133	8,333	12	141	19,902	226,369	79	6,098

PART II.

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

Retail Prices of Food Supplies in New Jersey.

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

Statistics of Employment on Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Twelve Months Ending June 30, 1914.

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

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

PARTICULARS.	1913.	1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.			
			Amounts.	Percentage.		
Aggregate number of miles of road in New Jersey.....	2,177.82	2,246.44	+	68.62	+	3.1
Aggregate number of persons employed	48,790	48,380	-	401	-	0.8
Aggregate number of days worked..	13,663,450	13,660,333	-	3,117	-	...
Average number of days worked per employee	280	282	+	2	+	0.7
Average number of hours worked per day	10.2	10.2		...		...
Average number of days not on duty	85	83	-	2	-	2.3
Aggregate amount paid in wages....	\$36,732,022.83	\$37,447,086.75	+	\$715,063.92	+	1.9
Average wages per day.....	\$2.69	\$2.74	+	\$0.05		...
Average yearly earnings per employee	\$752.86	\$773.98	+	\$21.02	+	2.8
Aggregate number of employes injured at work.....	2,262	2,641	+	382	+	16.9
Aggregate number whose injuries resulted in death.....	78	82	+	4	+	5.1

The above table shows the total mileage of steam railroads operated in New Jersey to have been 2,246.44 in 1914, and 2,177.82 in 1913. The increase of mileage during the twelve months ending June 30, 1914 was, therefore, 68.62 miles, or 3.1 per cent.

The aggregate number of persons employed, other than officers and salaried officials, was 48,790 in 1913 and 48,389 in 1914, showing a falling off of 401, or 0.8 per cent. in the number of employes during 1914. The aggregate number of days employed during the twelve months ending June 30, 1914, was 3,117 less than the number worked during the next preceding year. Reduced to percentage, this falling off is a fraction of 1 per cent., so small as to be negligible. The average number of days worked per employee was 280 in 1913, and 282 in 1914; a gain of two days, or 0.7 per cent.

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

The aggregate amount paid in wages in 1913 was \$36,732,023; in 1914 the disbursements for wages were \$37,447,087, which is an increase of \$715,064, or 1.9 per cent. The average wages per day was \$2.69 in 1913, and \$2.74 in 1914, which shows an increase of five cents per day for the later year. Average yearly earnings per wage earner were \$752.86 in 1913, and \$773.98 in 1914. An increase is thus shown of \$21.02, or 2.8 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Years.	Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, including Sundays.	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.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company...	1913	397.45	19,513	5,860,661	300	9.7	65	\$15,388,518.07	\$2.63	\$788.63	1,749	34
	1914	397.37	19,448	5,837,943	300	9.8	65	15,724,101.94	2.70	808.52	1,916	31
	1913	221.47	2,806	810,630	289	.....	76	1,913,092.23	2.36	681.39	61	.....
Philadelphia and Reading Rwy. Co.	1914	225.40	2,923	888,391	304	.....	61	2,063,502.99	2.32	705.95	127	19
	1913	399.83	8,603	2,710,110	315	10.	50	6,463,583.00	2.39	751.52	213	18
Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey..	1914	400.31	8,780	2,794,751	318	10.	47	6,936,481.20	2.17	790.03	212	15
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.....	1913	234.11	7,032	923,360	324	10.	41	5,028,271.87	2.19	715.06	33	11
	1914	234.37	6,927	898,465	316	10.	49	4,969,406.19	2.21	717.40	107	15
Erie Railroad Company.....	1913	145.32	2,441	762,593	312	10.5	53	1,729,115.62	2.27	708.36	.....	.....
	1914	145.32	2,338	736,349	315	10.7	50	1,653,375.42	2.24	707.17	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company..	1913	129.35	3,169	943,311	297	9.8	68	2,223,661.84	2.36	701.69	21	2
	1914	129.32	2,900	864,439	298	9.9	67	2,121,988.71	2.45	731.72	11	3
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company.....	1913	136.07	1,802	557,614	309	10.6	56	1,205,484.48	2.16	668.97	.....	.....
	1914	136.07	1,618	545,731	337	10.7	28	1,213,628.50	2.23	750.08	.....	.....
West Jersey and Seashore R. R. Co..	1913	337.48	2,796	891,971	319	10.8	46	2,214,054.55	2.48	791.86	129	4
	1914	337.48	2,821	901,368	320	11.	45	2,274,158.75	2.52	806.15	240	2
Lehigh and Hudson River Rwy. Co.	1913	71.4	690	149,655	249	10.4	116	397,805.28	2.66	663.01	49	1
	1914	71.4	356	123,336	346	10.	19	337,311.58	2.74	947.50	22	1
Lehigh and New England Railroad.	1913	43.31	68	15,977	235	10.5	130	34,000.63	2.13	500.01	1	1
	1914	108.20	74	17,119	231	11.	134	38,663.10	2.26	522.47	3	.....
Tuckerton Railroad Company.....	1913	29.00	71	18,627	262	9.4	103	36,107.50	1.94	508.56	.....	.....
	1914	29.00	60	16,015	267	8.8	93	34,225.42	2.14	570.42	1	.....
Raritan River Railroad Company..	1913	22.20	129	32,788	254	10.4	111	30,990.87	2.47	627.84	1	.....
	1914	22.20	122	29,017	238	10.6	127	65,975.00	2.27	540.78	1	.....
Rahway Valley Railroad Company.	1913	10.75	23	7,554	328	10.6	37	17,336.89	2.30	753.78	.....	.....
	1914	10.00	22	7,409	337	10.	28	14,267.95	1.92	648.54	1	.....

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

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

Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—397.37.

CLASSIFICATION.	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. Sunday 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	493	155,723	315	10	49	\$714,747.93	\$4.59	\$1,449.79	65	2
Brakemen	1,621	448,193	276	10	89	1,382,849.88	3.09	852.78	287	4
Engineers	651	190,313	292	10	73	1,135,885.05	5.97	1,744.98	32	1
Firemen	669	191,907	287	10	78	675,646.32	3.52	1,009.93	80	1
Switchmen	231	73,986	320	12	45	146,119.86	1.98	632.55	19	1
Flagmen	194	64,573	332	11	32	163,055.40	1.90	840.49	5	.....
Engine wipers, etc.	182	52,595	289	12	76	123,376.60	2.35	677.89	48	.....
Yardmen	691	231,069	334	11	31	757,134.56	3.28	1,095.71	19	1
Trackmen	2,210	672,125	304	10	61	1,241,073.85	1.85	561.57	210	16
Agents	159	56,127	353	9	12	172,636.29	3.07	1,085.70	.....	.....
Assistant agents	4	1,270	317	9	48	5,940.00	4.68	1,485.00	.....	.....
Baggagemen	138	45,019	326	10	39	101,719.07	2.26	737.09	4	.....
Clerks	1,435	497,686	347	9	18	1,139,713.24	2.29	794.23	13	.....
Other depot men	588	179,438	305	11	60	346,657.00	1.93	589.55	52	.....
Machinists and helpers ..	1,050	285,719	272	9	93	898,231.25	3.14	855.46	138	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers ..	240	62,759	261	9	104	172,462.10	2.75	718.59	54	.....
Boilermakers and helpers ..	304	84,462	278	9	87	254,809.05	3.02	838.19	52	.....
Carbuilders and repairers ..	1,066	289,965	272	9	92	738,056.75	2.55	692.36	147	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders ..	553	156,606	283	10	82	432,410.82	2.76	781.94	65	.....
Construction gangs	70	18,716	267	10	98	32,007.90	1.71	457.26	2	.....
Telegraph operators	475	164,947	347	8	18	418,782.08	2.54	881.65	2	.....
Division Superintendent's office ..	81	25,787	318	9	47	83,014.65	3.22	1,024.87	.....	.....
Supply department	31	10,888	351	9	14	21,587.15	1.98	696.36	1	.....
Other Employees	6,312	1,878,070	297	10	68	4,566,585.66	2.44	723.48	612	5
Total	*19,448	5,837,943	300	9.8	65	\$15,724,101.94	\$2.70	\$808.52	1,816	31

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

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

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

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company (Atlantic City Railroad, Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad and Port Reading Railroad). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—225.40.

CLASSIFICATION.	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, Sunday 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	94	28,779	306	59	221,574.38	\$116,338.17	\$4.04	\$1,237.64	8	2
Brakemen	260	72,963	280	85	142,091.08	221,574.38	3.04	852.21	30	4
Engineers	93	32,227	346	19	91,464.96	142,091.08	4.42	1,537.86	6	1
Firemen	97	32,057	336	29	54,062.08	91,464.96	2.81	942.94	13	1
Switchmen	66	22,984	348	17	27,769.55	54,062.08	2.35	319.12	.....	.....
Flagmen	69	19,554	326	39	70,940.71	27,769.55	1.42	462.68	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.	111	34,215	308	57	65,637.39	70,940.71	2.04	639.10	2	.....
Yardmen	107	25,809	241	124	423,245.84	65,637.39	2.55	613.43	.....	.....
Trackmen	745	229,373	308	57	54,682.94	423,245.84	1.84	568.12	29	.....
Agents	65	23,563	362	3	14,819.84	54,682.94	2.32	841.42	.....	.....
Assistant agents	28	9,637	344	21	10,162.96	14,819.84	1.54	539.23	.....	.....
Baggagemen	20	6,007	300	65	60,353.63	10,162.96	1.69	508.15	.....	.....
Clerks	80	29,543	369	.....	142,111.33	60,353.63	2.04	754.48	.....	.....
Other depot men	228	77,657	344	21	21,159.25	142,111.33	1.83	628.81	1	.....
Machinists and helpers ..	33	8,028	243	122	6,934.88	21,159.25	2.64	641.19	4	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers ..	11	2,867	260	105	12,237.24	6,934.88	2.44	634.99	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers ..	12	4,215	351	14	62,802.94	12,237.24	2.90	1,019.77	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers ..	103	25,402	246	119	34,548.52	62,802.94	2.48	609.73	8	1
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	44	13,200	300	65	13,619.55	34,548.52	2.62	785.19	4	.....
Telegraph operators	21	6,630	315	50	9,041.40	13,619.55	2.06	648.55	1	.....
Division Superintendent's office	9	3,799	422	.....	4,490.28	9,041.40	2.33	1,004.60	.....	.....
Supply department	7	2,441	348	17	403,353.67	4,490.28	1.84	641.47	1	.....
Other employes	631	176,841	250	85	.....	403,353.67	2.28	639.24	20	1
Total	2,923	888,291	304	61	\$2,063,502.99	.....	\$2.32	\$705.95	127	10

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

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

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—400.31.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Station agents	185	65,959	356	11	9	\$177,881.75	\$2.70	\$961.52	.....	.....
Other station men.....	1,106	342,025	309	11	56	701,509.80	2.05	634.27	1	.....
Enginemen	336	131,797	392	12	.....	536,792.55	4.46	1,746.41	12	1
Firemen	342	128,679	376	12	.....	359,654.55	2.80	1,051.62	37	.....
Conductors	276	106,773	387	12	.....	420,292.68	3.92	1,522.80	21	1
Other trainmen	793	261,249	329	12	86	740,020.09	2.84	933.19	102	3
Machinists	245	67,666	276	9	89	223,169.77	3.30	910.90	2	.....
Carpenters	268	73,798	275	10	90	183,178.65	2.48	683.50	.....	.....
Other shopmen	964	272,585	283	9	82	667,638.03	2.45	692.57	2	.....
Section foremen	229	71,226	337	10	28	182,446.58	2.36	796.71	.....	.....
Other trackmen	1,583	501,004	316	10	49	987,547.61	1.97	622.85	3	3
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen.....	400	133,108	333	12	32	275,004.07	2.06	687.51	2	.....
Telegraph operators and dispatchers.....	71	25,429	358	9	7	66,523.12	2.62	937.02	.....	.....
Employes, account floating equipment.....	498	108,396	218	9	147	289,318.30	2.66	580.96	.....	.....
All other employes and laborers.....	1,484	499,057	336	10	29	1,076,493.24	2.16	724.73	30	7
Total	8,780	2,794,751	318	10	47	\$6,936,481.20	\$2.17	\$790.03	212	15

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

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

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—234.37.

CLASSIFICATION.	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 Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors	98	*	*	10	*	\$153,245.07	*	\$1,563.73	3	1
Brakemen	256	*	*	10	*	219,494.27	*	857.40	3	
Engineers	191	*	*	10	*	322,062.95	*	1,686.19	1	
Firemen	199	*	*	10	*	201,132.10	*	1,010.71	4	
Switchmen	23	7,502	326	12	39	15,369.15	\$2.05	638.22	6	3
Flagmen	228	83,376	365	10	.....	102,893.63	1.24	451.29	8	4
Engine wipers, etc.	54	20,357	377	10	.....	33,873.34	1.66	627.28	6	
Yardmen	245	71,610	292	10	73	258,433.40	3.61	1,054.83	.....
Trackmen	1,021	*	*	10	*	440,779.77	*	481.72	13	5
Agents	108	36,918	342	10	23	94,619.33	2.56	876.10	1	
Baggagemen	87	30,008	345	11	20	71,830.96	2.40	825.64	2	
Clerks	282	91,941	326	10	39	220,370.86	2.40	781.46	.....
Other depot men	886	292,286	330	11	35	561,066.18	1.92	638.26	15	
Machinists and helpers.	222	*	*	10	*	147,958.99	*	666.48	6	
Blacksmiths and helpers.	52	*	*	10	*	41,009.78	*	788.65	1	
Boilermakers and helpers.	86	23,519	271	10	94	64,898.55	2.78	754.63	4	
Carbuilders and repairers.	724	301,439	278	10	87	461,336.05	2.29	637.20	3	
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.	189	*	*	10	*	149,325.79	*	790.03	8	
Telegraph operators	22	7,602	345	9	20	25,427.79	3.22	1,110.35	.....
Division Superintendent's office.	25	8,225	329	10	36	28,789.01	3.50	1,149.56	.....
Supply department	71	23,882	336	10	29	44,844.59	1.88	631.61	.....
Other Employees	1,858	*	*	10	*	1,310,694.57	*	705.43	18	2
Total	6,927	\$98,465	316	10	49	\$4,969,406.19	\$2.21	\$717.40	107	15

* 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 June 30, 1914.—(Continued).

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors	64	22,934	358	10	7	\$88,771.77	\$3.87	\$1,387.06	.....	.....
Brakemen	191	59,163	310	10	55	167,298.59	2.32	875.91	.....	.....
Engineers	83	27,035	326	10	39	122,841.14	4.58	1,492.06	.....	.....
Firemen	91	27,407	301	10	64	82,351.71	3.00	904.96	.....	.....
Switchmen, flagmen, engine wipers and yardmen.....	51	16,769	329	12	36	21,666.93	1.29	424.34	.....	.....
Trackmen	309	95,392	309	12	56	148,978.43	1.56	482.13	.....	.....
Agents and assistant agents.....	37	13,101	354	12	11	29,646.47	2.26	801.26	.....	.....
Baggagemen, clerks and other depot men.....	383	113,394	306	12	59	210,835.67	1.77	543.39	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers	89	24,653	277	10	83	76,342.62	3.10	857.78	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers										
Boilermakers and helpers.....										
Carbuilders and repairers, carpenters and bridge-builders	137	41,204	301	10	64	84,391.24	2.05	615.99	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	41	14,243	347	10	18	26,416.30	1.86	644.30	.....	.....
Division Superintendent's office	21	8,590	409	10	.....	23,636.26	2.75	1,125.54	.....	.....
Supply department and other employes.....	336	266,964	319	12	46	569,198.29	2.13	680.36	.....	.....
Total	2,338	736,349	315	10.7	50	\$1,653,375.42	\$2.24	\$707.17	.....	.....

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

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

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—129.32.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, 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	81	27,549	340	10	25	\$108,224.77	\$3.93	\$1,336.11	1	1
Brakemen	197	48,522	246	10	119	169,716.05	3.50	861.50	7	4
Engineers	162	48,225	298	10	67	224,695.11	4.65	1,387.00	.....	.....
Firemen	178	48,828	274	10	91	143,502.55	2.94	896.19	1	1
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen.....	144	48,788	338	10	27	93,309.90	1.92	647.98	.....	.....
Engine housemen	80	30,234	378	10	.....	60,803.23	2.01	760.04	.....	.....
Yardmen	93	32,296	346	10	19	77,730.93	2.41	885.82	.....	.....
Trackmen	373	112,071	300	10	65	205,808.42	1.84	551.77	2	2
Agents and assistant agents.....	56	20,172	360	10	5	48,942.32	2.43	873.97	.....	.....
Baggagemen, clerks and other depot men.....	396	114,575	289	10	76	225,620.91	1.97	569.75	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers	22	7,763	353	10	12	20,440.34	2.63	929.10	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers	273	88,230	323	10	42	185,363.35	2.10	678.90	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers.....										
Carbuilders and repairers										
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	444	125,892	283	10	82	279,891.54	2.22	630.39	.....	.....
And other shopmen										
Construction gangs	17	6,152	362	8	3	11,412.07	1.85	671.30	.....	.....
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	384	105,243	274	10	91	266,527.22	2.53	694.08	.....	.....
Other employes										
Total	2,900	864,439	298	9.9	67	\$2,121,988.71	\$2.45	\$731.72	11	8

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

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	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 Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors	59	21,890	371	10	.....	\$76,749.71	\$3.51	\$1,300.84	.....	.....
Brakemen	160	54,452	340	10	25	129,538.38	2.38	809.61	.....	.....
Engineers	82	27,619	336	10	29	126,206.05	4.58	1,539.91	.....	.....
Firemen	87	27,517	316	10	49	79,826.25	2.90	917.54	.....	.....
Switchmen, flagmen, engine wipers and yardmen....	48	14,552	303	12	62	18,235.99	1.28	379.71	.....	.....
Trackmen	189	86,672	458	12	.....	129,602.66	1.50	685.73	.....	.....
Agents and assistant agents.....	57	20,945	367	12	.....	44,943.96	2.15	788.49	.....	.....
Baggagemen, clerks and other depot men.....	73	25,092	343	12	22	41,326.83	1.65	566.12	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers.....	54	15,818	293	10	72	47,008.15	2.97	870.52	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers.....										
Boilermakers and helpers.....										
Carbuilders and repairers.....										
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.....										
Telegraph operators	69	22,959	333	10	32	39,311.07	1.71	569.73	.....	.....
Division Superintendent's office.....	27	11,247	416	10	.....	30,476.87	2.71	1,128.76	.....	.....
Supply department and other employes.....	630	191,596	304	12	61	294,539.34	2.06	626.25	.....	.....
Total	1,618	545,731	337	10.7	28	\$1,213,628.50	\$2.23	\$750.08	.....	.....

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

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sunday 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	142	42,848	302	12	63	\$198,367.83	\$4.63	\$1,396.95	10	.....
Brakemen	297	81,296	274	12	91	230,074.83	2.83	774.66	56	1
Engineers	119	39,701	334	12	81	221,236.75	5.57	1,859.13	8	.....
Firemen	112	30,678	274	12	91	110,459.20	3.60	986.24	18	.....
Switchmen	3	1,095	365	12	.....	2,082.40	1.90	694.13	.....	.....
Flagmen	19	5,895	310	12	55	17,929.87	3.04	943.68	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.	3	1,008	336	11	29	1,738.30	1.72	577.77	7	.....
Yardmen	3	932	311	10	54	3,248.30	3.47	1,081.10	.....	.....
Trackmen	711	214,288	301	10	64	895,881.05	1.85	556.78	54	1
Agents	128	43,119	337	11	28	110,975.10	2.57	866.99	3	.....
Assistant agents	2	730	365	11	.....	2,023.85	2.79	1,016.93	.....	.....
Baggagemen	22	8,945	407	11	.....	18,907.35	2.11	859.43	5	.....
Clerks	171	71,365	417	11	.....	117,324.06	1.65	686.10	6	.....
Other depot men.....	102	13,208	130	11	285	59,942.00	4.62	587.67	5	.....
Machinists and helpers.....	16	5,142	321	12	44	14,655.75	2.85	915.98	5	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers.....	8	2,366	296	12	69	6,171.80	2.61	771.48	2	.....
Boilermakers and helpers.....	11	3,530	321	12	44	10,479.10	2.97	952.65	2	.....
Carbuilders and repairers.....	7	2,133	304	12	61	5,673.55	2.67	810.55	1	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.....	75	22,367	298	10	67	62,652.20	2.78	827.36	14	.....
Telegraph operators	156	54,148	347	8	18	127,741.99	2.36	818.86	3	.....
Division Superintendent's office.....	107	38,501	360	8	5	125,112.00	3.25	1,169.27	.....	.....
Other employes	607	218,073	359	12	6	432,081.08	1.98	711.83	41	.....
Total	*2,821	901,368	320	11	45	\$2,274,158.75	\$2.52	\$806.15	240	2

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

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

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	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 Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors	24	8,579	370	19	.....	\$37,667.09	\$4.24	\$1,569.46	.....	.....
Brakemen	81	24,570	303	10	63	71,991.25	2.93	888.78	20	1
Engineers	32	10,180	318	10	47	51,657.90	5.08	1,614.31	.....	.....
Firemen	36	10,339	287	10	78	33,497.52	3.24	930.49	.....	.....
Trackmen	60	28,920	482	10	.....	56,330.27	1.95	939.84	2	.....
Agents	14	4,871	348	10	17	9,056.31	1.86	646.88	.....	.....
Other depot men	8	2,920	365	10	.....	3,445.60	1.18	480.70	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers.....	2	630	315	10	50	1,890.00	3.00	945.00	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.....	6	1,878	313	10	52	5,060.80	2.70	843.47	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	20	7,390	365	10	.....	17,301.00	2.37	865.05	.....	.....
Other employes	73	22,849	313	10	52	49,353.84	2.16	676.08	.....	.....
Total	356	123,336	346	10	19	\$337,311.58	\$2.74	\$947.50	22	1

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

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

Lehigh and New England Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—108.20.

CLASSIFICATION.	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 Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors	3	969	323	11	43	\$3,844.82	\$3.97	\$1,281.27	.....	.....
Brakemen	3	2,042	255	11	110	5,819.94	2.85	727.49	3	.....
Engineers	3	940	313	11	52	4,550.32	4.34	1,516.77	.....	.....
Firemen	3	946	315	11	50	2,327.81	2.99	942.60	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.....	4	590	147	12	218	971.93	1.65	242.98	.....	.....
Yardmen	1	365	365	10	.....	900.00	2.47	900.00	.....	.....
Trackmen	3	7,201	225	10	140	12,730.19	1.77	397.82	.....	.....
Agents	2	736	368	10	.....	1,412.50	1.92	706.25	.....	.....
Assistant agents	2	306	153	10	212	250.00	1.14	175.00	.....	.....
Clerks	1	365	365	10	.....	480.00	1.31	480.00	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers	1	297	297	10	68	533.54	1.80	533.54	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	1	365	365	10	.....	600.00	1.64	600.00	.....	.....
Other employes	13	1,997	153	10	212	3,642.05	1.83	280.16	.....	.....
Total	74	17,119	231	11	134	\$38,663.10	\$2.26	\$522.47	3	.....

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

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors	3	852	284	9	81	\$2,553.22	\$3.00	\$851.07	.....	.....
Brakemen	4	1,006	251	9	114	2,411.55	2.40	602.89	.....	.....
Engineers	3	879	293	9	73	3,183.71	3.62	1,061.24	1	.....
Firemen	3	879	293	9	73	1,532.82	3.20	644.27	.....	.....
Flagmen	1	243	243	9	133	305.49	1.26	305.49	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.....	1	730	243	9	95	1,363.36	1.87	454.45	.....	.....
Trackmen	2	6,720	299	9	95	12,315.00	1.83	492.60	.....	.....
Agents	5	1,507	251	9	104	2,689.13	3.06	537.82	.....	.....
Assistant agents	1	1,267	253	9	112	2,634.71	2.08	526.94	.....	.....
Baggagemen	5	339	339	9	26	740.83	2.19	740.83	.....	.....
Clerks	5	774	258	7	107	2,054.52	2.85	684.84	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers	1	316	316	9	49	974.84	3.08	974.84	.....	.....
Other employes	3	703	234	9	131	1,066.24	1.52	355.41	.....	.....
Total	60	16,015	267	8.8	98	\$34,235.42	\$2.14	\$570.42	1	.....

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

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors	4	1,208	302	12	63	\$2,501.00	\$2.90	\$875.25	.....	.....
Brakemen	8	2,760	345	12	20	6,769.00	2.45	846.12	.....	.....
Engineers	4	1,248	312	12	53	4,869.00	3.89	1,215.00	.....	.....
Firemen	4	1,230	307	12	58	3,021.00	2.46	755.25	.....	.....
Trackmen	52	7,610	146	10	219	14,324.00	1.89	275.46	1	.....
Agents	8	2,375	297	10	68	5,200.00	2.19	650.00	.....	.....
Clerks	9	2,803	311	8	54	6,013.00	2.15	668.11	.....	.....
Other depot men	9	2,870	319	10	46	5,034.00	1.75	559.33	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers	3	922	307	10	58	3,085.00	3.35	1,028.33	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers	4	886	221	10	144	2,061.00	2.33	515.25	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	1	300	300	12	65	1,200.00	4.00	1,200.00	.....	.....
Other employes	16	4,805	306	10	65	10,907.00	2.27	681.69	.....	.....
Total	122	29,017	238	10.6	127	\$65,975.00	\$2.27	\$540.78	1	.....

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

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors	1	365	365	10	.....	\$900.62	\$2.47	\$900.62	.....	.....
Brakemen	2	730	365	10	.....	1,529.83	2.10	784.91	.....	.....
Engineers	1	365	365	10	.....	1,126.27	3.09	1,126.27	.....	.....
Firemen	1	365	365	10	.....	934.98	2.56	934.98	.....	.....
Flagmen	1	365	365	10	.....	431.88	1.18	431.88	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.....	1	365	365	10	.....	682.08	1.87	682.08	.....	.....
Trackmen	9	2,664	296	10	69	4,665.41	1.75	518.38	1	.....
Agents	4	1,460	365	10	.....	3,021.59	2.07	755.40	.....	.....
Clerks	2	730	365	10	.....	975.29	1.34	487.64	.....	.....
Total	22	7,409	337	10	28	\$14,267.95	\$1.92	\$648.54	1	.....

Retail Prices of Food Supplies in New Jersey.

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

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

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

For several years after the upward tendency of food prices had forced itself into general notice, the impression prevailed that only our own country was affected by the movement, and that elsewhere throughout the world conditions in this respect were normal and satisfactory. That such was far from being the case, however, was shown by an investigation of food prices in

the principal nations of Europe made by this Bureau in 1910, the results of which were published in the report of that year. It was found that throughout the nations of Continental Europe and in Great Britain, the prices of food—particularly meats of equal quality—were generally higher than in the United States. An American Consul in one of the larger towns of Germany, who very kindly assisted the Bureau in its investigation, said, in reference to the subject of prices: "On the basis of income, the German in competitive occupations with the American workman, should not pay more than 50 per cent. of the prices he now pays for food, while in fact he now pays practically the same as the American for everything, except milk and vegetables, which are cheaper only because of the labor of women on the farms. High price conditions here are met by certain self denials and by the economies of German housekeepers, who, in an ordinary household, would be almost able to live well on the waste of many American families."

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

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

Occupations.	United States.	Germany.	Austria.
Stonecutters	\$24.00	\$9.84	\$5.82
Carpenters	22.00	8.34	6.45
Masons	26.40	8.64	6.40
Painters	19.25	7.74	....
Machinists	18.00	7.62	5.80
Plumbers	22.00	7.56	5.10

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

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

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

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

This year's presentation of prices consists of three tables arranged according to the usual forms, Table No. 1 giving the aggregate cost of the entire bill of goods by localities; No. 2 giving the prices which prevailed in different localities throughout the State for each particular article in standard quantities, the prices for 1914 being placed in comparison with those of 1913; and No. 3, which is the same in form as No. 2, except that the comparison is between the prices of 1898 and 1914, which will show the changes that have taken place during a period of sixteen years.

The test bill of goods used in the inquiry each year consists of fifty articles, including, it is believed, practically all the standard varieties of food supplies used by families of average means. None of the "fancy groceries," for which very high prices are charged, appear in the list, but the quality of each article, where not otherwise specified, is that which is regarded in the trade as

the best. Whether in fact they really are so in every case, that is to say—the highest quality on the market, or only the highest which the dealer reporting has in stock, is a question that he alone can determine. Some few variations in prices quoted by different dealers for articles supposed to be alike in every respect may be accounted for in this way. However, the accuracy of the average price of each article which is calculated from the figures quoted in sixty separate price lists furnished by dealers in as many localities, is very slightly, if at all, affected by the few errors of this character that may occur.

Table No. 1 is so arranged as to show the relative costliness of the entire bill of goods in the various places throughout the State represented in the inquiry; the locality showing the lowest cost appearing first on the table and others following in the order of increase, the highest being, as a matter of course, at the end.

Sixty-six cities, towns and villages, representing all parts of the State, are represented on this table, and the prices quoted for the bill of goods ranges from \$11,595 at Califon, Hunterdon County, to 17,507 at Rutherford, Bergen County. Five places report prices ranging from over \$12.00 to under \$13.00 for the entire bill; fifteen report a range of prices from over \$13.00 to under \$14.00; twenty-one report prices between over \$14.00 and under \$15.00; sixteen report a range of prices from over \$15.00 to under \$16.00; six report prices from over \$16.00 to under \$17.00, and two report prices over \$17.00, but both are much below \$18.00. The average price of the bill of goods for the entire State is shown by the table to be \$14.601.

In 1913 the average price for the same bill of goods throughout the entire State was \$13.632. The increase in the cost of the bill of goods that has taken place during the twelve months between June, 1913, and June, 1914, is therefore 96.6 cents, or a small fraction more than 7 per cent. This increase is almost entirely due to a rather large advance in the prices quoted for both old and new potatoes in 1914 as compared with 1913. The increases in the prices of these goods was 73.2 cents for new and 19 cents for old per bushel, making together 92.2 cents, or within 4.7 cents of equaling the total increase in the cost of the entire bill as shown by the table for the year.

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

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

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

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

Table No. 3 is the same in form as Table No. 2, excepting only that the prices compared are those of 1898 and 1914. In regard to flour, first and second qualities, the basis of quantity is changed

from twenty-five pound bags to barrels. Seven of the articles in the 1914 list are excluded from the comparison because they were not in the 1898 bill; this was done so as to make the lists of both years absolutely alike for the purpose of comparison.

In 1898, the aggregate cost of the forty-three articles included in the bill was \$16.901 and in 1914, \$21.646. The increase during the intervening sixteen years was \$4.745, or 28.07 per cent., which would average $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per year. Of the forty-three articles for which prices are quoted, five show decreases and thirty-eight increases. The decreases occurred in sugar and the three varieties of tea—black, green and mixed, and tomatoes by the can. The best grade of flour has increased 26.54 per cent., and the second grade 31.48 per cent. The percentages of increase in all varieties and cuts of meats are very large, ranging as they do from 102.48 per cent. for bacon, downward to 34.04 per cent. for breast of mutton. Shoulder (pork) has increased 91.67 per cent.; fresh pork, 91.07 per cent.; salt pork, 87.37 per cent., and ham, 72.27 per cent. The various cuts of beef show advances ranging from roast rib, 41.03 per cent. to corned beef (brisket), 76.00 per cent.

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

ARTICLES.	Number of Pounds \$1.00 Would Buy in		Loss of Purchasing Power in 16 Years. Pounds.
	1898.	1914.	
Wheat flour, first grade.....	38.0	29.0	-9.0
Wheat flour, second grade.....	44.8	34.1	10.7
Beef, rib roast.....	6.4	4.5	1.9
Beef, chuck roast.....	8.5	5.4	3.1
Beef, steak (sirloin).....	5.3	3.6	1.7
Beef, steak (round).....	6.6	4.0	2.6
Beef, corned (brisket).....	13.3	7.6	5.7
Beef, corned (round).....	8.3	4.7	3.6
Beef (smoked).....	4.0	2.4	1.6
Pork (fresh).....	8.9	4.7	4.2
Pork (salt).....	10.5	5.6	4.9
Bacon.....	8.3	4.1	4.2
Ham.....	8.4	4.9	3.5
Shoulder.....	11.0	6.2	5.7
Mutton, leg.....	6.9	4.8	2.1
Mutton, breast.....	10.6	7.9	2.7
Butter, first quality.....	4.6	2.9	1.7
Butter, second quality.....	5.9	3.4	2.5
Lard.....	11.0	6.5	4.5

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

In 1898, \$1.00 would buy 38.0 pounds of wheat flour of the first quality, and in 1914 the dollar would buy only 29.0 pounds, a clear loss to the family larder of 9 pounds. Of the second quality of wheat flour \$1.00 would pay for 44.9 pounds in 1898, and only 34.1 pounds in 1914; a loss of 10.7 pounds is here shown. Even greater proportionate advances in meat prices are shown by the table. For instance, \$1.00 would buy 13.8 pounds of corned beef (brisket) in 1898, and in 1914 it would pay for only 7.6 pounds, a clear loss of 5.7 pounds in the latter as compared with the earlier year. One dollar would buy 4.2 pounds and 4.9 pounds more in 1898 of fresh pork and salt pork, respectively, than it would in 1914. Of bacon, \$1.00 would pay for 8.3 pounds in 1898, and only 4.1 pounds in 1914. The shrinkage in quantity in this instance is 4.2 pounds, or a small fraction more than one-half. Any further analysis of this comparison table seems uncalled for, as the figures themselves convey a full and clear exposition of the increase in the cost of food supplies which amply justifies the widely prevailing anxiety among the people as to the causes of the upward movement on the one hand and the height to which it may ascend on the other.

In connection with these tables bearing on the increase in the cost of food supplies from 1898 to 1914, which is shown to have been 28.07 per cent., it is interesting to note that during the same time average earnings in factory and workshop industries—\$434.02 in 1898, and \$572.45 in 1914—had increased 31.5 per cent., leaving in the race between prices and earnings, a balance for the sixteen years of 3.43 per cent. in favor of the latter.

TABLE No. 1.

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

County.	City or Town.	Total cost of Entire Bill
Hunterdon	Califon	\$11.595
Essex	Montclair	12.137
Monmouth	Marlboro	12.420
Morris	Flanders	12.562
Camden	Camden	12.590
Hunterdon	High Bridge	12.919
Hudson	Jersey City	13.222
Hudson	Harrison	13.303
Warren	Blairstown	13.350
Morris	Middle Valley	13.350
Sussex	Stillwater	13.617
Hudson	Hoboken	13.696
Gloucester	Clayton	13.701
Cumberland	Bridgeton	13.729
Warren	Phillipsburg	13.730
Sussex	Swartswood	13.730
Union	Elizabeth	13.810
Warren	Marksboro	13.913
Ocean	Lakehurst	13.920
Essex	Orange	13.966
Warren	Oxford	13.998
Monmouth	Matawan	14.075
Warren	Port Colden	14.130
Hunterdon	New Germantown	14.145
Monmouth	Allentown	14.219
Warren	Allamuchy	14.392
Atlantic	Mays Landing	14.441
Sussex	Newton	14.451
Sussex	Monroe	14.477
Hunterdon	Flemington	14.511
Monmouth	Allenwood	14.561
Morris	German Valley	14.657
Monmouth	Freehold	14.670
Cape May	Cape May	14.690
Warren	Belvidere	14.722
Morris	Drakestown	14.765
Passaic	Garfield	14.840
Morris	Chester	14.920
Ocean	Manahawkin	14.956
Morris	Dover	14.961
Ocean	New Egypt	14.965
Burlington	Moorestown	14.985
Essex	Belleville	15.000
Salem	Salem	15.090
Middlesex	Cranbury	15.098
Burlington	Mount Holly	15.145
Hunterdon	Glen Gardner	15.150
Warren	Hackettstown	15.170
Monmouth	Asbury Park	15.241
Mercer	Princeton	15.460
Mercer	Trenton	15.470

TABLE No. 1.—(Continued).

County.	City or Town.	Total cost of Entire Bill
Morris	Boonton	\$15.475
Cumberland	Millville	15.489
Essex	Newark	15.481
Atlantic	Hammonton	15.554
Gloucester	Woodbury	15.625
Burlington	Bordentown	15.904
Warren	Washington	15.904
Middlesex	New Brunswick	16.016
Bergen	Hackensack	16.051
Passaic	Paterson	16.108
Passaic	Passaic	16.155
Middlesex	Metuchen	16.345
Somerset	Somerville	16.589
Essex	South Orange	17.204
Bergen	Rutherford	17.507
Total average for the entire State.....		14.601

TABLE No. 2.

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

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Prices.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.
		1913.	1914.	
Flour, wheat, first quality..	Bag (25 pounds).....	\$0.833	\$0.832	(-)
Flour, wheat, second quality	Bag (25 pounds).....	.737	.733	(-)
Flour, prepared	Pound .....	.127	.123	(-)
Oatmeal, loose	Pound .....	.044	.047	(+)
Oatmeal, package	Pound (2 pounds).....	.101	.107	(+)
Sugar, granulated	Pound .....	.052	.049	(-)
Molasses, N. O.....	Gallon .....	.601	.590	(-)
Syrup	Gallon .....	.471	.473	(+)
Bread, large	Loaf .....	.094	.092	(-)
Bread, small	Loaf .....	.050	.050	(=)
Butter, first quality.....	Pound .....	.364	.342	(-)
Butter, second quality.....	Pound .....	.317	.298	(-)
Lard	Pound .....	.153	.155	(+)
Eggs	Dozen .....	.277	.253	(-)
Cheese, best	Pound .....	.215	.223	(+)
Cheese, medium	Pound .....	.172	.174	(+)
Coffee, Rio	Pound .....	.247	.225	(-)
Coffee, Java	Pound .....	.339	.343	(+)
Coffee, Maracalbo	Pound .....	.288	.280	(-)
Tea, black, first quality....	Pound .....	.608	.597	(-)
Tea, green, first quality....	Pound .....	.600	.589	(-)
Tea, mixed, first quality....	Pound .....	.566	.574	(+)
Potatoes, old	Bushel .....	.879	1.069	(+)
Potatoes, new	Bushel	1.107	1.389	(+)
Beef, roast, rib.....	Pound .....	.216	.220	(+)
Beef, roast, chuck.....	Pound .....	.181	.186	(+)
Beef, steak, sirloin.....	Pound .....	.277	.280	(+)
Beef, steak, round.....	Pound .....	.243	.252	(+)
Beef, corned, round.....	Pound .....	.204	.211	(+)
Beef, corned, brisket.....	Pound .....	.130	.132	(+)
Beef, smoked	Pound .....	.349	.414	(+)
Pork, fresh	Pound .....	.202	.214	(+)
Pork, salt	Pound .....	.177	.178	(+)
Bacon	Pound .....	.250	.245	(-)
Ham	Pound .....	.220	.205	(-)
Shoulder	Pound .....	.160	.161	(+)
Mutton, leg	Pound .....	.193	.207	(+)
Mutton, breast	Pound .....	.120	.125	(+)
Mackerel, salt, No. 1.....	Pound .....	.176	.193	(+)
Mackerel, salt, No. 2.....	Pound .....	.135	.145	(+)
Tomatoes	Can .....	.103	.096	(-)
Corn	Can .....	.108	.112	(+)
Succotash	Can .....	.119	.120	(+)
Rice	Pound .....	.089	.087	(-)
Prunes, first quality.....	Pound .....	.125	.146	(+)
Prunes, second quality.....	Pound .....	.095	.115	(+)
Raisins, seeded	Pound .....	.095	.115	(+)
Vinegar	Gallon .....	.237	.232	(-)
Soap, common	Case .....	.048	.048	(=)
Kerosene oil	Gallon .....	.118	.109	(-)
Totals .....	.....	\$13.632	\$14.601	(+) \$0.969

TABLE No. 3.

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

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Prices, Average Retail		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1898.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	
		1898.	1914.			
Flour, wheat, first quality..	Barrel	\$5.154	\$6.522	(+)	\$1.368	26.54
Flour, wheat, second quality	Barrel	4.370	5.746	(+)	1.376	31.45
Oatmeal, loose	Pound .....	.044	.047	(+)	.003	6.82
Oatmeal, package	Pound (2 pounds)....	.106	.107	(+)	.001	.....
Sugar, granulated	Pound .....	.059	.049	(-)	.010	16.95
Molasses, N. O.....	Gallon .....	.479	.590	(+)	.111	23.17
Syrup	Gallon .....	.401	.473	(+)	.072	17.95
Butter, first quality.....	Pound .....	.219	.342	(+)	.123	56.16
Butter, second quality.....	Pound .....	.169	.293	(+)	.124	73.37
Lard	Pound .....	.091	.155	(+)	.064	70.33
Cheese, best	Pound .....	.141	.223	(+)	.082	58.15
Cheese, medium	Pound .....	.110	.174	(+)	.064	58.18
Coffee, Rio	Pound .....	.190	.225	(+)	.035	18.42
Coffee, Java	Pound .....	.320	.343	(+)	.023	7.19
Coffee, Maracaibo	Pound .....	.250	.280	(+)	.030	12.00
Tea, black, first quality...	Pound .....	.641	.597	(-)	.044	6.85
Tea, green, first quality...	Pound .....	.627	.589	(-)	.038	6.06
Tea, mixed, first quality...	Pound .....	.587	.574	(-)	.013	2.21
Beef, roast, rib.....	Pound .....	.156	.220	(+)	.064	41.03
Beef, roast, chuck.....	Pound .....	.118	.186	(+)	.068	57.63
Beef, steak, sirloin.....	Pound .....	.187	.280	(+)	.093	49.73
Beef, steak, round.....	Pound .....	.152	.252	(+)	.100	65.79
Beef, corned, round.....	Pound .....	.120	.211	(+)	.091	75.83
Beef, corned, brisket.....	Pound .....	.075	.132	(+)	.057	76.00
Beef, smoked	Pound .....	.249	.414	(+)	.165	66.26
Pork, fresh	Pound .....	.112	.214	(+)	.102	91.07
Pork, salt	Pound .....	.095	.178	(+)	.083	87.37
Bacon	Pound .....	.121	.245	(+)	.124	102.43
Ham	Pound .....	.119	.205	(+)	.086	72.27
Shoulder	Pound .....	.084	.161	(+)	.077	91.67
Mutton, leg	Pound .....	.145	.207	(+)	.062	42.76
Mutton, breast	Pound .....	.094	.126	(+)	.032	34.04
Mackerel, salt, No. 1.....	Pound .....	.154	.193	(+)	.039	25.32
Mackerel, salt, No. 2.....	Pound .....	.128	.145	(+)	.017	13.28
Tomatoes	Can .....	.109	.096	(-)	.013	11.93
Corn	Can .....	.101	.112	(+)	.011	10.89
Succotash	Can .....	.116	.120	(+)	.004	3.45
Rice	Pound .....	.082	.087	(+)	.005	6.10
Prunes, first quality.....	Pound .....	.102	.146	(+)	.044	43.15
Prunes, second quality.....	Pound .....	.086	.115	(+)	.029	33.72
Raisins, seeded	Pound .....	.065	.115	(+)	.050	21.05
Soap, common	Cake .....	.043	.048	(+)	.005	11.63
Kerosene oil	Gallon .....	.100	.109	(+)	.009	9.00
Totals .....	.....	\$16.901	\$21.646	(+)	\$4.745	28.07

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

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

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

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

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

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

The first of these presents a general summary of the business organizations of the industry, showing the capital invested, number of persons employed, total amount paid in wages, number of days in active operation during the year, and the selling value of the entire pack. These details are given on Table No. 1 for each establishment separately, and also for all establishments engaged in the industry. Tables No. 2 and 3 show the varieties and quantities of fruits and vegetables that were included in the year's pack.

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

Comparison of Financial Statements for the Year 1912-1913.

	Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913.	
	1912.	1913.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Number of canning establishments.....	40	45	+ 5	+ 12.5
Capital invested	\$773,985	\$1,055,449	+\$281,464	+ 36.4
Number of persons employed.....	4,995	5,304	+ 309	+ 6.2
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$450,890	\$494,879	+\$43,989	+ 9.8
Total selling value of products.....	\$2,528,220	\$2,507,344	-\$20,876	- 0.8
Aggregate number of days in operation....	3,372	3,166	- 206	- 6.1
Average yearly earnings of labor.....	\$90.27	\$93.30	+ \$3.03	+ 3.4

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

The selling value of the season's pack shows a decrease of \$20,876, or 0.8 per cent. as compared with the season of 1912, and the aggregate number of days in operation shows a falling off of 206 days, or 6.1 per cent., which means that the increase

in the number of persons employed in 1913, as compared with 1912, was more than offset by the unusual briefness of the packing season of that year. Reducing the aggregate number of days in operation to averages, shows the packing season to have had an average duration of 70.3 days per establishment in 1913, while in 1912 the average length of the season was 84.3 days. Five of the items presented by this table show increases and two show decreases in 1913 as compared with 1912. On the whole, the figures indicate a satisfactory condition of prosperity in the industry.

Table No. 1, which gives the character of management, capital invested, etc., shows that twenty-eight of the forty-five establishments are owned and managed by corporations and seventeen by partnerships or individual owners. The corporations have 409 stockholders and the privately managed establishments have 23 partners or sole owners. Four of the "office numbers" on this table have reference to reports containing data for two or more establishments owned by the same corporations but operated in different parts of the State. The total number of stockholders and partners is 432.

The total capital invested in the industry, \$1,055,449, averages \$23,454 per establishment, and of the 5,304 persons employed, 2,091 are males and 3,213 are females. The total amount paid in wages was \$494,879; the average per capita earnings of employes for the season was \$93.30, which averaged \$1.33 each for the 70.3 days employed. The number of days in operation, as reported by the 45 establishments, ranges from 18 to 300. Several report continuous operation for from 90 to 300 days, but the average duration of the season was, as before stated, 70.3 days.

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

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

being presented in the simplest possible form. The increases and decreases are shown in absolute amounts and also by percentages.

Comparison of Fruit Pack in 1912 and 1913.

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities.	Quantities for the Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913.	
		1912.	1913.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Blackberries	Pounds.....	1,106,472	385,308	- 721,164	- 65.1
Pears	Pounds.....	4,288,680	449,724	- 3,838,956	- 89.5
Strawberries	Pounds.....	1,013,565	369,600	- 643,965	- 63.5
Apples	Pounds.....	.....	42,996	.....	.....
Cherries	Pounds.....	.....	5,604	.....	.....
Pineapples	Pounds.....	29,604	98,604	+ 69,000	+ 233.1
Raspberries	Pounds.....	59,868	.....	.....	.....
Blueberries	Pounds.....	80,640	.....	.....	.....
Totals	Pounds.....	6,578,832	1,351,236	- 5,227,596	- 79.5

Eight varieties of fruit are entered on the above table, of which only six appear in the pack of both years. Apples and cherries are absent from the pack of 1912, as are raspberries and blueberries from the pack of 1913. The comparison is therefore limited to four articles—blackberries, pears, strawberries and pineapples, which appear in the pack of both years.

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

Table No. 3 shows the various kinds of vegetables and the quantities of each of them included in the pack of 1913. The report of each establishment is identified by "office numbers," which in four instances stand for two or more canneries located

in different places but owned by the same firm. The twelve lines of vegetables handled by the packers are entered on this table as they were reported in "dozens" of cans of standard capacity, and the contents of these are reduced to pounds for the purpose of simplifying the comparisons of the pack of 1913 with that of 1912, which is given on the following table. The increases and decreases are shown in absolute numbers and also by percentages.

Comparison of Vegetable Pack in 1912 and 1913.

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities.	Quantities for the Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913.	
		1912.	1913.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Tomatoes	Pounds.....	47,257,224	57,225,492	+ 9,968,268	+ 21.1
Peas	Pounds.....	5,166,432	5,435,460	+ 268,968	+ 5.2
Lima beans	Pounds.....	10,689,166	11,029,968	+ 349,812	+ 3.3
Pumpkins	Pounds.....	1,576,884	1,257,468	- 319,416	- 20.2
Squash	Pounds.....	897,852	2,249,484	+ 1,351,632	+ 150.5
Rhubarb	Pounds.....	718,680	610,200	- 108,480	- 15.1
Sweet potatoes	Pounds.....	1,691,356	1,298,432	- 398,424	- 23.6
Beets	Pounds.....	852,672	949,356	+ 96,684	+ 11.3
Asparagus	Pounds.....	.....	13,404	.....	.....
String beans	Pounds.....	.....	33,600	.....	.....
Tomato pulp	Pounds.....	2,027,520	3,414,960	+ 1,387,440	+ 68.4
Tomato puree	Pounds.....	.....	187,536	.....	.....
Tomato catsup	Pounds.....	146,976	.....	.....	.....
Spinach	Pounds.....	19,800	.....	.....	.....
Peppers	Pounds.....	489,000	.....	.....	.....
Totals	Pounds.....	71,597,052	83,700,300	+ 12,193,248	+ 17.1

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

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

Of the nine varieties compared, six show increases and three decreases. The increases range from 3.3 per cent. for lima beans

to 150.5 per cent. for squash; the decreases vary in proportion from 15.1 per cent. in rhubarb to 23.6 per cent. for sweet potatoes. The total vegetable pack of 1912 was 83,700,300 pounds, while that of 1913 is shown by the table to have been 71,509,052 pounds. The pack of 1913 is therefore greater than that of the next preceding year by 12,193,248 pounds, or 17.1 per cent. This very large increase in the vegetable pack much more than offsets the very considerable shrinkage in fruit, leaving a margin large enough to warrant the statement that the year's pack was, taking vegetables and fruit together, one of the most prosperous of recent years.

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

The distribution of canneries by counties is as follows: Atlantic, 1; Burlington, 1; Cape May, 5; Salem, 14; Cumberland, 14; Gloucester, 3; Hunterdon, 1; Monmouth, 4, and Mercer, 3.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Character of Management, Capital Invested, Number of Persons Employed,
Total Amount Paid in Wages, Selling Value of Product and Number
of Days in Active Operation During the Year 1913.

TABLE No. 1.

Office Number.	Management.		Capital Invested.	Number of Persons Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages.	Selling Value of Products.	Number of Days in Operation.
	Private Firms, Number of Partners.	Corporations, No. of Stockholders.		Males.	Females.	Totals.			
1.....	2	.....	\$1,900	6	23	28	\$712	\$7,077	28
2.....	1	.....	40,000	64	75	139	11,788	113,392	77
3.....	.....	3	10,000	20	33	53	620	5,843	18
4.....	1	.....	5,000	28	45	73	4,000	24,000	50
5.....	.....	3	13,000	95	105	200	17,411	98,000	150
6.....	1	.....	15,000	70	120	190	5,000	65,000	90
7.....	.....	4	6,500	20	25	45	1,784	12,505	40
8.....	1	.....	5,000	15	35	50	2,018	17,632	51
9.....	2	.....	35,000	85	180	265	35,000	233,000	160
10.....	1	.....	50,000	117	85	202	28,239	99,840	288
11.....	.....	3	35,000	95	165	260	13,832	61,200	50
12.....	.....	12	60,078	22	80	102	14,000	140,613	40
13.....	2	.....	6,500	15	25	40	1,200	9,000	30
14.....	.....	2	10,000	50	90	140	3,500	31,704	90
15.....	.....	3	29,000	84	170	254	16,362	108,594	100
16.....	1	.....	8,500	26	45	71	4,415	33,002	68
17.....	.....	4	15,000	25	65	90	5,000	28,000	60
18.....	1	.....	1,000	2	15	17	1,000	9,000	80
19.....	.....	71	40,685	50	150	200	18,595	91,393	60
20.....	.....	3	4,000	15	12	27	2,500	4,450	60
21.....	.....	5	20,000	43	104	147	5,220	38,500	29
22.....	.....	3	20,000	120	150	270	20,000	63,000	90
23.....	.....	42	5,200	17	65	82	4,394	20,000	70
24.....	.....	55	5,900	18	31	49	2,730	12,000	30
25.....	.....	3	387,600	350	200	550	164,600	496,600	75
26.....	1	.....	10,000	40	40	80	4,500	40,000	40
27.....	1	.....	10,000	12	45	57	2,000	21,121	60
28.....	2	.....	50,000	30	75	105	4,000	50,000	300
29.....	.....	3	5,000	12	40	52	2,617	23,830	60
30.....	.....	5	25,000	55	60	115	11,120	47,613	77
31.....	.....	4	12,000	30	50	80	7,000	51,000	100
32.....	.....	5	20,000	45	65	110	9,236	60,989	75
33.....	.....	3	52,086	250	375	625	35,550	200,000	300
34.....	1	.....	4,000	18	85	103	9,000	36,000	100
35.....	1	.....	2,500	4	7	11	375	3,220	30
36.....	.....	5	12,000	40	65	105	5,242	28,210	35
37.....	.....	170	18,000	48	114	162	11,871	77,316	49
38.....	2	.....	5,000	55	100	155	9,000	43,600	50
Total.....	23	409	\$1,056,449	2,091	3,213	5,804	\$494,879	\$2,507,344	3,166

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year 1913.

TABLE No. 2.—Fruit.

Office Number.	Blackberries.		Pears.		Strawberries.				Apples. Gallon cans, Dozens.	Cherries. Gallon cans, Dozens.	Pineapples. Gallon cans, Dozens.
	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.			
5.....	1,847	437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.....	4,000	2,000	1,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.....	.....	.....	6,500	300	1,250	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1,250	8,500	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,947	2,427	8,320	300	1,250	8,500	1,400	300	430	50	385

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year 1913.

TABLE No. 3.—Vegetables.

Office Number.	Tomatoes.				Peas.		Lima Beans.		Pumpkins.		Squash.		Rhubarb.	
	8-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	1-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	8-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1	1,716	5,802												
2					59,505		46,578	125			10,614	326		
3	5,802			310										
4	21,000										3,666			
5	14,280	17,819		13,613	2,692		30,063	48	414	581	2,295	268		526
6				20,000				1,000	1,000	500	2,000			
7	13,000							800						
8	5,400			1,881			130							
9	60,000			23,000			10,000	1,500	5,500	3,600	1,600	1,500	1,600	5,000
10											1,736			
11	73,000			1,477										
12	60,434			15,010	40,308		13,140							
13	10,000													
14	17,670			7,254										
15	62,916			13,666										
16	25,640	10,548					1,400							
17	26,668			5,833										
18	2,000						2,500							
19	61,180	36,782	27,496	1,260										
20	2,300													
21				15,250										
22	42,000			7,750										
23	19,780			154										
24	12,809													
25					113,290	4,728	339,080							
26	20,000													
27				4,986								1,186		
28	60,000													
29	29,788													
30	6,450	12,316	6,870				5,116	105						
31	48,000								2,000	10,000				
32	8,586			15,404					3,641	2,117	2,775			
33	166,754			22,957										
34	38,000			700					500					
35	2,800													
36	32,434													
37	51,660	6,094							2,808	705	2,766	553		
38	40,500													
Totals	1,042,165	89,361	34,366	171,505	206,796	4,728	448,007	2,778	15,663	6,936	33,558	10,414	1,600	5,526

TABLE No. 3.—Vegetables—(Continued).

Office Number.	Sweet Potatoes.		Beets.			Asparagus.		String	Beans.	Tomato Pulp.			Tomato Puree.	
	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	5-gallon cans. Dozens.	1-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1														
2														
3														
4	1,833													249
5													13,553	
6														
7														
8						500								
9			14,000	2,900	2,250									
10*										196	7,679	3,180		
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														
18			3,000					400	1,000					
19	8,378	24												
20														
21														
22														
23														
24														
25														
26														
27						400	38				10,500			
28														
29														
30	9,251													
31	2,400													
32														
33														
34														
35														
36														
37														
38	14,000													
Totals	35,862	24	17,000	2,600	2,750	400	38	400	1,000	196	18,179	3,180	13,553	249

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

PART III.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY OF NEW JERSEY.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty.

Permanent or Temporary Suspension of Work in
Manufacturing Establishments.

Changes in Working Hours and Wages.

New Manufacturing Plants Established and Old Ones
Enlarged.

Industrial Property Destroyed by Fire or Flood.

Trade and Labor Unions Organized.

Strikes and Lockouts.



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

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

The successive yearly extensions of the field covered by the chronology and improvements in the manner of presenting the material and data on which it is based, have made this chapter in a very real sense an industrial history of the State continuing from year to year, each issue containing, for the time which it covers, a record of accidents to workmen while on duty; permanent or temporary suspension of work in factories; increases and decreases of working time and wages; new manufacturing plants erected and old ones enlarged; damage to manufacturing plants by fire or flood; trade and labor unions organized; and such strikes and lockouts as have occurred during the year. The features of the chronology of greatest immediate interest to wage earners, and which consequently occupy the largest space in the chapter, are the parts relating to industrial accidents and to strikes and lockouts. A brief review of all the topics presented in the chronology follows:

ACCIDENTS TO WORKMEN WHILE ON DUTY.

One of the principal features of the annual reports of this Bureau since shortly after it was organized, thirty-seven years ago, was, for many years, a chapter dealing with the status of wage earners in this State under the old common law doctrine which governed the relations of employer and employee, or in the

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

As a direct result of these efforts, a bill was introduced in the legislature of 1902 which provided for the appointment of a commission by the Governor to inquire into the then existing laws relating to the relations of master and servant, with a view to bringing about statutory regulations of the same on lines that would at least permit a wage earner to take his claims for compensation into the courts with less risk of losing both his case and his job than his experience under the old state of the law had obliged him to assume. The bill failed of passage—died in committee in fact—but it was revived in its original form in 1907, and passed the legislature without a dissenting vote. The commission then appointed reported the following year—1908—recommending changes in existing law which brought about the enactment of a moderate liability statute which placed New Jersey abreast of the most advanced States, in this respect, east of the Mississippi River. The improvement effected, while of considerable value, still failed to yield the full measure of relief which the situation demanded, and in 1910 the Bureau produced, as part of its annual report for that year, another study of the common law doctrines as these were modified by the liability statute of

1908, together with a digest of all laws on the subject in the various States of the Union and in Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. This publication, distributed in pamphlet form, served to revive and sustain interest in the subject not alone in New Jersey but in many other States, east and west, to which it was sent on request. It was the first time the laws of all English speaking peoples covering this great field of human interest were brought together in one compilation, and the opportunity which it afforded for review and comparison of one with another was of very material help in bringing about the enactment of our present compensation and liability law in 1911. From that time the manner in which industrial accidents were recorded in these reports was changed to a form that is almost entirely tabular, but which shows clearly the manner in which the accident occurred and its direct or proximate causes.

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

The obstacles in the way of making a presentation of this character as complete in every detail as it should be are numerous and many of them not easily overcome. In many cases, particularly those of a serious nature, information such as can be furnished only by the employer or the family of an injured person is quite difficult to obtain, because of suspicion that it might be used in some manner prejudicial to their interests in the event

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

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.

Major Accidents and Their Causes.

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

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

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

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Number Killed or Who Died of Injuries.	Number Seriously Injured.	Total Number Killed and Seriously Injured.
Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus.	16	106	122
Elevators, derricks, cranes and other lifting apparatus.....	26	46	72
Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, etc.....	11	30	41
Inflammable and acid materials, gases, etc.....	9	23	37
Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.....	25	10	35
Collapse and downfall of material.....	13	110	123
Collapse of scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc.....	7	57	64
Collapse of caissons, embankments, etc.....	9	15	24
Falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc.....	26	132	158
Falls into oil tanks, tubs of boiling water, dyes, chemicals, etc.	6	6	6
Falls from chimneys, smokestacks, tanks, etc.....	2	2	4
Fall of material in mines, trenches, etc.....	5	15	20
Falls into mines, trenches, excavations, shafts, etc.....	3	6	9
Falls through hatchways, etc.....	6	10	16
Falls through breaking of electric wire poles.....	4	12	16
Vehicles—falls from, run over or down by wagons, trucks, cars, etc.	11	31	42
Loading and unloading freight and other material by hand.....	2	8	10
Hand tools, hammers, hand working machinery, etc.....	13	13	13
Woodworking machinery, circular and band saws, etc.....	21	21	21
Metal shaping machinery, steam hammers, hand forgings, etc.	11	11	11
Molten metal—spilling of, falling into, etc., burns from other causes	3	18	21
Bursting of emery wheels, flying pieces of metal, etc.....	2	18	20
Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, third rails, etc.....	12	18	30
Water transportation—falls from boats, docks, bridges, etc.....	12	5	17
Water transportation—caught in engines, propelling machinery, etc.	1	.....	1
Struck by or falls from locomotives, cars, etc.....	12	.....	12
All other causes.....	.....	33	33
Steam railroads—			
Operating trains	30	834	864
Yardmen	11	132	143
Trackmen	30	336	366
Depot men .....	.....	108	108
Shopmen	1	431	432
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.....	.....	91	91
Other employes	10	769	779
Totals	299	3,402	3,701

As shown by the above table, the total number of accidents resulting in serious injuries was 3,701, of which 299 resulted in death either at the time they occurred or shortly thereafter. Steam railroad transportation within the borders of New Jersey was responsible for 2,723, or 73.5 per cent. of the total number. These figures apply to all classes of railroad employes, but as a matter of course, the largest number were engaged in the operation of trains and as yardmen and trackmen.

The greatest number of casualties, 864, of which 30 were fatal, occurred among the conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen. Trackmen come next, with 366 injured, 30 of whom suffered death. The greatest proportionate number of fatalities was suffered by the yardmen, of whom 143 were injured, 11 fatally. "Other employes," that is to say, those not included under the occupational designation on the table, contributed 719 to the list of casualties, 10 of which resulted in death. Of the 978 cases of accidental injury reported for the five occupational groups not connected with railroad operation, the causes most productive of accident were: "Falls from scaffolds, buildings, ladders, etc.," 158 injured, 26 of whom were killed. "Collapse and downfall of material," 126 injured, 13 of them fatally. Engines, machinery and power transmission apparatus caused 122 injuries, of which number 16 resulted in death. "Explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.," injured 35 persons, 25 of them fatally—much the largest proportion of fatalities chargeable to any one origin. "Elevators, cranes and other lifting apparatus" caused 72 injuries, of which number 26 were fatal. "Struck by, or falls from locomotives, cars, etc.," was the cause of 12 injuries, all of them fatal. These twelve men were laborers, employed in various manufacturing industries (not railroad men), and met with the accidents through which their lives were lost while loading or unloading freight at their respective places of employment. Accidents in mines, trenches or excavations caused 20 accidents, 5 of which resulted in death.

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

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.—Including all Industrial Groups.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Accidents Occurring in:					Total.
	Factories and Workshops.	Building and Construction.	Tunnels, Mines and Excavations.	Electrical Occupations of all Kinds.	Unclassified.	
Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus	119	1	...	...	2	122
Elevators, derricks, cranes and other lifting apparatus	24	73	12	...	13	72
Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, etc. . .	32	...	3	...	6	41
Inflammable and acid materials, gases, etc.....	26	6	2	...	3	37
Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.	32	...	2	1	...	35
Collapse and downfall of material.....	75	22	...	2	24	123
Collapse of scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc....	7	53	...	...	4	64
Collapse of caissons, embankments, etc.....	...	...	24	1	...	24
Falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc....	44	100	1	1	12	158
Falls into oil tanks, tubs of boiling water, dyes, chemicals, etc.	6	...	...	...	...	6
Falls from chimneys, smokestacks, tanks, etc... ..	...	3	...	...	1	4
Fall of material in mines, trenches, etc.....	...	...	20	...	...	20
Falls into mines, trenches, excavations, shafts, etc. ....	...	...	9	...	...	9
Falls through hatchways, etc.....	3	...	...	1	12	16
Falls through breaking of electric wire poles... ..	...	...	...	16	...	16
Vehicles—falls from, run over or down by, wagons, trucks, cars, etc.....	6	...	7	...	29	42
Loading and unloading freight and other material by hand.....	2	...	1	...	6	10
Hand tools, hammers, hand working machinery, etc.	10	1	2	...	...	13
Woodworking machinery, circular and band saws	19	2	...	...	...	21
Metal shaping machinery, steam hammers, hand forgings	11	...	...	...	...	11
Molten metal—spilling of, falling into, etc., burns from other causes	19	...	1	...	1	21
Bursting of emery wheels, flying pieces of metal, etc.	20	...	...	...	...	20
Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, third rails, etc.	2	2	...	24	1	30
Water transportation—falls, from boats, docks, bridges, etc. ....	...	6	...	1	10	17
Water transportation—caught in engines, propelling machinery, etc.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Struck by or falls from locomotives, cars, etc... ..	5	...	3	1	3	12
All other causes.....	11	4	2	6	10	33
Steam railroads—						
Operating trains .....	...	...	...	...	...	864
Yardmen .....	...	...	...	...	...	143
Trackmen .....	...	...	...	...	...	866
Depot men .....	...	...	...	...	...	108
Shopmen .....	...	...	...	...	...	432
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.....	...	...	...	...	...	91
Other employes .....	...	...	...	...	...	719
Totals	485	213	89	53	138	3,701

The above table shows in clear and concise form the number of accidents that occurred in each group and the causes in which they originated. Of the number of injured from all causes—3,701—steam railroads were responsible for 2,723, or 73.5 per cent. of the total; "factories and workshops," 485, or 13.2 per cent. of the total number; "building and construction," 213, or 5.8 per cent. of the total number, "tunnels, mines, excavations, etc.," 89, or 2.4 per cent.; "electrical occupations of all kinds," 53, or 1.4 per cent.; and "unclassified," 138, or 3.7 per cent.

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

The greatest number of accidents—158—occurred through falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc. Of this class of casualties, 100 are charged to "building and construction"; 44 to "factories and workshops," and 12 to the unclassified occupations. The next greatest number—123—is charged to "collapse and downfall of material." Of these, 75 occurred in factories and workshops; 22 in "building and construction," and 24 in the "unclassified" occupations. Third in point of number of cases—122—are the accidents that occurred through the operation of engines, working machinery, and power transmission apparatus, of which number there were 119 in "factories and workshops," 1 in "building and construction," and 2 in the "unclassified" occupations. Next in importance, with regard to number involved, is the accidents caused by "elevators, derricks, cranes, and other hoisting apparatus." Seventy-two (72) accidents are charged against this group of causes, and of these 34 took place in factories and workshops—most of them because of unprotected elevators. Practically none of these could have occurred if the law for safeguarding them had been enforced, and the same may be said regarding the entire factory and workshop accident list for the year.

"Explosive material—powder, dynamite, etc.," injured 35 persons, 25 of whom died of their injuries; 32 of these 35 were employed in "factories and workshops," and neglect or evasion of the law is responsible for practically the entire number of casualties with their tragical results.

"Building and construction" is next to factories and workshops in the number of casualties—213—42 of which resulted in death. The killed and injured under this heading were all employed in one or another of the several occupations collectively known as the "building trades," and the victims of the accidents were principally carpenters, painters, bricklayers and roofers. It should be noted that the 60,000 or more workmen engaged in these lines of industry are still without the protection of law enjoyed by the same class of workers in most other States through the inspection of appliances and the compulsory use of the best and most approved safeguards.

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3.

All Occupational Groups Included, Except Steam Railroad Transportation.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Results of Accidents in:					Total.
	Factories and Work-shops.	Building and construction.	Tunnels, Mines and Excavations.	Electrical occupations of all kinds.	Unclassified.	
Fatal at the time of injury or shortly after....	97	42	24	10	38	217
One leg amputated	2	.....	1	.....	3	6
One arm amputated	5	1	.....	.....	1	7
One hand amputated	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6
One foot amputated .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
One or more fingers amputated	55	1	2	.....	.....	58
One or more toes amputated .....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Skull fractured	13	8	5	1	2	29
Skull fractured and one arm broken .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Skull, collar bone and ankle fractured .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Skull and shoulder blade fractured .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Skull fractured and nose broken	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Skull fractured and internal injuries	1	2	.....	.....	1	4
Spine fractured .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Both arms broken	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
One arm broken	17	7	2	1	3	30
One arm and one leg broken	1	1	1	.....	1	4
One arm and one or more ribs broken	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4
One arm broken and internal injuries .....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Both legs broken	1	.....	1	1	.....	3
Both legs broken and internal injuries .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
One leg broken	35	23	10	3	8	79

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3.—(Continued).

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Results of Accidents in:					Total.
	Factories and Work-shops.	Building and construction.	Tunnels, Mines and Excavations.	Electrical occupations of all kinds.	Unclassified.	
One leg and several ribs broken	1	1				2
One leg and shoulder blade fractured					1	1
One leg broken and internal injuries				1	1	2
One or more ribs broken	10	13	3	2	11	39
One or more ribs broken and internal injuries.	2	2			1	5
One hip broken	6	4	1		3	14
Both shoulder blades fractured		1				1
One shoulder blade fractured		2	1		2	5
One shoulder blade fractured and internal injuries		1				1
Collar bone broken		1		1	2	4
Collar bone and both wrists broken		1				1
Collar bone broken and internal injuries	1			1		2
Jaw bone broken	2		2	1		5
Nose broken		1	1			2
Nose and two ribs broken		1				1
One kneecap broken	2	1			2	5
Both ankles broken				1		1
One ankle broken	5	8			2	15
One ankle broken and internal injuries		1				1
One or more fingers broken	4				2	6
Both wrists broken	2	1				3
One wrist broken	2	2				4
One wrist broken and internal injuries		1				1
Body crushed	4	1				5
Both legs crushed			1		1	2
Both feet crushed					1	1
One leg crushed	4	1			2	7
One foot crushed	13	1	2		2	18
One hand crushed	22		1		1	24
One arm crushed	6	1				7
One or more fingers crushed	17		1		5	23
One or more toes crushed	5		2			7
One shoulder dislocated	2			1	1	8
One hip dislocated		4				2
One elbow dislocated		1				1
Both wrists dislocated					1	1
One wrist dislocated	3	3	1			7
Both ankles dislocated					2	2
One ankle dislocated	2	2	1	1	3	9
One knee dislocated		1				1
Scalp torn from head	2					2
Head injured		5	1	1		7
Head and body injured	7	18	5	2	8	40
Back sprained	3	3			1	7
Head and body burned by fire	7					7
Head and body burned by acid	6					6
Body burned by fire	4				2	6
Body burned by acid	3					3
Body, hands and legs burned by fire	4					4
Body, hands and legs burned by acid	7					7
Both legs burned by acid	2					2
One leg burned by acid	3					3
One arm burned by fire	4					4
Face burned by acid	3				1	4
Face and hands burned by fire	5		3			8
One hand burned by fire	1					1
Body scalded by hot water or steam	6				1	7
Arms and legs scalded	4				2	6

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3.—(Continued).

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Results of accidents in:					Total.
	Factories and Work-shops.	Building and construction.	Tunnels, Mines and Excavations.	Electrical occupations of all kinds.	Unclassified.	
Face, hands and body scalded	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Face and body scalded	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Face and hands scalded	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Body, hands and legs burned by live wire ....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Both arms burned by live wire .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7
One hand burned by live wire .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Arms and legs burned by live wire .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Eyesight wholly or partly destroyed	11	2	2	.....	1	16
Partly asphyxiated .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Blood poisoning following injury	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Paralysis following injury .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Concussion of brain	4	3	.....	.....	.....	7
Spinal injuries	4	3	4	1	1	13
Internal injuries	9	10	1	2	3	25
Spinal and internal injuries	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Otherwise seriously injured	19	13	3	1	6	42
Total number of major injuries	485	213	89	53	138	978

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

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

The results of accidents are shown in the order of their apparent seriousness and the degree of physical disability which they seem likely to cause. Naturally, therefore, those that resulted in death, of which there were 217, are entered first; these fatalities, divided among the occupational groups, show that 97, or 44.7 per cent. of the total number, occurred in "factories and workshops"; 42, or 19.3 per cent., in the "building and construction trades"; 24, or 11.1 per cent., in "tunnels, mines and excava-

tions"; 16, or 7.3 per cent., in "electrical work of various kinds," and 38, or 17.6 per cent., in the several varieties of occupations included under "unclassified."

Of 58 persons who suffered the "loss of one or more fingers," 55 were employed in factories and workshops; of 29 cases of "fractured skull," 13 occurred in factories and workshops; of 30 cases of "one arm broken," 17 occurred in factories and workshops; of 79 cases of "one leg broken," 35 occurred in factories and workshops; of 39 cases of "one or more ribs broken," 10 occurred in factories and workshops, and 13 were suffered by building trades workmen; of 18 cases of "one foot crushed," 13 occurred in factories and workshops; of 24 cases of "one hand crushed," 22 occurred in factories and workshops; of 23 cases of "fingers crushed," 17 occurred in factories and workshops; of 16 cases of "eyesight wholly or partially destroyed," 11 occurred in factories and workshops. Many of the tabulated injuries were suffered by factory and workshop operatives alone, particularly those caused by acids and fire. Among the causes of accidents enumerated on Table No. 2 will be found, "falls into oil tanks, tubs of boiling water, tubs of dyes, chemicals, etc.," in these factory workers alone were involved, and that they occurred at all is apparently due to the fact that such safeguards as are prescribed by law were not provided.

Of the 978 cases of accidental injury suffered by wage earners, exclusive of railroad operatives, 485, or 49.5 per cent., were employed in factories and workshops; 213, or 21.9 per cent., in building and construction; 89, or 9.1 per cent., in tunnels, mines and excavations; 53, or 5.4 per cent., in electrical work of various kinds, and 138, or 14.1 per cent., in the occupations grouped under "unclassified."

The foregoing summary tables (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) show respectively the causes in which the accidents originated and the character of the bodily injuries which resulted therefrom. These tables show that the factory and workshop industries of the State are responsible for practically one-half of all the accidents having serious results, and also nearly one-half of the total number of fatalities.

ACCIDENTS RESULTING IN MINOR INJURIES

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

TABLE No. 4.

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

ALL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS INCLUDED, EXCEPT STEAM RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Accidents Occurring in:					Totals.
	Factories and Workshops.	Building and Construction.	Tunnels, Mines and Excavations.	Electrical Occupations of all Kinds.	Unclassified.	
Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus	33	1	....	....	2	36
Elevators, derricks, cranes, holsts and other lifting apparatus	8	2	1	1	1	13
Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, etc.....	7	....	....	....	....	7
Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.	3	....	....	....	....	3
Inflammable and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc.	19	....	5	....	9	33
Collapse and downfall of material.....	31	15	....	....	13	59
Collapse of ladders, scaffolds, buildings, trestles, etc.	2	27	....	....	3	32
Collapse of excavations, fall of material in mines, trenches, sewers, etc.....	....	....	20	....	....	20
Falls from ladders, scaffolds, buildings, etc.....	10	49	....	....	4	63
Vehicles—falls from, run over or down by, wagons, trolley cars, etc.....	....	....	1	2	33	36
Loading and unloading freight and other material by hand.....	....	....	....	....	4	4
Hand tools, hand worked machinery, etc.....	3	3	1	....	2	9
Woodworking machinery, circular saws, shapers, etc.	8	3	....	....	....	11
Metal shaping machinery, hand forgings, etc...	2	....	....	....	....	2
Contact with electric apparatus, live-wires, etc., falls from telegraph poles.....	....	....	....	16	....	16
Burns	5	....	....	....	16	21
Bursting of emery wheels, flying pieces of metal, etc.	5	....	....	....	1	6
Other causes	4	3	2	2	4	15
Totals—Five occupational groups.....	140	103	30	21	92	386

Table No. 4, above, shows the total number of these to have been 386, divided among the five occupational groups as follows: Factories and workshops, 140, or 36.3 per cent.; building and

construction, 103, or 26.7 per cent.; tunnels, mines and excavations, 30, or 7.8 per cent.; electrical industries, 21, or 5.4 per cent.; and unclassified, 92, or 23.8 per cent.

As was the case with "major accidents," the factory and workshop industries produced much the largest number resulting in "minor" injuries, and these, like the more serious ones presented in the preceding tables, were the result of unguarded machinery, engines, shafting and belting. Out of a total of 36 in all the industrial groups, which occurred from these causes, 33 are charged to factories and workshops; out of a total of 33 cases of injury by "inflammable and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc.," 19 occurred in factories and workshops; out of 59 cases of injury by "collapse and downfall of material," 31 occurred in factories and workshops. The building and construction trades come next to factories and workshops in the number injured, but it seems evident from the various causes through which these occurred that a large proportion of them could have been avoided if there had been a proper system of inspection of appliances established. Tables No. 5 and 6, which follow, show the bodily location of all minor injuries (Table No. 5) and a summary of all accidents—major and minor—by occupational groups is shown on Table No. 6.

TABLE No. 5.

Minor Accidents. Classification According to Bodily Location of Injury.

INJURIES TO	Number of Injuries.
Hands	70
Feet	25
Legs	30
Arms	22
Head	72
Body	59
Back	9
Shoulder	5
Head and body.....	39
Shock	9
Eyes	7
Hands and face.....	9
Other injuries	28
Total	380

TABLE No. 6.

Major and Minor Accidents, by Occupational Groups.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Accidents that Caused:			Total Number Killed and Injured.
	Death.	Major Injuries.	Minor Injuries.	
Factory and workshop operatives.....	97	388	140	625
Building and construction workmen.....	42	171	103	316
Tunnelmen, miners, excavators, etc.....	24	65	30	119
Linemen and other electrical workers.....	16	37	21	74
Unclassified wage earners.....	38	100	92	230
Totals—Five occupational groups.....	217	761	386	1,364
Accidents reported by steam railroad lines	82	....	....	2,723
Totals—All occupational groups.....	299	761	386	4,087

The above table, the last of the series illustrating the accidents to workmen while on duty which occurred during the twelve months ending September 30, 1914, combines the "major" and "minor" injuries by occupational groups. Including railroad employes, the grand total is 4,087. Excluding railroad men, the total is 1,364, of which the factories and workshops furnished 625, or 45.8 per cent.; building and construction, 316, or 23.2 per cent.; tunnels, mines and excavations, 119, or 8.8 per cent.; electrical occupations, 74, or 5.3 per cent.; unclassified occupations, 230, or 16.9 per cent.

TABLE No. 7.

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

The list which is given below shows the number of manufacturing plants formerly operating that were either closed permanently or moved elsewhere during the year 1913. The capital invested in these establishments, cost value of such stock or material as they used, selling value of goods made or work done, total amount paid in wages, and number of persons employed are shown as these details were reported for 1912, the last full year they were in operation here. The places in which these plants had been located, the reasons assigned for closing or moving away, the character of the industries in which they were engaged, and the States in which those of them that left New Jersey have settled, are also given below in brief form.

The list shows the total number of plants that ceased operating here during the year 1913 to have been 110; of these, 98 were closed permanently because their owners had not succeeded in operating them profitably; 12 were moved from this State—3 to Pennsylvania, 2 to New York, and 1 each to Virginia, Ohio, Connecticut, Michigan and Canada. Two of the moved establishments failed to report their new locations.

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

Of the total number of plants that passed out, Newark lost 32; Paterson, 13; Jersey City and Trenton, 5 each; Camden, 3; Elizabeth, Hoboken, Passaic and 49 other localities in the State, 1 each.

The capital invested in these 110 establishments in 1912 was \$12,006,702; the cost value of material used, \$6,477,411; the selling value of goods made or work done, \$11,338,826; the amount paid in wages during 1912, \$2,611,398, and the average number of persons employed, 5,989.

TABLE No. 7.

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

Number of establishments	110
Capital invested	\$12,006,702
Value of material used.....	\$6,477,411
Value of goods made.....	\$11,338,826
Amount paid in wages.....	\$2,611,398
Number of persons employed	5,989

CAUSES, AS REPORTED, FOR CLOSING UP.

Out of business	62
Bankrupt	7
Receiver	13

TABLE No. 7—(Continued).

Dissolved	8
Failed	4
In liquidation	4
Moved to Pennsylvania	3
Moved to New York	2
Moved to Virginia	1
Moved to Ohio	1
Moved to Connecticut	1
Moved to Michigan	1
Moved to Canada	1
Left State	2

110

WHERE LOCATED.

Newark	32
Paterson	13
Jersey City	5
Trenton	5
Camden	3
Elizabeth	1
Hoboken	1
Passaic	1
Other locations	49

110

CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.

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

110

TABLE No. 8.

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

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

The number of labor employing concerns for which changes in either respect are reported is 51; of these, 48 are factory or workshop establishments and 3 are of the non-factory kind. Three establishments included in the total number reported had resumed work during the year covered by the record, after having been closed down for more or less extended periods. Ten of the establishments from which increases of working time were reported had practically doubled their working forces by employing a night shift, seven of them to work five full nights per week and three for a less number of hours. Two report working to nine o'clock five nights of the week, and one plant divided its working force into three shifts, which operated the works for eight hours each. Seven establishments changed from part time to full time, and one increased its standard working hours from 50 to 55 per week.

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

With regard to wages, the record shows an increase of five cents per hour gained by the trolley line employes of the Public Service Corporation at Newark; an increase of \$1.00 per day by a group of structural iron workers at Trenton, and an increase of ten cents per hour by stone masons of Morristown.

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

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

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 8.

Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.

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

Paul Guenther, Inc.....	Silk hosiery.....	Dover	-	June ...	8	To five days per week; had been working six.
United Cigar Mfrs. Co.....	Cigars	Perth Amboy....	+	June ...	11	To full time; had been working part time.
Royle & Pilkington Co.....	Tapestry goods..	Mt. Holly.....	-	June ...	17	To three days per week; had been working six.
Masons	Stone work.....	Morristown	+	June ...	17	Wages increased to sixty cents per hour.
M. Hoagland's Sons Co.....	Iron castings.....	Rockaway	-	July ...	1	To five days per week; had been working six.
Rockaway Rolling Mill.....	Bar iron	Rockaway	-	July ...	1	To three days per week; had been working six.
Liondale Bleach, Dye and Print Works	Textile bleaching	Rockaway	-	July ...	1	To four days per week; had been working six.
Standard Oil Co.....	Petroleum prod- ucts	Bayonne	-	Aug. ...	5	To part time; had been working full time.
Hall Printing Press Co.....	Printing presses.	Plainfield	-	Aug. ...	7	To part time; had been working full time.
Lackawanna Leather Co.....	Leather	Hackettstown ..	-	Aug. ...	8	To part time; had been working full time.
American Saw Mill Machinery Co..	Woodworking ma- chinery	Hackettstown ...	-	Aug. ...	8	To part time; had been working full time.
The Aeolian Co.....	Pianolas and organs	Garwood	-	Aug. ...	8	To three days per week; had been working six.
Texas Oil Co.....	Petroleum prod- ucts	Bayonne	-	Aug. ...	10	To part time; had been working full time.
Tide Water Oil Co.....	Petroleum prod- ucts	Bayonne	-	Aug. ...	10	To part time; had been working full time.
Columbia Oil Co.....	Petroleum prod- ucts	Bayonne	-	Aug. ...	10	To part time; had been working full time.
Gulf Refining Co.....	Petroleum prod- ucts	Bayonne	-	Aug. ...	10	To part time; had been working full time.
Beattie Mfg. Co.....	Carpets and rugs.	Little Falls.....	-	Aug. ...	14	To three days per week; had been working six.
Levgar Structural Co.....	Structural iron..	Dunellen	+	Aug. ...	17	Employment of a night force five nights per week.
American Lead Pencil Co.....	Graphite products	Hoboken	-	Aug. ...	17	To five days per week; had been working six.
Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co...	High explosives.	Landing	+	Aug. ...	17	Employment of a night force five nights per week.
Musconetcong Iron Works.....	Sewing machine stands	Stanhope	-	Aug. ...	18	To four days per week; had been working six.
Singer Mfg. Co.....	Sewing machines.	Elizabeth	-	Aug. ...	18	To part time; had been working full time.
Jenkins Rubber Co.....	Mechanical rub- ber goods.....	Elizabeth	-	Aug. ...	18	To five days per week; had been working six.
Saurer Motor Co.....	Motor trucks.....	Plainfield	-	Aug. ...	19	To five days per week; had been working six.
Robins Conveying Belt Co.....	Conveying ma- chinery	Passaic	-	Sept... 2		Working time reduced four and a half hours per day.
National Fireproofing Co.....	Fireproofing tile.	Port Murry.....	+	Sept... 5		To full time; had been working part time.
Midland Linseed Products Co.....	Linseed oil.....	Edgewater	-	Sept... 16		To part time with reduced working force.
Thomas Iron Co. (Richard Mine)...	Mining iron ore.	Wharton	+	Sept... 20		Reopened; had been closed.
Janeway & Carpenter.....	Wall paper.....	New Brunswick.	+	Sept... 21		To full time; had been closed.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.....	Machine tools....	Plainfield	+	Sept... 25		To full time; had been working part time.

TABLE No. 9.

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Establishments Enlarged—
Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1914.

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

The table shows that during the twelve months covered by the chronology, 52 new buildings to be used for manufacturing purposes were erected in New Jersey, the cost of 14 of which was not reported. The 38 from which reports were received showed the aggregate investment represented by these plants to have been \$826,850, or an average of \$21,759 each. Assuming that the same average would apply with approximate correctness to the fourteen from which reports of cost were not received, the total investment in new factory property for the twelve months would be \$869,476.

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

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

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

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

LOCATION.	Establishments. Number of:		Cost of Improvements. Amount Expended for:		Total.
	New.	Old.	New Factory Buildings.	Enlargement of old Plants.	
Newark	*13	‡22	\$185,000	\$511,900	\$696,900
Paterson	5	6	207,000	278,000	485,000
Perth Amboy	†4	6	39,000	57,000	96,000
Trenton	†3	6	61,000	32,000	93,000
Jersey City	1	4	14,000	183,000	197,000
Garfield	1	2	115,000	135,000	250,000
New Brunswick	†3	2	23,000	13,300	36,300
Harrison .....	.....	3	.....	202,000	202,000
Elizabeth	1	2	5,600	93,200	98,800
Hoboken .....	.....	2	.....	145,000	145,000
Plainfield	1	2	3,000	73,200	76,200
Camden .....	.....	3	.....	196,940	196,940
Arlington .....	.....	2	.....	79,000	79,000
Dover	†1	†2	.....	75,000	75,000
Bayonne	†1	1	.....	20,000	20,000
Rahway	1	1	7,000	2,200	9,200
South River	†2	.....	3,000	.....	3,000
Somerville .....	.....	1	.....	80,000	80,000
Bloomsbury	1	.....	55,000	.....	55,000
Chrome	1	.....	25,000	.....	25,000
Cliffside	1	.....	25,000	.....	25,000
Keyport	1	.....	20,000	.....	20,000
Oxford	1	.....	15,000	.....	15,000
Burlington	1	.....	8,500	.....	8,500
Franklin Furnace	1	.....	6,000	.....	6,000
West New York	1	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Hawthorne	1	.....	3,000	.....	3,000
Butler	1	.....	1,250	.....	1,250
Dunellen	1	.....	500	.....	500
Brookville .....	.....	1	.....	340	340
Springfield	†1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockaway	†1	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Nutley	†1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freehold	†1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	52	68	\$826,850	\$2,177,680	\$3,004,530

* Cost of 4 new plants not reported.

† Cost of 1 new plant not reported.

‡ Cost of 1 additional not reported.

The above summary shows Newark in the lead in the matter of expenditure for manufacturing expansion, with a total outlay for that purpose of \$696,900, \$185,000 of which was for new plants and \$511,900 for the enlargement of old ones. Paterson follows with a total of \$485,000 and Harrison, with \$202,000, is third. Other manufacturing centers that have experienced a reasonable growth during the twelve months are: Jersey City, \$197,000; Camden, \$196,000, and Hoboken, \$145,000.

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

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 9.

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

Character of Improvement.		When Made.		Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New	Old	Month	Date				
	Old	Oct.	4	\$5,600	Chesbrough Mfg. Co.	Vaseline	Perth Amboy.
New		Oct.	4	45,000	Williams Baking Co.	Bread	Newark.
New		Oct.	6	6,000	Frost & Van Riper, Inc.	Silk throwing	Franklin Furnace.
New		Oct.	7	*	Martin Herrmann	Ladies' apparel	South River.
	Old	Oct.	11	13,000	Stengel & Rothchild	Leather	Newark.
	Old	Oct.	11	12,000	Wagner Pastry Co.	Pie baking	Newark.
	Old	Oct.	11	10,000	Christian Feigenspan Co.	Lager beer	Newark.
	Old	Oct.	11	90,000	Diehl Mfg. Co.	Electrical apparatus	Elizabeth.
	Old	Oct.	11	100,000	E. & Z. Van Raalte	Velling-silk	Paterson.
	Old	Oct.	11	3,200	Jenkins Rubber Co.	Mechanical rubber goods	Elizabeth.
New		Oct.	11	10,000	Gottlieb & Co.	Hats	Newark.
	Old	Oct.	15	2,000	Empire Rubber & Tire Co.	Rubber hose and auto tires	Trenton.
	Old	Oct.	16	1,200	Rushmore Dynamo Works	Dynamos	Plainfield.
	Old	Oct.	18	30,000	General Bakelite Co.	Bakelite	Perth Amboy.
	Old	Oct.	18	20,000	Richard W. Jefferis Co.	Steel lockers and shelving	Camden.
	Old	Oct.	18	27,700	Eberhard Faber Rubber Co.	Stationers' rubber goods	Newark.
New		Oct.	22	1,250	Butler Fountain Pen Co.	Fountain pens	Butler.
New		Nov.	8	5,000	Mead-Suydam Co.	Concrete burial cases	Newark.
	Old	Nov.	9	10,000	J. L. Sommer Mfg. Co.	Wire and steel novelties	Newark.
New		Nov.	17	3,000	Neurenberg Embroidery Co.	Embroideries	South River.
New		Nov.	23	*	The Film Co.	Moving picture films	East Nutley.
	Old	Nov.	24	75,000	Ulster Iron Works	Bar iron	Dover.
	Old	Nov.	29	75,000	A. Pink & Sons	Food products	Newark.
New		Nov.	29	25,000	United Cigar Mfrs. Co.	Cigars	Chrome.
	Old	Nov.	30	4,400	Phoenix Belting & Oil Co.	Belting and lubricating oils	Newark.
	Old	Nov.	30	62,000	The Atha Tool Co.	Tools-artisans'	Newark.
New		Nov.	30	*	American Radiator Co.	Radiators	Bayonne.
	Old	Dec.	6	9,000	Raritan Copper Co.	Copper refining	Perth Amboy.
	Old	Dec.	9	65,000	The Arlington Co.	Pyroxolin	Arlington.
	Old	Dec.	15	43,000	F. C. Reinhardt	Braid	Paterson.
	Old	Dec.	18	5,000	Eureka Flint & Spar Co.	Flint and spar	Trenton.
New		Dec.	20	25,000	Dehls & Stein, Inc.	Disinfectants	Newark.
New		Dec.	20	4,000	Perth Amboy Mfg. Co.	Ladies' waists	Perth Amboy.
New		Jan.	6	25,000	Cliffside Pearl Button Mfg. Co.	Pearl buttons	Cliffside.

New	Jan	7	*	Arcola Silk Co.....	Silk goods	Paterson.
New	Jan	10		Stanley Van Krom Mfg. Co.....	Ore testing	Dunellen.
	Old	Jan	10	The Celluloid Co.....	Celluloid goods	Newark.
	Old	Jan	10	G. Krueger Brewing Co.....	Lager beer	Newark.
New	Jan	10	*	Titan Storage Battery Co.....	Storage batteries	Newark.
New	Jan	10		Oxford Silk Throwing Co.....	Silk throwing	Oxford.
New	Jan	10		Maeri Silk Dyeing Co.....	Silk dyeing	Paterson.
New	Jan	14	*	J. P. White.....	Shirts and gowns.....	Freehold.
New	Jan	15	*	Prince Cigar Mfg. Co.....	Cigars	Trenton.
	Old	Jan	17	Chas. A. Becker & Co.....	Jewelry	Newark.
	Old	Jan	23	Vacuum Oil Co.....	Petroleum lubricating oils.....	Bayonne.
New	Jan	24		Herman Lutter	Wagons	Newark.
	Old	Jan	27	C. F. Mueller Co.....	Food products	Jersey City.
New	Jan	28	*	G. Fechter	House dresses	New Brunswick.
	Old	Feb	2	Sommer Badge Mfg. Co.....	Badges	Newark.
New	Feb	10	*	Munro & Muzzy Pen Co.....	Steel pens	Newark.
New	Feb	10	*	Pioneer Porcelain Wash Tray Co.....	Wash tub covers.....	Perth Amboy.
New	Feb	10	*	W. H. Matalene.....	Watch cases	Newark.
New	Feb	10		Magnetic Pigment Co.....	Mineral paint colors.....	Trenton.
	Old	Feb	15	Spicer Mfg. Co.....	Universal joints	Plainfield.
New	Feb	16	*	Salem Charcoal Furnace Co.....	Pig iron	Dover.
	Old	Feb	16	Newark Chamois Co.....	Chamois leather	Newark.
	Old	Feb	26	Garfield Worsted Co.....	Worsted goods	Garfield.
	Old	Feb	26	Hammerschlag Mfg. Co.....	Paper	Garfield.
New	Feb	28		American Cigar Co.....	Cigars	Garfield.
	Old	Feb	28	Keystone Leather Co.....	Leather	Camden.
New	Mar	7		Keynote Mfg. Co.....	Metal buttons and badges.....	Newark.
New	Mar	8	*	Silver Metal Co.....	Sheet metal	Springfield.
New	Mar	9		W. M. Shinnick.....	Ceramic floor tile.....	New Brunswick.
	Old	Mar	19	Redfern Lace Works.....	Laces—silk and cotton.....	Somerville.
	Old	Mar	21	Brookville Rubber Co.....	Rubber goods	Brookville.
	Old	Mar	24	Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.....	Graphite products	Jersey City.
New	Mar	27		Royal Piece Dyeing Co.....	Dyeing and finishing.....	Paterson.
	Old	Mar	28	American Smelting & Refining Co.....	Refining metals	Perth Amboy.
New	Apr	2		New Life Food Co.....	Stock medicine	Burlington.
	Old	Apr	4	John A. Roebings' Sons Co.....	Wire rope	Trenton.
	Old	Apr	4	Trenton Porcelain Co.....	Electrical porcelain	Trenton.
New	Apr	4		Haussting Soda Apparatus Mfg. Co.....	Soda fountains	Newark.
New	Apr	4		John H. Meyer Silk Co.....	Broad silks	Bloomsbury.
	Old	Apr	10	The Webb Wire Works.....	Music wire	New Brunswick.
	Old	Apr	11	Ferguson Bros. Mfg. Co.....	Furniture	Hoboken.
New	Apr	11		Williams Silk Mfg. Co.....	Silk goods	West New York.
	Old	Apr	18	Balbach Smelting & Refining Co.....	Refining gold, silver, etc.....	Newark.
New	Apr	20		Wm. Black & Co.....	Cigar boxes	New Brunswick.
New	Apr	20		Galde Silk Dyeing Co.....	Silk dyeing	Paterson.
	Old	May	2	Oxweld Acetylene Co.....	Oxy-acetylene apparatus	Newark.
New	May	2		Temple Rubber Co.....	Rubber goods	Trenton.
New	May	5	*	Thomas Motive Power Co.....	Air compressors	Rockaway.
	Old	May	7	Lyons Piece Dye Works.....	Silk dyeing and finishing.....	Paterson.
	Old	May	9	The Ostergaard Tile Works.....	Floor tiles	Perth Amboy.

TABLE No. 9.—(Continued).

Character of Improvement.		When Made.		Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New	Old	Month	Date				
New	.....	May	9	\$3,000	San Souci Embroidery Works.....	Curtains and draperies.....	Hawthorne.
.....	Old	May	15	125,000	Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.....	Roller bearings	Harrison.
.....	Old	May	15	65,000	Otis Elevator Co.....	Elevators and escalators.....	Harrison.
.....	Old	May	20	20,000	American Lead Pencil Co.....	Graphite products	Hoboken.
.....	Old	May	20	10,000	Luzerne Rubber Co.....	Hard rubber goods.....	Trenton.
.....	Old	May	23	5,000	Wiedmann Silk Dyeing Co.....	Silk dyeing and finishing.....	Paterson.
.....	Old	May	23	65,900	S. J. Aronson, Inc.....	Broad silks	Paterson.
New	.....	May	27	20,900	A. C. Squires Rubber Co.....	Rubber goods	Keypoint.
.....	Old	June	6	7,300	O'Neil & O'Neil.....	Metal goods	Newark.
.....	Old	June	20	25,000	Brohman Co.....	Children's dresses	Newark.
.....	Old	June	29	2,200	The Mac Lac Co.....	Bleaching shellac	Rahway.
.....	Old	June	29	45,000	Manhattan Shirt Co.....	Men's shirts	Paterson.
.....	Old	June	30	*	Richardson & Boynton Co.....	Ranges and stoves.....	Dover.
.....	Old	July	1	3,800	Ringwalt Linoleum Works.....	Linoleum	New Brunswick.
.....	Old	July	2	14,000	Essex Pearl Button Co.....	Pearl goods	Arlington.
.....	Old	July	7	8,500	Manhattan Mfg. Co.....	Cloth backing	Jersey City.
.....	Old	July	7	8,000	Smooth-On Mfg. Co.....	Iron and cement paints.....	Jersey City.
New	.....	July	18	15,000	National Dental Co.....	Dental supplies	Newark.
.....	Old	July	18	2,900	Chesebrough Mfg. Co.....	Vaseline	Perth Amboy.
.....	Old	July	18	12,900	Driver-Harris Wire Co.....	Electric wire	Harrison.
.....	Old	July	26	10,000	Samuel Jones & Co.....	Paper	Newark.
.....	Old	July	26	15,000	The Celluloid Co.....	Celluloid goods	Newark.
.....	Old	Aug.	1	18,000	Kaltenbach & Stephens.....	Silk ribbon—finishing.....	Newark.
.....	Old	Aug.	1	60,000	J. S. Mundy.....	Gas and electric engines.....	Newark.
New	.....	Aug.	3	7,000	The Vanal Co.....	Disinfectants	Rahway.
New	.....	Aug.	7	3,000	Leissson & Rosenberg.....	House dresses	Plainfield.
.....	Old	Aug.	15	11,000	Cyrus Currier & Sons.....	Machinery	Newark.
New	.....	Aug.	17	10,000	Nelson & Landsberg, Inc.....	Ladies' underwear	Perth Amboy.
New	.....	Aug.	17	5,000	J. P. Hebardahl Co.....	Electrical supplies	Elizabeth.
New	.....	Aug.	21	14,000	Pencil Exchange Co.....	Lead pencils	Jersey City.
.....	Old	Aug.	22	6,500	Princeton Worsted Mills, Inc.....	Worsted goods	Trenton.
New	.....	Aug.	29	15,000	Fisk Automatic Ships' Log Co.....	Automatic ship log.....	Paterson.
New	.....	Sept.	1	*	Apple Electric Co.....	Electric lighting and starting apparatus	Newark.
.....	Old	Sept.	15	20,000	Acme Staple Co.....	Wire staples	Camden.
New	.....	Sept.	19	50,000	Beaver Leather Mfg. Co.....	Leather	Newark.
New	.....	Sept.	26	25,000	Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.....	Cigars	Perth Amboy.
				\$3,004,530			

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 10.

Damage to Manufacturing Plants by Fire and Flood.

This compilation shows the individual properties damaged or totally destroyed by fire during the twelve months covered by this record. The date on which the fires occurred, names of owner or owners, location of the various properties, character of industry carried on and the money equivalent of the damage done, are given separately for each establishment injured to any serious extent by fire. The total number of industrial plants that suffered a visitation of fire during the twelve months was 66, and the aggregate value of the property destroyed was \$1,487,307. The loss per establishment of the 66 involved ranged from \$165 upward to \$298,900. The aggregate loss (\$1,487,307) was only about one-half what it was for the previous year.

The aggregate loss as reported is divided among the four varieties of factory property as follows: Buildings, \$341,419; machinery and tools, \$425,433; material for use in manufacture, \$209,465; and finished goods, \$233,990. The next preceding table (No. 9) shows a total of \$3,004,530 added to the value of property in use for industrial purposes throughout the State during the twelve months ending September 30, 1914; deducting from this amount the value of property similarly employed that was destroyed by fire during the same period, and there remains a net gain of \$1,517,223.

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

The record for Newark was 16 fires, loss \$334,794; Trenton, 7, loss \$71,98; Jersey City, 6, loss \$87,708; Paterson, 4, loss \$140,000; Arlington, 4, loss \$45,113; Elizabeth, 2, loss \$50,000; Camden, 2, loss \$30,974. Twenty-four other localities report one or two fires, several of them resulting in very heavy losses.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 10.

Manufacturing Plants Damaged or Destroyed by Fire, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.

NAME OF FIRM.	When fire Occurred.		Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Amount of Loss, on				
	Month	Date.			Building.	Machinery and tools.	Material.	Finished Product.	Total.
Murphy Varnish Co.....	Oct.....	1	Varnishes and enamels.....	Newark	\$100	\$85	.....	.....	\$165
Amer. Agricultural Chemical Co..	Nov.....	26	Commercial fertilizers.....	Carteret	18,335	13,265	\$17,343	.....	48,943
John A. Roebling's Sons' Co.....	Dec.....	12	Wire and wire rope.....	Trenton	3,000	4,000	.....	.....	7,000
Milbury Atlantic Supply Co.....	Dec.....	16	Waterproof clothing.....	Rahway	3,500	75	100	7,500	11,175
Empire Rubber Co.....	Dec.....	19	Mechanical rubber goods.....	Trenton	500	.....	400	.....	900
Straight Filament Lamp Co.....	Dec.....	19	Electric lamps and fixtures..	Kenilworth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000
Wolfe Bros.	Dec.....	27	Cereals	Washington	6,000	16,000	1,000	7,000	30,000
H. R. Lindabury & Sons.....	Dec.....	28	Baskets	Burlington	5,000	3,000	2,000	.....	10,000
Mark M. Konski.....	Dec.....	31	Shirts	Bayonne .....	.....	900	.....	5,000	5,900
Peter Maurer Piano Co.....	Jan.....	1	Pianos	North Bergen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000
Mapele Silk Co.....	Jan.....	14	Silk ribbon	Paterson	200	287	.....	200	687
Schless, Brod & Co.....	Jan.....	25	Jewelry	Newark	3,885	8,000	5,000	2,140	19,025
Mercer Pottery Co.....	Jan.....	26	Porcelain specialties	Trenton	7,000	6,739	.....	9,847	23,646
L. Albert & Son.....	Jan.....	26	Reclaimed rubber	Trenton	10,000	8,000	10,500	1,000	29,500
Valvoline Oil Co.....	Feb.....	1	Refined oil.....	Edgewater	25,000	8,261	1,230	29,199	63,690
Meyer Undergarment Co.....	Feb.....	1	Undergarments	Newark .....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500
Sauer Motor Co.....	Feb.....	5	Motor trucks	Plainfield	525	225	.....	.....	750
M. & S. Cocoa & Chocolate Co.....	Feb.....	10	Confectionery	Jersey City	200	400	10,000	10,000	20,600
Burman & Gedney.....	Feb.....	13	Rubber specialties.....	Trenton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
E. Z. Hazard.....	Feb.....	13	Canned vegetables.....	Shrewsbury .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Joseph Fairhurst	Feb.....	18	Silk goods.....	Paterson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Blanchard Bros. & Lane Co.....	Feb.....	20	Leather	Newark	2,500	2,500	.....	2,640	7,640
Swift & Co.....	Feb.....	26	Glue and fertilizer.....	Kearny .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Fix Mfg. Co.....	Mar.....	4	Embroidered flannels.....	Peetzburg	2,500	4,500	2,500	3,500	13,000
James A. Banister Co.....	Mar.....	4	Shoes	Newark	3,150	34,800	43,450	8,475	89,875
E. I. Dupont De Nemours Powder Co.	Mar.....	11	High explosives.....	Haskell	1,506	1,500	.....	40	3,040
The H. & W. Co.....	Mar.....	14	Corset waists.....	Newark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,000

Morris China Co.....	Mar.....	16	Decorating china.....	Trenton	2,000	625	495	1,870	4,990
Barbour Fax Spinning Co.....	Mar.....	18	Flax spinning.....	Paterson		295			295
W. T. Westcott.....	Mar.....	29	Confectionery.....	Camden	2,415	3,057	7,000	10,502	22,974
Ingling Mfg. Co.....	April.....	2	Window screens.....	Newark	2,470	2,400	400	553	5,823
Brewster Cocoa Mfg. Co.....	April.....	4	Cocoa and chocolate.....	Jersey City	100	45	163		308
Vulcan Detinning Co.....	April.....	12	Sash weights.....	Sewaren	200	200	700		1,100
Eastern Bedstead Co.....	April.....	16	Bedsteads.....	Hoboken	500		200	200	900
Feigenspan Brewing Co.....	May.....	5	Lager beer.....	Newark	130	280			410
Glaser Fertilizer Works.....	May.....	7	Fertilizer.....	Elizabeth	3,000	8,000	2,000	1,500	14,500
Camden Electro-Plating Co.....	May.....	7	Electro-plating.....	Camden					8,000
Beechwood Cooperage Co.....	May.....	16	Cooperage.....	Beechwood Heights	3,000	400	3,000	1,200	7,600
Carlstadt Button Co.....	May.....	27	Buttons.....	Carlstadt	10,000	20,000	3,000	4,000	37,000
Pettit & Co.....	June.....	6	Brick.....	South River	500				500
Essex Pearl Button Co.....	June.....	18	Pearl buttons.....	Arlington					1,500
Hyman Himmelstein.....	June.....	18	Shirtwaists.....	Arlington		8,000	18,113	3,000	29,113
Frank Skriwanek.....	June.....	18	Buttons.....	Arlington		7,000	1,500	5,500	14,000
Domestic Stone Co.....	June.....	18	Jewelers' glass stones.....	Arlington					500
Richardson & Boynton.....	June.....	28	Stoves and ranges.....	Dover	98,900	113,000	37,000	50,000	298,900
John F. Boyle Co.....	June.....	29	Box boards.....	Jersey City	5,000	300	10,000	11,000	26,300
Minotola Glass Co.....	July.....	5	Glass bottles.....	Minotola					30,000
The Rutherford Co.....	July.....	8	Muslin undergarments.....	Rutherford	6,000	5,700	5,500	2,500	19,700
Chas. H. Engler.....	July.....	11	Doors, sash and blinds.....	Jersey City	3,500	5,500	1,000	1,000	11,000
Proctor Bros. & Co.....	July.....	21	Cooperage.....	Jersey City	10,000	2,500	7,000	8,000	27,500
International Macaroni Co.....	July.....	25	Macaroni.....	Newark	1,500	600	1,000	1,500	4,600
Linde Air Products Co.....	Aug.....	15	Oxygen.....	Elizabeth	16,000	20,000	200	200	36,400
Westinghouse Lamp Co.....	Aug.....	27	Electrical lamps.....	Bloomfield					2,000
White Embroidery Mfg. Co.....	Aug.....	29	Embroideries.....	New Durham		3,000	500	1,800	5,300
Lister Agricultural Chemical Co.....	Sept.....	2	Fertilizer.....	Newark	25,000	15,000	4,238	13,970	64,238
Corn Products Refining Co.....	Sept.....	6	Sugar and syrup.....	Edgewater	1,844	1,384	160	133	3,521
Arlington Pearl Co.....	Sept.....	7	Pearl goods.....	Newark		400	1,000	1,562	2,962
Dorfman Bros.....	Sept.....	7	Pearl buttons.....	Newark		3,000	3,000	4,959	10,959
Schultz Mfg. Co.....	Sept.....	7	Brass novelties.....	Newark		2,100	900	1,000	4,000
East Jersey Pipe Co.....	Sept.....	8	Steel pipe.....	Paterson	53,440	85,170			138,610
The Trenton Potteries Co.....	Sept.....	10	Sanitary earthenware.....	Trenton		501		451	952
Kirschbaum Bros.....	Sept.....	19	Cutlery.....	Newark		2,000	500	5,000	7,500
Pressed Asbestos Products Co.....	Sept.....	21	Asbestos.....	Newark	1,000	2,000	6,000	10,000	19,000
Ulster Iron Works.....	Sept.....	22	Bar iron.....	Dover	219				219
J. B. Gruman Co.....	Sept.....	22	Mustard.....	Newark	305	400	422		1,127
New York & New Jersey Fertiliz- ing Co.....	Sept.....	27	Fertilizer.....	Jersey City	1,000	500	500		2,000
					\$341,419	\$425,433	\$209,465	\$235,990	\$1,487,307

TABLE No. 11.

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

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

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

The record of newly formed unions for the immediately preceding twelve months was twelve, which is five more than the number formed this year, and the area covered by the union organization movement is much smaller for this than for any former year since the record began to be kept. Usually the industrial unrest which finds expression in union organization is much more widely distributed and generally it is greatest in the larger cities. Many of the unions formed each year are emergency organizations, formed either as a measure of preparation for strikes or as a means of carrying on struggles of that character that had already been entered upon, and few if any among them survive the settlement of the controversy in which they originated. As noted in previous reports, there has been a steady decline in the number of unions organized each year, from which it seems reasonable to conclude that either the union movement, which was very strong a decade ago, has greatly declined in vigor, or that the occupational field for a practical and beneficial application of union principles has been so thoroughly covered that little occasion remains for new organizations. The latter conclusion seems the more probable. Skilled workers are absorbed into existing unions of their various crafts as they move from place to place, or as the apprentices arrive at the age which admits them to full pay and privileges of journeymen. The less favored

laborer, however, who is without skill of any kind, with nothing to offer in exchange for the meagre wages on which to support a family but a willingness to work with untrained hands, is still in his weary and at times hopeless struggle for better conditions, very much in need of such aid as may be derived from a wisely managed union.

TABLE No. 11.

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

OCCUPATIONS.	Where Union was Organized.	When Organized.
Terra cotta workers.....	Perth Amboy.....	Feb. 9
Hotel and restaurant waiters.....	Trenton.....	Oct. 9
Hotel and restaurant waitresses.....	Trenton.....	Oct. 20
Shoemakers.....	Perth Amboy.....	Mar. 20
Bakery and confectionery workers.....	Perth Amboy.....	June 18
Machinists' blacksmiths.....	Trenton.....	July 3
Silk winders and quillers.....	Paterson.....	Aug. 21

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

The compilation of strikes for this year shows a much smaller number of these occurrences than has been reported for recent years; the numbers involved and the loss of working time and wages are also proportionately less. During the twelve months ending September 30, 1913, there were strikes in 115 establishments throughout the State in which 29,300 persons were involved, with a wage loss of \$951,353, besides the great strike in the silk industry, which kept nearly 22,000 operatives of the Paterson mills idle for nearly seven months, with a loss in wages of \$4,250,000, and losses of other kinds sufficient to bring the total up to nearly \$10,000,000.

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

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

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

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

The strike lasted six days, and the wage loss was \$1,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

about November 10th. The strike lasted an average of three days for each worker involved, and the wage loss was estimated at \$1,250.

November 7.—Twenty-five street laborers employed on repaving the streets to Hoboken struck to secure a reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 per day. Some indications of a disposition to riot having been shown by the strikers, the police reserves were called out and strict order was preserved. The laborers returned to work next day under a compromise satisfactory to them.

November 8.—Forty employes of A. M. Rosenberg, hat manufacturer of Newark, quit work because the head of the firm had discharged an employee for having flatly refused to obey orders that had been given to him. The strikers demanded the reinstatement of the discharged man, who was a member of their union, and the company complying, all returned to work. The strike lasted one day, and the wage loss was \$100.

November 11.—All the journeymen electricians of Atlantic City and vicinity struck on this date for an increase of wages from \$3.65, the old rate, to \$4.00 a day which it was claimed had been promised by the contractors, to begin on November 1st.

November 12.—Ten male and 20 female employes of the Mistletoe Silk Mills, at West Hoboken, struck for an increase of wages amounting to something below 2 cents per yard. This the firm refused, but offered an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per yard, which, after having been idle for nine days, was accepted and all returned to work. The strike was, therefore, partly successful. The wage loss was reported at \$500.

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

November 20.—Two hundred girls employed in the silk hosiery mills of Paul Guenther, Inc., at Dover, went on strike against the practice which had prevailed in the establishment of having the value of all lost goods—that is, goods lost in transit from one manufacturing operation to another, charged to them. The matter in dispute was compromised by reducing the charge for such articles, and all returned to work after being idle one-half day. Wage loss did not exceed \$100.00.

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

1st, was formally declared off. The man had been in the service of the company continuously for twenty-five years and was a very competent and faithful workman. The action of the strikers was in accord with the advice urged upon them by the I. W. W. leaders just before the collapse of the previous strike, that on returning to the mills they should make matters and conditions so disagreeable for those who had returned to work without the authority of that organization for doing so, that they could not do otherwise than leave. They were to be forced from the mills and kept out of them by the united antagonism of those who submitted to the authority of the I. W. W. during the long strike. That this was generally recognized by the mill owners of Paterson was shown by the fact that a majority of them openly expressed their approval of the stand taken by the Johnson-Cowdin Co. in opposition to the revengeful tactics of the discredited I. W. W. leaders, and declared themselves ready to pursue the same course under like circumstances.

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

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

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

(Signed)

THE BROAD SILK MFGRS.' ASSOCIATION,
THE SILK RIBBON MFGRS.' ASSOCIATION,
THE ASSOCIATION OF SILK MFGRS. OF N. J.,
THE MASTER DYERS' ASSOCIATION.

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

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

The ribbon weavers, dominated by the I. W. W., agreed to cease work at 5 P. M. on December 1st, and the employers, in order to forestall such action, required from every weaver entering the mills on the morning of that date a promise that he or she would work until six o'clock; failing to do so, they were not permitted to go to their looms. They were informed also that any one who violated this promise and quit work at five o'clock would be permanently discharged.

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

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

December 1.—Seventy-five building trades mechanics, all members of the unions of their several crafts, employed on an addition to Public School No. 6 at Bayonne, quit work on this date because a structural iron worker who had been employed on the building was discharged. The reason assigned by the contractor was that no further work remained for the man to do, but the strikers insisted that he should be retained until the job was finished, and that meanwhile he should be assigned to some other kind of work. After one day's idleness, the contractors agreed to retain the man for the time being. Wage loss, \$300.

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

December 19.—In consequence of the appointment of a forewoman to whom there appeared to be some undefined objection, forty women and girls employed in the underwear factory of Charles Sandberg & Co., at Freehold, quit work on this date. There was also some dissatisfaction among the operatives

over a rearrangement of the piece price lists, which many of them feared would result in a decrease of earnings. After one day's idleness the strikers returned to work, having been convinced that no wage reduction was intended, and that there were really no reasonable grounds for objection to the forewoman. The wage loss was approximately \$50.00.

January 1.—The captains of coal and grain barges engaged in traffic from New York and vicinity to other points formed an organization under the title, Tidewater Boatmen's Association, and affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor. About 500 men in all were concerned in the movement, which had for its object the securing of an increase in wages. Boat captains were paid from \$40 to \$45 per month and the figure demanded was \$60, which it was claimed by the boatmen was the smallest sum on which a family home on shore could be maintained. Under existing conditions, the small cabin of the boat was the only home which the boatman can afford for his wife and children. The increase in wages indicated above was demanded by the workmen and refused by the employers, and a strike followed which tied up almost completely the coal shipping business of Perth Amboy, Elizabethport, and other points along Staten Island Sound, the Kill Von Kull, and the New Jersey side of Hudson River. On January 6, some of the barge owning companies granted the terms demanded by the associated barge-men, and others did the same later, so that about January 10th the strike was ended and practically all the boats were back in service. Much annoyance and some financial loss was suffered by the boatmen's families, many of which had, under orders of the union, been obliged to move their effects from the cabins of the boats in which they had for years made their homes. The strike was partly successful, but the financial loss could not be ascertained.

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

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

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

their engaging in which had been the cause of the strike. From the structural iron workers' point of view, the strike was a failure. The wage loss was approximately \$80.

January 19.—Seventy garbage drivers and collectors employed by the contractor for garbage removal of the City of Newark went on strike to enforce a demand made in their name for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day and recognition of a nine hour work day as the standard working time thereafter. The drivers and collectors claimed to have worked seventeen hours per day. The superintendent of the service secured a force of new men to take the strikers' places, and there were some outbreaks of violence on the part of the strikers which resulted in several arrests being made.

On January 21 all the strikers returned to their places under a compromise agreement which provided that drivers are to receive \$1.75 per day and helpers \$1.50 per day. Both will be required to work 13 hours per day. Over-time will be paid for at the rate of fifteen cents per hour, and the agreement is to run for one year without change of any kind. The wage loss was approximately \$200.00.

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

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

February 10.—Sixty-five "pressers" employed in the works of the Federal Terra Cotta Co., at Woodbridge, quit work in a body because of alleged reductions in wages during the preceding three months, which, it was asserted, ranged from 10 to 40 per cent. The strikers were formed into an organization connected with the Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers' Union, and plans were made to secure for them the support and co-operation of every line of workers included in the entire terra cotta industry. Other classes of labor employed in the plant took no part in the strike. The company officials denied that a reduction had been made in the wages of its employes, excepting only the laborers, who had been cut from 17½ to 16 cents per hour, and it was further stated that this would be restored on March 1st.

The strikers and their sympathizers, however, insisted that the reductions were as they had stated, and their cause was enthusiastically taken up by the trades unions of Perth Amboy and vicinity. Among the demands presented by the strikers was one for the recognition of their union. On February 16th, the company's side of the case was presented by its general manager in the following statement:

To Whom it May Concern:

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

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

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

On or about December 1st, on account of the very severe depression in business conditions throughout the country, particularly in the terra cotta trade, a general reduction of approximately 10 per cent. was put in effect for all employes for the winter months. Notices have been posted on all bulletin boards throughout the plant that wages will be restored to former scale on March 1, 1914.

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

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

It has been and always will be the policy of the management of this company to strictly maintain an open shop, and the management is ready at all times to deal with its employes individually, with a view of adjusting grievances. This company will not, however, tolerate interference by any labor leaders or outside organizations. The management of this company has always scrupulously maintained any agreement made with its employed.

(Signed) NORMAN GRANT.

Replying to the statement of Mr Grant on behalf of the company, a prominent labor organization leader of Perth Amboy insisted that wages had been reduced to the extent charged by the strikers, that working conditions

in the Federal Company's plant were vary bad, and that the company officials had shown an unwillingness to discuss proposals of any kind looking toward improvement, thus leaving no means of redress open but a strike.

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

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

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

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

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

March 10.—Ten drivers employed by the beef firm of Morris & Co., at Bayonne, struck for an advance in wages of \$1.00, and after a few hours spent

in efforts to secure non-union help, the manager yielded and the strikers returned to work. The increase gained brought the drivers' wages up to \$16.00 a week.

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

March 16.—Seventy male and 10 female weavers employed in the United Ribbon Co's silk mill, at Paterson, quit work because of dissatisfaction with a foreman, whose discharge they demanded. The strikers also insisted on an increase of wages to \$16.50 per week for day work jobs, on a nine hour working day basis. The foreman retired voluntarily and the wage increase was agreed to, after which work was resumed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

April 6.—Seven truck drivers employed in the Mersereau Metal Bed Co. at Johnson Ave., Jersey City, struck for an increase of \$1.00 per week in wages, which was granted to them after 2½ days' idleness. The wage loss was \$45.00.

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 1.—Two hundred union hod carriers of Perth Amboy and vicinity went on strike on May 1st to enforce a demand on the master masons for an increase of 20 cents per day in wages. They had been receiving \$2.80 per day of eight hours and wanted \$3.00 for the same time. One month's notice had been given the master masons of the intended action of the hod carriers, and some among them conceded the advance demanded, so as not to interrupt the progress of work on jobs that had to be completed within a certain specified time. About 120 of the laborers continued the strike until May 6th, when an agreement was reached between committees

representing the employers and the men on strike, under which the wages were fixed at \$3.00 per day. The strike lasted six days and the wage loss was \$3,640.00.

May 11.—The members of Local Teamsters' Union, No. 78, of Trenton, presented to their several employers an agreement by which it was proposed to supersede the one then in force. The new scale provided that drivers of excavating wagons, broken stone and brick carrying vehicles, should receive \$12.00 per week; drivers of express vans, \$14.00; double trucks, \$14.00; helpers on the same, \$11.00; three ton auto trucks, \$15.00; five ton auto trucks, \$18.00; single express, \$11.00. Eleven hours to constitute a day's work. This agreement also contained an arbitration clause for the prevention of strikes.

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

May 11.—One hundred and fifty laborers employed at track laying by the Phillipsburg Horse Car Railroad Co., at Phillipsburg, struck for an increase of twenty-five cents a day. They had been receiving \$1.50 and demanded \$1.75. The strike lasted one day and resulted in the laborers returning to work at the old wage. The men involved were all foreigners—mostly Hungarians—and some rioting occurred, for which two of the ringleaders were afterward tried and sentenced to jail for thirty days. The wage loss was \$225.00.

May 20.—Twelve men employed by the Hall Signal Company, at Garwood, quit work because the superintendent of the factory insisted on the upper half of the workroom windows being opened for ventilating purposes instead of the lower. The strike lasted 16½ hours and resulted in a defeat for the strikers. The wage loss, as reported, was \$90.00.

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

June 1.—About 120 members of Sheet Metal Workers Local, No. 111, of Trenton, went on strike to enforce a demand made in their behalf for an increase of 10 cents an hour in wages. They had been receiving 50 cents and wanted 60 cents per hour. The strike lasted about 10 working days and ended with the return of all whose places had not been taken by non-union workmen. The wage loss was estimated at \$4,000.00.

June 5.—One hundred and eighty girls employed in the handkerchief factory of H. Rosenthal & Co., at Perth Amboy, quit work because of a dis-

agreement with the firm over the adjustment of piece prices. All returned to work after having been out four days. The matter in dispute was satisfactorily adjusted. Wage loss estimated at \$1,200.00.

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

June 16.—Forty-five journeymen barbers of the lower section of Jersey City went on strike to enforce a demand they had made for a work day from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. on weekdays and from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M. on Saturdays, with 9 P. M. as the limit of working time on all days prior to holidays. The master barbers conceded all demands. The strike lasted six working days, and the wage loss was estimated at \$450.00.

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

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

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

July 14.—Twenty-five male and 14 female employes of A. Feldman & Co., cloak makers at North Bergen, quit work to force recognition of a newly formed union by their employers. The strike lasted 14 days and was unsuccessful. Wage loss, as reported, \$1,000.

July 23.—Fifty egg candlers employed by various wholesale egg dealers at Newark, all members of a local union in New York City, quit work to enforce a demand for recognition of the union, 60 cents an hour for overtime instead of 50, the rate then being paid, and a Saturday half holiday throughout the year instead of during the summer months only, which was then the rule. The men had been earning from \$18.00 to \$20.00 per week, and their decision to strike appears to have been largely influenced by similar action by the New York union. The dealers refused to grant any of the demands, and several among them employed girls at less than

one-half the wages paid to the strikers, with the intention of training up to the desired degree of efficiency, when the rate paid to the candlers previous to the strike would be paid to them. Numbers of non-union men were also employed, and several of these were assaulted on their way to or from work by the strikers or others in sympathy with them.

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

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

August 14.—Thirty-six men employed in the works of the Robinson, Rodgers Co., at Newark, went on strike against a reduction in wages of 20 per cent. The firm manufactures mattresses and pillows and their principal material is feathers. The reduction in wages was made because of the war in Europe. The firm found itself unable to procure the customary supply of feathers, which came largely from abroad, and could not therefore continue the business profitably under the old conditions. The strike lasted four days, and ended with the return of the men. The wage loss was, as reported, \$200.00.

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

August 26.—The John A. Roebling Co. employs at its Trenton and Roebling works a large number of bricklayers all the year round, and at times, when new construction is under way, the ordinary force of these workmen is greatly increased. The bricklayers' revised wage scale, which provided for 62 cents per hour at the union rate from August 1st, was not approved by the company, which had been paying 60 cents per hour. Fearing that they might become involved in a strike and probably lose their employment, with the conditions of which they were quite satisfied, twelve of these men resigned membership in the union to which they had formerly belonged.

September 3.—Sixty building trades mechanics employed on a new private residence at Short Hills went out on strike because the foreman plasterer, who had been employed on the job about two months, could not prove himself to be a union man when asked by the walking delegate to

produce his card. The strike was ordered by the delegate. The strike lasted three days, and was declared off only when the foreman had produced credentials showing him to be a member of the union.

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

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

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

CAUSES OF STRIKES.	Number of Strikes.	Number of Persons Involved.	Aggregate Number of 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.....	13	1,732	44,411	25.6	\$106,011	\$61.21	5	3	5
For increase in wages and reduction in working hours.....	2	150	620	4.1	1,200	8.00	.....	2	.....
For increase in wages and recognition of union.....	3	239	8,625	37.7	31,250	135.87	.....	.....	3
For increase in wages and to force the discharge of an objectionable foreman.....	1	80	960	12.0	4,000	50.00	1	.....	.....
For reduction in working hours.....	4	195	15,320	76.5	18,550	95.13	1	2	1
Against reduction in wages.....	2	46	144	3.1	200	4.35	.....	.....	2
Misunderstanding regarding terms of contract.....	2	300	400	1.3	1,500	5.00	.....	1	1
Disagreement over piece prices.....	2	470	4,220	10.5	13,200	28.08	.....	1	1
For recognition of union.....	3	54	936	17.3	2,000	37.04	.....	.....	3
For recognition of union, increase in overtime rate and Saturday half holiday.....	1	50	350	7.0	1,800	36.00	.....	.....	1
Against employment of non-union labor.....	2	70	200	2.8	890	12.71	2	.....	.....
To force a fellow workman to join union.....	1	248	248	1.0	700	2.74	1	.....	.....
Dispute between unions.....	1	10	20	2.0	80	8.00	.....	1	.....
To establish the closed shop rule.....	1	25	75	3.0	150	6.00	.....	.....	1
To force the discharge of non-union men and the reinstatement of union men.....	1	22	22	1.0	50	2.27	.....	.....	1
To force the reinstatement of a discharged employee and the recognition of union.....	1	80	480	6.0	950	11.88	.....	.....	1
To force the reinstatement of forewoman.....	1	12	48	4.0	96	8.00	.....	.....	1
To force the reinstatement of a discharged employee.....	4	196	450	2.4	1,050	5.42	2	1	1
To force the discharge of an objectionable employee.....	2	148	1,432	9.7	3,556	24.03	.....	.....	2
To force the discharge of an objectionable foreman and against the rearrangement of piece price list.....	1	46	40	1.0	50	1.25	.....	1	.....
To secure the institution of a three shift system.....	1	70	490	7.0	1,000	14.29	.....	.....	1
Against reduction in working force.....	1	212	1,060	5.0	3,200	15.09	1	.....	.....
To force employer to renew agreement.....	1	200	1,200	6.0	3,600	18.00	.....	1	.....
Protest against shop regulations.....	1	12	24	2.0	90	7.50	.....	.....	1
Against the employment of girls on certain work.....	1	23	161	7.0	400	17.39	.....	.....	1
To prevent discrimination against members of the I. W. W. organization.....	1	135	6,075	45.0	10,000	74.07	.....	.....	1
Against the practice of having the value of lost goods charged to workers.....	1	200	100	0.5	140	.70	.....	1	.....
No specific reason assigned—general dissatisfaction.....	1	58	290	5.0	1,000	17.07	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	55	5,062	89,161	17.6	\$206,693	\$40.83	13	14	28

TABLE No. 13.

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

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Strikes.	Number of persons involved.	Aggregate number of days idle.	Average number of days idle per employee.	Loss in wages.	Average loss in wages per employee.	Result of Strike.		
							Successful.	Partly successful.	Failure.
Operatives in manufacturing plants	33	3,261	70,385	21.7	\$169,976	\$52.12	6	6	21
Laborers, street, railroad, etc.....	3	185	175	.9	275	1.49	...	1	3
Building and construction workmen	3	682	3,909	5.7	13,373	19.61	...	1	1
Freight handlers	1	500	13,000	26.0	20,000	40.00	...	1	...
Teamsters	3	214	1,022	4.8	1,979	9.25	...	2	3
Electrical workers	2	220	220	1.0	1,090	4.95	1	...	1
<i>Totals</i>	55	5,062	89,161	17.6	\$206,693	\$40.83	13	14	23

TABLE No. 14.

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

LOCATION.	Number of Strikes.	Number of persons involved.	Aggregate number of days idle.	Loss in wages.
Bergen County:				
Englewood	1	15	390	\$1,000
Essax County:				
Newark	5	208	722	2,396
Orange	1	31	124	300
Short Hills	1	60	180	810
Hudson County:				
Arlington	1	10	270	500
Rayonne	4	292	694	1,629
East Newark	1	7	56	112
Hoboken	5	305	1,035	2,170
Jersey City	3	855	6,523	13,495
North Bergen	1	39	546	1,000
West Hoboken	1	30	270	500
Mercer County:				
Trenton	7	770	32,194	86,486
Middlesex County:				
New Brunswick	1	40	240	250
Perth Amboy	5	970	20,455	49,990
South River	1	90	45	60
Monmouth County:				
Freehold	1	40	40	50
Morris County:				
Dover	1	200	100	100
Wharton	1	212	1,060	3,200
Passaic County:				
Paterson	6	768	23,748	36,303
Union County:				
Garwood	1	12	24	90
Plainfield	1	53	290	1,000
Warren County:				
Phillipsburg	1	150	150	225
	55	5,062	89,161	\$206,693

COUNTY.	Number of Strikes.	Number of Persons Involved.	Loss in Wages.
Bergen	1	15	\$1,000
Essex	7	299	3,506
Hudson	21	1,438	24,460
Mercer	7	770	86,486
Middlesex	7	1,100	50,300
Monmouth	1	40	50
Morris	2	412	3,300
Passaic	6	768	35,339
Union	2	70	1,000
Warren	1	150	225
Totals	55	5,062	\$206,693

The table below shows the strikes of the year classified according to the months in which they were begun:

October	6
November	5
December	3
January	6
February	2
March	8
April	7
May	4
June	5
July	4
August	2
September	3

Strike of Machinists.

On May 1, 1914, the union machinists employed in Trenton factories and workshops submitted to their employers a plan for the standardization of wages by grades of skill required, providing a minimum wage rate for each grade, with apprenticeship regulations fixing the number to be allowed in each shop, the term of apprenticeship, and the wages to be paid them during that time. The general character and scope of the plan which the union machinists wished to convert into an agreement between themselves and their employers is shown in a circular issued by authority of Trenton Lodge, No. 398, International Association of Machinists, the contents of which are as follows:

AGREEMENT AND WORKING RULES.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF TRENTON LODGE, No. 398, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

To Become Effective June 1, 1914, and to End April 30, 1915.

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

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

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

HOURS.

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

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

OVERTIME.

1. Day Shift: Time and one-half to be paid for the first four (4) hours worked after the recognized quitting time. Thereafter, Sundays and Legal Holidays, viz., New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

2. If any of the Holidays mentioned herein shall fall on Sunday, the day to be observed by the State, Nation or by proclamation, shall be considered a holiday, and paid for as such.

3. Night Shift: All overtime worked over the regular night shift schedule shall be paid for at the rate of double time. In case of night shift entering Holidays, single time is to be paid; time worked on nights or Holidays, double time.

WAGE SCALE.

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

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

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

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

APPRENTICES.

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

There may be one Apprentice to the shop, regardless of the number of Machinists employed, and not to exceed one (1) additional to every five (5) Journeymen Machinists thereafter. It is understood that in shops where the ratio is more than the above, no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself by the expiration of existing contracts.

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

The minimum rate of wages for Apprentices shall be:

	Per-Day.
First year	
Second year	\$1.00
Third year	1.75
Fourth year	2.25

If after serving four (4) years, Apprentice remains in the employ of said Company, he shall receive twenty-five (25) cents per day increase every three months during the fifth (5th) year, after which he shall receive the Journeymen rate of thirty-six and one-ninth (36 and 1-9th) cents per hour.

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

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

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

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

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

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

These are, briefly stated, the circumstances that militate very strongly against the success of machinists' unions; it has been found practically impossible, at least thus far, to so group the men employed in the numerous branches of the trade into separate but allied organizations having wage rates fixed with due regard

to the degree of skill or experience required, all federated for mutual support under control of one supreme body.

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

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

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

During the month following submission of the wage agreement (May 1st to June 1st) practically every employer was interviewed by the local executive committee, accompanied by an organizer of the National Union, and a few of the number so far subscribed to the agreement that their men were allowed to remain at work, but owners and managers of about twenty-two concerns in which a large majority of all the machinists were employed rejected the agreement and formed an organization called the "Trenton Machinist Employers Association" for the purpose of resisting the demands of the union, their contention being that the interests of both employers and capable, energetic workmen would be better served by a continuation of the present merit system, than by the arbitrarily fixed rate without reference to the ability or character of the workman, to which they were asked to subscribe. These employers stated that many of their men were then receiving higher wage rates than the minimum fixed by the union, and a still larger number were receiving a rate equal to the minimum, but others unable to earn that amount

would, if the wage proposal of the union were agreed to, have to be discharged. These employers refused to endorse the agreement or make any arrangement with the union which would compromise their full liberty of action in the management of their respective establishments and the workmen employed therein.

The strike was begun, as announced, on June 1st. There were at that time about four hundred and eighty-five (485) union and non-union machinists employed in twenty-four (24) establishments large and small, in or near the city of Trenton. In the few establishments that had conceded the demands of the union wholly or nearly so, there were one hundred and forty (140) men employed, about thirty of whom were members of the union. These men were not included in the strike order, and therefore remained at work. The first to obey the strike order were the machinist employes of the John A. Roehling Sons Co.; De Laval Steam Turbine Co.; Mercer Automobile Co.; and the Jaegers, McFarland and Darlings Co. These men were joined the next day by the seventy-three (73) machinists employed by the J. E. Thropp's Sons Co. and the Trenton Specialty Machine Co., who had at the last moment receded from the position they had taken nearly a month previous of more or less qualified approval of the union's demands. Within three days after the commencement of the strike there were three hundred and nineteen machine shops employes on strike, included in which number were twenty (20) drill press hands, thirty-five (35) apprentices, and six (6) blacksmiths. Some of the larger shops had taken on new men in the places of those who quit, and to remove these and prevent the coming of others the strikers organized a campaign of persuasion, the participants in which were strictly enjoined to avoid all violence and commit no breach of the peace no matter what the provocation might be. As practically all the strike breakers were brought from outside, railroad stations and roads leading into the city were placarded with warnings that the machinists were on strike for a living wage. "Don't be a scab," was the parting appeal to would-be strike breakers, most of whom, the strikers averred, came to Trenton in ignorance of the fact that a strike was then on. At every opportunity the new men were appealed to personally not to stand in the way of a union victory, and store keepers, house owners and other business men were urged to dis-

courage such men as persisted in remaining by refusing to harbor them.

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

The foregoing sets forth briefly the character and extent of the union machinists' claims, and the attitude of the Employers' Association toward them. The former refused to modify their demands in any respect and the latter declined to make any concession whatever; on the issue thus clearly drawn the contest was begun by, as stated above, the action of the machinists in stopping work on June 1st.

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

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

During the third week of the strike, two representatives of the United States Department of Labor offered their services as mediators, and acting on their advice, the strikers appointed a committee composed entirely of local workmen to meet the employers for a discussion of the issues involved in the strike, with a view to bringing about a satisfactory adjustment of the same. This committee with the Federal officials suggested as the first step toward the restoration of peace, that the strikers should be permitted to return to work under old conditions for thirty days, during which time employers and workmen might discuss their differences in a friendly way and reach a satisfactory agreement for their removal. The Employers' Association flatly refused on the ground that there was nothing to discuss or adjust, that they

then had all the help they needed, and that while willing to take back some of their old workmen who had, they believed, been coerced into abandoning their places, they would under no circumstances consent to a "closed shop" policy, nor treat with their former employes in any way other than as individuals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fifth—The men who have taken the places abandoned by the strikers, who no longer have either legal or moral right to them, have families, are

good machinists, and come from Philadelphia and other nearby places where work is slack.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Complaints and counter complaints to the police by strikers and their successors were quite numerous, and the department impartially quelled disturbances regardless of the side which originated them. Ten strikers, arrested at different times for following and annoying machinists who had from the beginning resisted every effort made to induce them to quit work, were fined or sternly reprimanded by the judge who heard the complaints. A motorman who refused to run his car because a "strikebreaker," who was always accompanied by his wife to and from work, was on the car, was fined \$10, and in one or two instances strike

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

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

First—Employers, being responsible for the work turned out by their employes, must have full discretion in the matter of selecting the men we regard as most competent to perform the work. The question of the competency of the man must be determined solely by us.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eighth—These principles, being absolutely indispensable to the successful operation of business, are not subjects for arbitration.

The City Commissioners of Trenton united in an effort to terminate the strike, which was disturbing business conditions and drawing heavily on the resources of the police department, and submitted an offer to appoint, with the approval of both sides

to the controversy, a committee of citizens to pass on all the issues raised by the strike with a view to bringing about a harmonious settlement of all differences, and a letter addressed to the Employers' Association, requesting their acquiescence, brought from that body a polite but emphatic declination.

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

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

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

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

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

The International President of the Machinists' Union also endeavored to bring about some form of agreement that would bring the trouble to an end, but with no better success than had attended the efforts of others. Disturbances were occurring almost daily at one or another of the plants involved in the strike, with which, however, the actual strikers were not identified. To suppress these and protect the new workmen, one of the largest concerns involved decided to close its works until peace was restored, and finally an appeal was made to the Governor for protection by the Manufacturers' Association, to which he replied that if the county and city officials should prove unequal to the maintenance of order, the militia would be ordered out for that purpose. Nothing further was done in the matter, however, as no emergency requiring interference by the State authorities arose thereafter and the first steps toward bringing the struggle to an end were taken on August 25th, when a conference of the machinists was called for the purpose of taking up for consideration the question of ending the strike on the best terms obtainable. As a result of this movement a meeting of representative machinists and employers took place, at which an agreement acceptable to both sides was reached, and the strike called off on September 1st.

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

had clouded the prospect and disorganized the general industrial conditions both at home and abroad.

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

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

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

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

Of the 390 machinists who were members of the union at the beginning of the strike, 30 were employed in shops classed as "fair" and were not called out. In the shops affected by the strike only 52 skilled machinists and 21 "handy men" remained at work, and these were later joined by 9 men who abandoned the strike. The total number of new men taken on to replace the strikers was 65.

Of the total number of machinists on strike (325), 242 were married and 83 single men. The loss in wages was approximately \$75,000, and the contributions by members of labor unions and other sympathizers for the support of the strikers was, in round figures, \$10,000.

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