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THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

139039

OF

The Bureau of Statistics

OF

Labor and Industries

OF

NEW JERSEY

For the year ending October 31st

1908

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
TRENTON, October 31st, 1908.

To His Excellency John Franklin Fort, 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-first annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey.

WINTON C. GARRISON,
Chief.

INTRODUCTION.

The contents of this report, which is the thirty-first of the annual series issued by the Bureau since it was organized in 1878, is divided into three parts, each consisting of one or more topics of a character included in the scope of the statute under which the Bureau was established and its duties defined.

The character of the work to be performed under this act is clearly indicated by the second section thereof, which runs as follows:

“The duties of said Bureau shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the Legislature statistical details relating to *all departments of labor* in the state, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and in all suitable and lawful ways, foster and enlarge our manufacturing and every other class of productive industry, with a view to their permanent establishment on a prosperous basis, both to employers and employes.”

The original act was enlarged by a supplement passed in 1899, which specifically directed that the Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey should be compiled and published as part of the annual report of the Bureau, in such form as to present for *each industry* the totals showing character of management; capital invested; cost value of all articles of material used; selling value of goods made; number of persons employed by months—classified as men, women and children; the total aggregate amount paid in wages; the classification of wage earners showing the number of men, women and children who receive the various weekly wages from the minimum to the maximum; the number of days in operation during the year; the number of hours worked per day and per week; the overtime worked, if any; the proportion of the full productive capacity of the plant that was used during the year, and the character and quantity of horse power in use.

Reporting these particulars has been made obligatory on everyone operating a manufacturing plant within this state, and as a matter of course, the reproduction in its annual reports of abstracts of the data so obtained has become an established feature of the Bureau's work, the value of which to the business interests of our state has been demonstrated by the experience of years.

The only practical form in which this or any other matter of a statistical character can be presented, is through the medium of tabular abstracts, with such elucidative text as may be required for pointing out the significance of the figures. Such is the rule that has been unvaryingly followed in the work of preparing these statistics for publication. Large numbers of preparatory or basic tables containing data reported by the thousands of manufacturing establishments in the state must necessarily be made in order to obtain the *totals for each industry* from which the abstracts forming the larger part of the statistics of manufactures as presented in this report are drawn. By adhering to this rule of limiting the tabular matter to totals representing each of the general industries, the individual manufacturer, firm, or corporation, is effectively protected against possibly harmful exposure of information imparted under the seal of secrecy through the medium of annual statements to the Bureau, and at the same time the presentation of this feature of the annual report is thereby limited in the matter of tables to such only as are required for showing the true condition of each industry as a whole. Indeed, this was the only practical course to follow, as the inclusion of the preparatory or basic tables would require at least twelve times the space now occupied by the published totals. In a word, so far has the process of elimination of strictly non-essential details been carried in the preparation of these statistics, that all the valuable results of a full and thorough annual census of the manufactures of New Jersey—a state which ranks sixth in importance among the manufacturing commonwealths of the Union—are presented in a series of tables which occupy less than one hundred pages of the annual report.

The contents of this year's report are, as before stated, divided into three parts, and, each subject being prefaced by an introduction in which its most interesting features are summarized and explained, nothing can be said here regarding their subject mat-

ter that would not be a repetition of that which appears elsewhere. There remains therefore but little to say here beyond enumerating the topics contained in the report, and explain their distribution among the three divisions of the book.

Part one consists entirely of the Statistics of Manufactures, covering the calendar year ending December 31st, 1907, and giving in eleven tables a very wide range of information relating to manufacturing industry in New Jersey, a fairly comprehensive survey of which will be found in the introductory review of that part.

Part two contains the statistics of employment and wages of labor on the steam railroads of New Jersey for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1908; an inquiry into the cost of living in New Jersey, based on the retail prices of table supplies as these obtained during the month of June, 1908; the statistics of production in the fruit and vegetable canning industry of New Jersey for the packing season of 1907; and an inquiry into the effects of the money stringency—as the same became manifest in the latter part of 1907—upon the employment of labor, volume of production, and general conditions appertaining to manufacturing industry, with a digest of the opinions as to the cause or causes of the trouble, submitted, on invitation of the Bureau, by several hundred manufacturers. This inquiry was extended to every manufacturing establishment in the state, and the opinions returned constitute a most interesting and valuable symposium on the causes of the financial and industrial disturbances which during the past year very seriously checked our hitherto steadily expanding industrial interests, and during some months at least brought our manufacturing activity to the lowest point known since the disastrous times of 1893.

Part three—Industrial Chronology—covers the twelve months ending September 30th, 1908. The material is arranged alphabetically by counties, and the occurrences noted are grouped in the classification according to character, under eight headings, as follows: Accidents to Workmen While on Duty, Strikes and Lock-outs, New Manufacturing Establishments Started, Enlargements of Manufacturing Plants, Losses to Manufacturing Plants from Fires, Manufacturing Plants Moving Into or Out of New Jersey, Changes in Working Time and Wages, and the Doings of Trade

and Labor Unions. The plan followed for many years, of incorporating the labor legislation of the year, and also the cases affecting the interests of labor and industry as adjudicated by the highest courts of the state, has been changed so that hereafter these subjects will be taken up at intervals of two or perhaps three years, as may, dependent on the quality of matter to be handled, appear most desirable. This course has been adopted because the material for the continuance of the chapter on litigation and labor legislation fluctuated very greatly, alternately swelling in volume to a large size, and then diminishing to the disappearing point. Under these circumstances it has seemed best to provide for the future presentation of this topic every two or three years.

My acknowledgments are due and hereby tendered to the officials and employes of the Bureau, all of whom have performed with intelligence and fidelity the work to which they were assigned, both in making the inquiries contained in this report, and preparing the data for publication.

WINTON C. GARRISON,
Chief of Bureau.

PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

Introduction and Analysis of the General
Tables.—1908.

(1)

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey

For the Year Ending December 31, 1907.

The tables which follow relating to the statistics of manufactures, are based on returns received by 2,152 establishments, all of which are conducted on a scale large enough to employ at least ten persons, and to require the investment of not less than \$5,000 in capital. This list of manufacturing plants is believed to include practically every establishment in the State, the solidity of which has been proven by a continuous existence of several years. Quite an extensive falling off in the number of establishments, due no doubt to their being caught unprepared in the financial troubles which, during the later months of the year, fell with temporarily blighting effects upon the industries of New Jersey, as well as those of the entire country, is apparent from the reports for 1907. As a matter of course every year witnesses some falling off in this respect, but the number of plants that closed permanently for the reasons given above was greater during the twelve months covered by these statistics than for any like period of time during the past fifteen years, or since the tariff agitation of 1893.

The industry showing the heaviest losses is the manufacture of silk goods, which reports fifteen weaving mills, five throwing mills, and one silk dyeing plant as having closed up permanently and gone into liquidation. Brick and terra cotta comes next, with a loss for the year of seven plants; the leather and glass industries follow with a reduction of four each; and the manufacture of saddlery, women's underwear, wooden goods, and men's hats, report the closing up of three establishments each.

The loss of two plants is reported by each one of eight separate industries, and a shrinkage of one establishment each is reported by twenty industries. In all there were eighty-nine plants, distributed among thirty-six general industries, reported as having been compelled for a variety of reasons to close up and retire from business during the fiscal year ending December 30th, 1907.

The disorganized state of financial affairs which marked the last four months of the year was responsible for a large proportion of these failures. The silk industry however appears from the reports to have suffered from causes peculiar to itself, and was, at least up to the end of the year covered by these data, only very slightly affected by the general financial stringency. Three silk firms removed their mills from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, and one, the largest on the list and one of the oldest mills in the State, was closed in the process of settling up the estate of its deceased founder.

Bankruptcy, occasioned in most instances by radical and extreme changes in the prices of raw silk, accounted for most of the failures, particularly among the larger establishments.

The falling off for the year averages exactly one establishment for each of the eighty-nine general classifications under which the industries of the State are divided and presented in these statistics. On the other hand, there has been an accession to this year's tables of one hundred and twenty-one (121) plants that were organized and started in operation from two to three years ago, the owners of which had been excused from making the customary annual reports to the Bureau until satisfactory organization had been effected and they had begun to place their products upon the market. The losses of last year are therefore not only offset by these accessions, but a net increase of thirty-two (32) is shown in the total aggregate number of establishments reporting for 1907, as compared with any previous year.

The Statistics of Manufactures presented in this volume are therefore based on carefully prepared reports from 2,152 establishments, which are divided in the tables into eighty-eight general industry classifications, each of which includes from five to one hundred and forty-five plants, and one group—that under the title unclassified—contains the data relating to eighty-two establishments engaged separately in so many different varieties of industry that, there being no more than two of any one kind, the proper titles could not be used in tabulation, without leaving the figures furnished by these firms open to identification; to leave any possibility of this being done would be a violation of the pledge of absolute secrecy under which the reports of manufacturers are obtained. Under the plan of tabulation followed, such discovery is impossible; the tables are arranged in the form of abstracts based on the totals of each industry, which in them-

selves contain the condensed reports of from five to one hundred and forty-five establishments. Under these circumstances the utter impossibility of separating the figures reported by any individual establishment from the totals of the group with which they are merged, will be readily recognized.

The presentation consists of ten tables so arranged as to show the character of management of each industry, that is to say, the number of establishments operated by corporations, by private firms or partnerships, and by sole or individual owners; and also the number of stockholders in corporations, and partners in private firms, these being divided as to sex. The total amount of capital, and the various forms in which it is invested; the value of stock or material used, and of goods made or work done; the number of wage earners employed, classified as males 16 years of age and over; females 16 years of age and over, and children of both sexes under 16 years; the average number of wage earners employed by months; the total amount paid in wages by each industry and by all industries; the average yearly earnings per employe for each industry and for all industries; the classified weekly earnings for all classes of wage earners—males, females and children; the average number of days in operation for each industry and for all industries; the average number of hours worked per day and per week for each industry and for all industries; and the aggregate quantity of power in use, with the number of engines and motors of various kinds in use when the establishment reports were made, together with driving capacity in horse power of each variety.

Table No. 1 shows the character of business organization prevailing in each industry group; the number of establishments under corporate management, and the number of stockholders owning or holding their stock—either for themselves or as trustees for estates or for minors. The number of establishments owned by individuals or by private firms and partnerships, with the number of partners interested in them as part owners.

With regard to the number of stockholders in corporations, the experience of the Bureau has been that in the case of very many concerns it is practically impossible to get any reliable information, the reason being that the officials who manage business operations at the plants know little or nothing as to the number of persons among whom the stock of their respective concerns may be distributed.

Changes in the ownership of such securities occur frequently, and the holdings credited to one person to-day may be distributed among several to-morrow. However, the figures as they appear on the table are from the most reliable sources and even with the liability to error, as explained above, they may be regarded as reasonably reliable.

Of the 2,152 establishments considered, 768, or 35.7 per cent. of the total number are controlled by either private firms, partnerships, or individual owners, and 1,384, or 64.3 are owned by corporations. In 1906, the proportion of private firms was 37.4 per cent., and of corporations, 62.6 per cent.; there has therefore been a falling off of 1.7 per cent. in the number of establishments under private management, and of course a corresponding increase in the number of those under corporate management, in 1907, as compared with 1906. The total number of partners in private firms, partnerships and individual owners, is 1,339, or 1.7 per establishment. Of these partners, 1,267 are males, 47 are females, 10 are special partners, and 15 are estates holding an interest in an equal number of manufacturing establishments.

The stockholders in corporations, numbering 75,452, are divided into 46,523 males, 24,536 females, and 4,393 banks and trust companies acting as trustees for estates, or for trust funds. The average number of stockholders to each corporation is 54.5. In 1906 the average number of partners to private firms was 1.7, just as it is in 1907; the average number of stockholders to each corporation was 54.2 in 1906, which is only a small fraction—three-tenths of one stockholder less than the number for 1907. The aggregate number of partners and stockholders included in the ownership of “all industries”—corporate and private—is 76,791; in 1906 the total number was 73,283, an increase of 3,509, or 4.9 per cent. during the year 1907.

Table No. 2 shows the capital invested in each one of the general industries, and also the grand total invested in all industries. The capital is classified under three divisions or headings, viz.: That invested in “land and buildings;” in “machinery, tools and appliances;” and the amount represented by the value of “stock in process of manufacture;” bills receivable, and cash on hand or in bank at the time the reports were made.

The total amount of capital invested in the 2,152 establishments is, as reported, \$629,549,849, of which \$155,366,661, or

24.6 per cent. of the total is invested in lands and buildings; \$151,683,852, or 24.1 per cent. in machinery, tools and implements; and \$322,499,336, or 51.3 per cent. in unfinished stock, cash on hand, or other species of property.

The amount of capital credited to each industry as invested in "land and buildings" represents the value of only such property as was owned by the firms or corporations reporting, and occupied for manufacturing purposes by them at that time. The value of the large amount of leased property used for industrial purposes, particularly in the large cities and towns, is not included in the "capital invested" solely because no statement of the value of such property could be obtained. Hundreds of medium sized manufactories are reported as occupying leased buildings or parts of buildings for which annual rents are paid, but not owning the property these lessees are unable or unwilling to indicate its money value. There is no practical remedy for this state of things, and the capital invested in manufacturing industry must continue to show by official figures a much lower amount than it should be because of this large amount of rented property not being included.

The capital invested in "land and buildings" in 1906 was \$142,186,927; in 1907, as shown by this table, it is \$155,366,661, an increase of \$13,179,734, or 9.2 per cent.

The capital invested in "machinery, tools and implements" in 1906, was \$135,518,370; in 1907, it is \$151,683,852; an increase of \$16,165,482, or almost exactly 12 per cent.

The capital reported under the headings "bills receivable, cash on hand, and stock in process of manufacture" in 1906, was \$302,000,310; in 1907 these items together amount to \$322,499,336, an increase of \$20,499,026, or 6.7 per cent.

On the table which follows, comparisons are made of the total amount of capital invested in twenty-five of the leading and most heavily capitalized of all the industries. The increases and decreases in 1907, as compared with 1906, are given in absolute numbers and percentages. Comparisons are also made for both years between "Other industries"—that is to say, those not included in the selected group of twenty-five referred to above, and also for all industries, including the entire 2,152 establishments.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907 as compared with 1906.	
		1906.	1907.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	36	\$4,381,253	\$4,324,734	- \$56,519	- 1.2
Boilers (steam)	15	9,137,599	6,973,318	- 2,164,281	- 23.6
Brewery products	37	31,229,772	31,664,422	+ 434,650	+ 1.3
Brick and terra cotta.....	67	14,782,792	15,213,635	+ 430,843	+ 2.9
Chemical products	62	28,867,570	29,552,187	+ 684,617	+ 2.4
Cigars and tobacco.....	37	9,947,971	10,745,559	+ 797,588	+ 8.0
Drawn wire and wire cloth....	13	3,139,225	5,931,983	+ 2,792,758	+ 88.9
Electrical appliances	33	18,746,622	18,760,378	+ 13,756	+ 4.2
Furnaces, ranges and heaters..	14	9,930,657	10,346,217	+ 415,560	+ 6.1
Glass (window and bottle)....	27	4,840,199	5,136,890	+ 296,691	+ 8.5
Hats (men's)	39	3,685,063	4,000,137	+ 315,084	+ 8.5
Jewelry	88	7,531,091	7,510,756	- 20,335	- 0.3
Leather (tanning and finishing).	70	13,599,338	13,186,468	- 412,870	- 3.0
Lamps (electric and other)....	10	2,729,332	4,065,927	+ 1,336,595	+ 48.2
Machinery	130	44,698,786	48,567,888	+ 3,869,102	+ 8.6
Metal goods	65	10,660,785	11,170,897	+ 510,112	+ 4.8
Oils	15	34,344,460	46,467,283	+ 12,122,823	+ 35.3
Paper	42	8,327,112	8,669,497	+ 342,385	+ 4.1
Pottery	50	8,371,124	8,894,113	+ 522,989	+ 6.2
Rubber products (hard and soft)	40	15,143,208	18,328,526	+ 3,185,318	+ 21.0
Shipbuilding	17	16,121,119	18,016,374	+ 1,895,255	+ 11.8
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)..	145	30,189,935	24,439,855	- 5,750,080	- 19.0
Steel and iron (structural)....	26	14,568,099	15,805,885	+ 1,237,786	+ 8.5
Steel and iron (forging).....	14	13,832,941	14,850,345	+ 1,017,404	+ 7.4
Woolen and worsted goods.....	26	20,921,028	24,854,719	+ 3,933,691	+ 18.8
Twenty-five industries	1,118	\$379,727,071	\$407,477,993	+ \$27,750,922	+ 7.3
Other industries	1,034	199,978,536	222,071,856	+ 22,093,320	+ 11.0
All industries	2,152	\$579,705,607	\$629,549,849	+ \$49,844,242	+ 8.6

The above table shows decreases in the total amount of capital invested, as having occurred in four out of the twenty-five selected industries, and increases in twenty-one of them. The most serious falling off appears in the great silk weaving industry, which shows a reduction of approximately five and three-quarter million dollars, or nineteen per cent., in capital invested, as compared with the figures for 1906. The manufacture of "steam boilers" shows a reduction of 23.6 per cent.; artisans' tools, 1.2 per cent., and jewelry shows a merely nominal shrinkage of 0.3 per cent.

The increases, as will be seen by the table, are for the most part large numerically and also in percentages. The greatest increase appearing in any one industry is shown by "oil refining;"

the amount, \$12,122,823, is entirely due to enormous enlargements in this State of the refining plants of the Standard Oil Company and its allied corporations.

The actual amount of increase of capital invested in the twenty-five selected industries, as compared with 1906, is \$27,750,922, or 7.3 per cent. On "other industries" the increase, as compared with 1906, is \$22,093,320, or 11.0 per cent., and for "all industries," that is to say, the entire 2,152 establishments included in the presentation, the total capital invested in 1907 was \$49,844,242, or 8.6 per cent. greater than that reported for 1906.

The scale on which the industries included in this presentation are carried on, and the average size and expensiveness of the individual plants and their equipment are illustrated in the following table showing the average amount of capital invested per establishment for the "selected industries," for "other industries" and for "all industries."

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Total Amount of Capital Invested per Industry (1907).	Average Amount of Capital Invested per Establishment.
Artisans' tools	36	\$4,324,734	\$120,131
Boilers (steam)	15	6,973,318	464,888
Brewery products	37	31,664,422	855,790
Brick and terra cotta.....	67	15,213,635	227,069
Chemical products	62	29,552,187	476,648
Cigars and tobacco	37	10,745,559	263,393
Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	5,931,983	456,306
Electrical appliances	33	18,760,378	568,498
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	14	10,346,217	739,015
Glass (window and bottle).....	27	5,136,890	190,255
Hats (men's)	39	4,000,137	102,567
Jewelry	88	7,510,756	85,350
Leather (tanning and finishing).....	70	13,186,468	188,378
Lamps (electric and other).....	10	4,065,927	406,592
Machinery	130	48,567,888	373,599
Metal goods	65	11,170,897	171,860
Oil refining	15	46,467,283	3,091,152
Paper	42	8,669,497	206,417
Pottery	50	8,894,113	167,882
Rubber products (hard and soft).....	40	18,323,526	458,213
Shipbuilding	17	18,016,374	1,059,787
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).....	145	24,439,855	168,551
Steel and iron (structural).....	26	15,805,885	607,918
Steel and iron (forging).....	14	14,850,345	1,060,739
Woolen and worsted goods.....	26	24,854,719	955,951
Twenty-five industries	1,118	\$407,477,993	\$364,470
Other industries	1,034	222,071,856	214,769
All industries	2,152	\$629,549,849	\$292,588

Three of the twenty-five selected industries show average capitalization exceeding \$1,000,000 per establishment, and one of these, "oil refining," has an amount of actually invested capital that averages \$3,091,152 for each of the fifteen plants engaged in that industry in this State. The "jewelry" industry, and the manufacture of "men's hats," show the lowest capitalization per establishment of any on the table, the amounts being \$85,350, and \$102,567, respectively; but both these are hand working trades in which the machinery required for manufacture is comparatively simple and inexpensive.

In the twenty-five selected industries the "capital invested" averages \$364,470 for each one of the 1,118 establishments. In "other industries" the 1,034 establishments included show an average capitalization of \$214,769 each, and for "all industries," including all of the 2,152 establishments reporting, the average capital invested per establishment is \$292,588.

The average amount of capital invested per establishment in 1906 was for "all industries," \$274,389. The increase in average capital invested per plant during the year 1907 is, therefore, \$18,199. This large increase in capitalization affords most emphatic and convincing evidence of the generally prosperous condition of industry throughout the State.

Table No. 3 gives the cost value of material used in manufacture for each one of the eighty-nine industry classifications, and also the aggregate total value for "all industries." Included in these figures are the cost values of merchandise and articles consumed in the processes of manufacture, such as fuel, oil, waste, lighting, packing cases, etc., as well as the basic material which enters into and becomes a part of the finished product. This table also gives the selling value of "goods made" for each of the eighty-nine industries and also for "all industries."

In 1906 the total aggregate value of all stock or material used was \$428,030,730; in 1907, as shown by the table, the value had risen to \$462,854,716, an increase for the year of \$34,823,986, or 8.1 per cent.

The average value of stock or material used per establishment was \$201,902 in 1906; in 1907 the value is \$215,081, which is an increase of \$13,179, or 6.5 per cent. more per individual

plant than the previous year's expenditures for the same lines of supplies. As will be seen by a reference to the tables, the expenditures for raw material by substantially all the industries are very large, and the figures taken with those of the next preceding table, relating to capitalization, are strikingly illustrative of the present magnitude and prospective growth of manufacturing industry in New Jersey.

Among the industries showing the largest outlay for material are "chemical products," \$16,312,466; "drawn wire and wire cloth," \$25,068,162; "food products," \$16,457,492; "foundry (iron)," \$10,152,837; "leather," \$14,805,097; "machinery," \$18,996,450; "metal goods," \$9,252,589; "oil refining," \$45,876,183; "rubber goods," \$17,489,635; "scientific instruments," \$10,118,208; "broad silk and ribbon weaving," \$28,243,868; "smelting and refining precious metals," \$34,853,795; "soap and tallow," \$14,192,670; and "woolen and worsted goods," \$15,533,149.

The table which follows shows the cost values of stock or material used by each of the twenty-five selected industries; the total aggregate cost value of material is given also for "other industries" and for "all industries," the figures for 1907 being placed in comparison with those of 1906, and the increases or decreases are given with their equivalent percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Stock Used.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1907 as compared with 1906.	
		1906.	1907.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	36	\$1,440,447	\$1,327,826	—	\$112,621 — 7.8
Boilers (steam)	15	3,635,225	3,308,008	—	327,217 — 9.0
Brewery products	37	4,478,693	4,995,289	+	516,596 + 11.5
Brick and terra cotta.....	67	3,174,594	2,665,918	—	508,676 — 16.0
Chemical products	62	14,549,848	16,312,466	+	1,762,618 + 12.1
Cigars and tobacco.....	37	8,662,175	8,932,594	+	270,419 + 3.1
Drawn wire and wire cloth....	13	24,634,907	25,068,162	+	433,255 + 1.7
Electrical appliances	33	9,465,555	8,645,219	—	\$20,336 — 8.6
Furnaces, ranges and heaters...	14	3,189,632	3,280,027	+	90,395 + 2.8
Glass (window and bottle).....	27	2,279,265	2,576,353	+	297,088 + 13.0
Hats (men's)	39	5,323,733	5,098,088	—	225,645 — 4.2
Jewelry	88	6,517,304	5,763,591	—	753,713 — 11.5
Leather (tanning and finishing)	70	14,858,958	14,805,097	—	53,861 — 0.4
Lamps (electric and other).....	10	1,699,349	2,276,253	+	576,904 + 34.0
Machinery	130	19,291,321	18,996,450	—	294,871 — 1.5
Metal goods	65	6,469,524	9,252,589	+	2,783,065 + 43.0
Oils	15	44,111,839	45,876,133	+	1,764,344 + 4.0
Paper	42	5,252,618	6,551,027	+	1,298,409 + 24.7
Pottery	50	1,804,673	1,987,916	+	183,243 + 10.1
Rubber products (hard and soft)	40	15,840,571	17,489,635	+	1,649,064 + 10.4
Shipbuilding	17	3,175,833	3,587,798	+	411,960 + 12.9
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)...	145	26,083,778	28,243,868	+	2,160,090 + 8.3
Steel and iron (structural).....	26	5,152,162	5,479,760	+	327,598 + 6.4
Steel and iron (forging).....	14	3,303,896	3,649,323	+	345,427 + 10.5
Woolen and worsted goods.....	26	14,417,178	15,533,149	+	1,115,971 + 7.7
Twenty-five industries	1,118	\$248,813,143	\$261,702,589	+	\$12,889,446 + 5.2
Other industries	1,034	179,217,587	201,152,127	+	21,934,540 + 12.2
All industries	2,152	\$428,030,730	\$462,854,716	+	\$34,823,986 + 8.1

Increases, for the most part large, are shown by 17 of the twenty-five selected industries, and decreases, also large, are shown by eight of the number. Two industries, "brick and terra cotta goods" and "jewelry," are shown to have suffered the largest percentages of shrinkages—16 and 11.5, respectively, in the value of material used. The falling off in both cases was undoubtedly due to the money stringency which set in about September 1, and continued during that and the following months of the year 1907, causing an almost complete suspension of building operations, and a very large falling off in the demand for luxuries, and among them, very naturally, jewelry suffered the most.

The value of raw material used shows an average increase of 5.2 per cent. for each of the twenty-five selected industries; 12.2 per cent. increase for each of the "other industries," and, as before stated, 8.1 per cent. increase for all industries.

Table No. 3 gives also the selling value of "goods made or work done" for each one of the eighty-nine industries, separately, and the same data for all industries collectively.

The aggregate selling value of all classes and varieties of goods made was, for 1907, \$773,186,299; for 1906, the value of all products was \$705,489,666; the increase realized during the year 1907, is therefore \$67,696,633, or 9.6 per cent.

The average selling value of products per establishment for "all industries" is \$359,287, and the average cost value of material used per establishment, as previously stated, is \$215,081. The difference between these amounts—\$144,206, or 67.0 per cent.—represents the value added to material used by the processes of manufacture. In 1906 this increase was 64.8 per cent., or 2.2 per cent. below that of 1907. This difference shows that either the cost of material was lower, or the selling value of products was higher by 2.2 per cent. during the year 1907.

The following table shows the changes that have taken place in the selling value of products in 1907 as compared with 1906. The total values of both years are given for each of the twenty-five industries, for "other industries" and for "all industries." The increases and decreases are given in absolute numbers and by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Goods Made.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907 as compared with 1906.	
		1906.	1907.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	36	\$3,718,612	\$3,518,131	- \$200,481	- 5.4
Boilers (steam)	15	6,637,142	5,616,330	- 920,812	- 14.1
Brewery products	37	17,085,616	19,313,693	+ 2,228,077	+ 13.0
Brick and terra cotta.....	67	9,541,746	7,425,172	- 2,116,573	- 22.2
Chemical products	62	25,966,947	28,986,223	+ 3,019,276	+ 11.6
Cigars and tobacco.....	37	19,555,140	20,015,376	+ 460,236	+ 2.4
Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	27,148,210	36,530,847	+ 9,382,637	+ 34.5
Electrical appliances	33	14,823,630	15,679,458	+ 855,828	+ 5.8
Furnaces, ranges and heaters...	14	5,794,009	6,321,510	+ 527,501	+ 9.1
Glass (window and bottle).....	27	5,062,832	5,713,348	+ 650,516	+ 12.8
Hats (men's)	39	10,671,925	11,005,025	+ 333,096	+ 3.1
Jewelry	88	11,617,024	10,625,821	- 991,203	- 8.5
Leather (tanned and finished)..	70	23,041,701	22,756,658	- 285,043	- 1.2
Lamps (electric and other).....	10	3,408,845	3,910,433	+ 501,588	+ 14.7
Machinery	130	44,574,229	45,818,435	+ 1,244,206	+ 2.8
Metal goods	65	14,859,408	15,989,754	+ 1,130,346	+ 7.6
Oils	15	51,627,098	56,864,930	+ 5,237,832	+ 10.1
Paper	42	9,155,104	10,723,971	+ 1,568,867	+ 17.1
Pottery	50	7,044,765	6,678,734	- 366,031	- 5.2
Rubber products (hard and soft)	40	22,824,737	24,482,078	+ 1,657,341	+ 7.2
Shipbuilding	17	6,817,718	11,633,337	+ 5,315,619	+ 84.1
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)...	145	44,931,161	48,568,225	+ 3,637,064	+ 8.1
Steel and iron (structural).....	26	8,114,309	9,010,814	+ 896,505	+ 11.0
Steel and iron (forging).....	14	6,315,695	7,137,148	+ 821,453	+ 13.0
Woolen and worsted goods.....	26	20,493,644	22,826,850	+ 2,333,206	+ 11.4
Twenty-five industries	1,118	\$420,229,250	\$457,152,301	+ \$36,923,051	+ 8.8
Other industries	1,034	285,260,416	316,033,998	+ 30,773,582	+ 10.8
All industries	2,152	\$705,489,666	\$773,186,299	+ \$67,696,633	+ 9.6

As shown by the above table, the industries reporting a falling off in products are: "Artisans' tools," 5.4 per cent.; "steam boilers," 14.1 per cent.; "brick and terra cotta," 22.2 per cent.; "jewelry," 8.5 per cent.; "leather—tanned and finished," 1.2 per cent.; and "pottery," 5.2 per cent.

All the other specified industries show increases, some of them—for instance, "ship building" and drawn wire and wire cloth" being extraordinarily large. The great increase in ship-building values appears to be due to the fact that several vessels with their equipment, which were under construction in the yards of one of the largest corporations for two or more years, were completed in 1907, and reported at full value for that year.

In considering the increases or decreases in the cost value of material used and the selling value of products, it should be borne in mind that these are liable to indicate changes in prices, quite as much as they do a growth or decline of quantities.

Table No. 4 shows the greatest, least and average number of persons employed, classified as males 16 years old and over; females 16 years old and over; and young persons of both sexes under the age of 16 years, who were employed as wage earners in each particular industry, and in all industries combined. The extent of unemployment in each industry is shown by the difference between the greatest and the least number of persons employed, which is given in numbers and by percentages.

The aggregate number of persons employed in all industries at periods of employment of the greatest number, is, as shown by the table, 288,811, and at periods of employment of the least number, 257,711, and the average number employed throughout the year was 280,280. The excess of greatest over least number is therefore 31,100, or a small fraction less than 11 per cent. In other words, 31,100, or 11.0 per cent. of the greatest number at any time employed, did not, from one or another cause, enjoy steady employment during the year. In 1906 the proportion of unemployment was 14.8 per cent., or 3.8 per cent. greater than that of 1907, notwithstanding the fact that the general industries of the State were more or less seriously affected by the money stringency which prevailed during the closing months of that year.

Of the aggregate average number of persons employed in all industries, 209,859, or 74.8 per cent. are men 16 years old or over; 64,613, or 23.1 per cent. are women 16 years old and over, and 5,808, or 2.1 per cent. are young persons of both sexes who are under the age of 16 years.

A comparison of the percentages relating to the three classes of wage earners, and also to those representing the differences between the greatest and least number of persons employed for 1906 and 1907, is given in the following table.

CLASSIFICATION.	Percentages.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Per Cent.
	1906.	1907.	
Men 16 years old and over.....	73.5	74.8	+ 1.3
Women 16 years old and over.....	23.9	23.1	- 0.8
Young persons of both sexes, under 16 years....	2.6	2.1	- 0.5
Difference between greatest and least number employed	14.8	10.8	- 4.0

The changes in the personnel of employes as shown by these percentages, although small, indicate a decided tendency toward the increase of men, and a corresponding reduction in the proportion of women and children employed in manufacturing industry. A similar tendency is shown by comparisons of these details for several years back, but the proportionate increase in the number of men wage earners, 1.3 per cent., has never before been so large for any one year. This increase in the number of men is equalized by a reduction of 0.8 per cent. in the number of women, and 0.5 in the number of children under 16 years old reported as wage workers during the year 1907.

Another highly gratifying feature of the comparison shown above is the fact that the proportion of involuntary idleness of employes through "lay off" on account of dullness in trade, is lower by 4.0 in 1907, than it was in 1906.

The total percentage of unemployment is very largely increased by the custom of "shutting down" during either the summer or winter months, which is peculiar to certain "season trades," such as the manufacture of "brick and terra cotta," "glass," "stone quarrying," "straw hats," and "fertilizers." The proportion of unemployment recorded for these industries taken together is 60.6 per cent, for 1907, while without this group the proportion of all other industries averages only 6.9 per cent. In the season industries named above, the excess of greatest over least number of wage earners employed should not be regarded as indicating dullness of trade.

The following table presents together all the industries, fifty-five in number, in which the labor of women and children is employed in the processes of manufacture.

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	36	2,437	49	30	2,516	96.9	1.9	1.2
3	Art tile	7	483	194	29	706	68.4	27.5	4.1
5	Boxes (wood and paper).....	45	858	1,263	108	2,229	38.5	56.7	4.8
8	Brushes	14	208	108	3	319	65.2	33.9	0.9
9	Buttons (metal)	10	609	693	46	1,348	45.2	51.4	3.4
10	Buttons (pearl)	19	572	206	28	806	71.0	25.5	3.5
11	Carpets and rugs.....	7	651	311	17	979	66.5	31.8	1.7
13	Chemical products	62	5,306	1,819	71	7,196	73.7	25.3	1.0
14	Cigars and tobacco.....	37	1,847	6,824	390	9,061	20.4	75.3	4.3
15	Clothing	13	457	646	7	1,110	41.1	58.2	0.7
16	Confectionery	7	181	237	31	449	40.3	52.8	6.9
18	Corsets and corset waists....	12	158	1,702	32	1,892	8.3	90.0	1.7
19	Cutlery	12	1,052	125	58	1,235	85.2	10.1	4.7
20	Cotton goods	41	1,518	4,237	375	6,130	24.8	69.1	6.1
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	14	3,079	578	48	3,705	83.1	15.6	1.3
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth....	13	7,455	655	6	8,116	91.9	8.1	.....
23	Electrical appliances	33	5,519	760	74	6,353	86.8	12.0	1.2
25	Food products	27	2,241	519	27	2,787	80.4	18.6	1.0
30	Glass (window and bottle)....	27	6,090	179	355	6,624	92.0	2.7	5.3
32	Graphite products	6	853	927	44	1,824	46.8	50.8	2.4
33	Hats (fur and felt).....	39	4,124	1,281	11	5,416	76.2	23.6	0.2
34	Hats (straw)	3	157	207	2	366	42.9	56.6	0.5
37	Jewelry	88	2,544	832	59	3,435	74.1	24.2	1.7
38	Knit goods	18	893	1,802	145	2,840	31.4	63.5	5.1
39	Laundry	8	176	490	11	677	26.0	72.4	1.6
41	Leather goods	19	798	617	53	1,468	45.4	42.0	3.6
42	Lamps	10	1,146	2,120	15	3,281	34.9	64.6	0.5
45	Mattresses and bedding.....	10	356	82	6	444	80.2	18.5	1.3
46	Metal goods	65	5,252	1,616	208	7,076	74.2	22.9	2.9
47	Metal novelties	19	755	237	26	1,018	74.2	23.3	2.5
49	Musical instruments	17	1,508	265	18	1,791	84.2	14.8	1.0
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)....	8	1,460	19	23	1,502	97.2	1.3	1.5
52	Paints	12	991	71	3	1,065	93.0	6.7	0.3
53	Paper	42	2,580	250	30	2,860	90.2	8.7	1.1
55	Pottery	50	3,996	887	64	4,947	80.7	18.0	1.3
56	Printing and bookbinding....	23	846	455	20	1,321	64.0	34.5	1.5
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	40	5,297	1,076	75	6,448	82.1	16.7	1.2
62	Scientific instruments	19	4,975	826	77	5,878	84.6	14.1	1.3
64	Shoes	31	2,527	1,455	141	4,153	60.8	35.8	3.4
65	Shirts	21	560	2,199	72	2,831	19.8	77.7	2.5
66	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	59	508	12	579	10.2	87.7	2.1
68	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	145	9,284	10,042	729	20,055	46.3	50.1	3.6
69	Silk dyeing	22	4,208	346	29	4,583	91.8	7.6	0.6
70	Silk throwing	25	598	818	117	1,533	39.0	53.4	7.6
71	Silk mill supplies.....	16	545	113	37	695	78.4	16.3	5.3
72	Silver goods	13	965	305	19	1,289	74.9	23.6	1.5
74	Soap and tallow.....	16	1,016	268	55	1,339	75.9	20.0	4.1
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	5	1,289	90	.....	1,379	93.5	6.5	.....
78	Textile products	9	714	385	72	1,171	61.0	32.9	6.1
79	Thread	6	1,794	3,101	515	5,410	33.2	57.3	9.5
81	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	1,034	500	132	1,666	62.1	30.0	7.9
83	Underwear (women's & children's)	19	101	1,341	80	1,522	6.6	88.1	5.3
85	Watches, cases and material..	11	1,604	829	78	2,511	63.9	33.0	3.1
88	Woolen and worsted goods..	26	4,497	4,841	651	9,989	45.0	48.5	6.5
89	Unclassified	82	6,389	1,011	98	7,498	85.2	13.5	1.3
	Fifty-five industries	1,393	116,612	63,347	5,462	185,421	62.9	34.1	3.0
	Other industries	759	93,247	1,266	346	94,859	98.3	1.3	0.4
	All industries	2,152	209,859	64,613	5,808	280,280	74.9	23.0	2.1

The fifty-five industries presented on the above table, in which are included 1,395 establishments, furnish employment to 185,421 persons, of which number, 116,612, or 62.9 per cent. are men; 63,347, or 34.1 per cent. are women, and 5,462, or 3.0 per cent. are children less than 16 years old.

Other industries, that is to say, the remaining 759 establishments included in the entire statistical presentation, show the aggregate average number of wage earners to be 94,859, of which total, 93,247, or 98.3 per cent. are men; 1,266, or 1.3 per cent. are women, and 346, or 0.4 per cent. are children.

In these 1,393 establishments practically all the women and children employed in New Jersey factory industries are to be found. The percentages show that out of every 1,000 wage earners employed in these 55 industries, there are 341 women, and 30 children below the age of 16 years. In the other 759 establishments there are 13 women and 4 children in every 1,000 wage earners. In "all industries," including those that employ women and children, and those that do not, as shown by the bottom line of the table, there are for every 1,000 wage earners exactly 230 women and 21 children.

This table is a perfectly reliable chart, showing the extent and distribution of the labor of women and children among the industries of the State. The record is in no way discreditable, and the fact that the relative proportions of these classes of labor to the total number employed have remained substantially unchanged for many years back, shows conclusively that the industries of our State are not now, and have not been at any time, at least during the past 25 years, amenable to the charge of being dependent on the labor of women and children. It should be borne in mind that in 34 per cent. of the total number of manufacturing establishments in our State, the working force consists almost entirely of men; the women reported by these plants average only 1.6 to each of them, and are nearly, if not all, engaged as typewriters.

Any attempt to further analyze the contents of this table would necessarily take the form of repeating the figures over again without, in doing so, leading to a clearer understanding of their significance.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed in each of the twenty-five selected industries for 1907 in

comparison with those for 1906, and the same for "other industries" and for all industries. The increases and decreases, as these may be, are given both in amounts and by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Persons Employed by Industries.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907 as compared with 1906.	
		1906.	1907.	Number.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	36	2,445	2,516	+ 71	+ 2.9
Boilers (steam)	15	1,996	1,875	- 121	- 6.1
Brewery products	37	2,065	2,063	- 2	.....
Brick and terra cotta.....	67	7,419	6,759	- 660	- 8.9
Chemical products	62	6,839	7,196	+ 357	+ 5.2
Cigars and tobacco.....	37	8,376	9,061	+ 685	+ 8.2
Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	1,867	*8,116	+ 6,249	+ 334.7
Electrical appliances	33	6,739	6,353	- 386	- 5.7
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	14	1,915	1,802	- 113	- 0.7
Glass (window and bottle).....	27	6,190	6,624	+ 434	+ 7.0
Hats (men's)	39	5,832	5,416	- 416	- 7.1
Jewelry	88	3,482	3,435	- 47	- 1.3
Leather (tanning and finishing).....	70	5,722	5,381	- 341	- 5.9
Lamps (electric and other).....	10	2,317	3,281	+ 964	+ 41.6
Machinery	130	24,393	24,959	+ 566	+ 2.3
Metal goods	65	6,751	7,076	+ 325	+ 4.8
Oils	15	3,753	4,074	+ 321	+ 8.5
Paper	42	2,419	2,860	+ 441	+ 18.2
Pottery	50	4,833	4,947	+ 114	+ 2.5
Rubber products (hard and soft).....	40	6,280	6,448	+ 168	+ 2.7
Shipbuilding	17	3,822	4,927	+ 1,105	+ 28.9
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).....	145	21,543	20,055	- 1,488	- 6.9
Steel and iron (structural).....	26	3,429	3,292	- 137	- 4.0
Steel and iron (forging).....	14	2,882	3,242	+ 360	+ 12.5
Woolen and worsted goods.....	26	8,965	9,989	+ 1,024	+ 11.4
Twenty-five industries	1,118	152,274	161,847	+ 9,573	+ 6.3
Other industries	1,034	107,798	118,433	+ 10,186	+ 9.4
All industries	2,152	260,072	280,280	+ 19,759	+ 7.6

*One establishment not reporting number of hands employed in 1906.

One of these industries—brewery products—was operated with a force that, as shown by the table, was practically uniform for both years. Nine industries show decreases in 1907 as compared with 1906 which range from the lowest, 0.7 per cent. in the manufacture of furnaces, ranges, and heaters, to the highest, 8.9 per cent. in the production of "brick and terra cotta" goods. The average decreases for each of these nine industries is 5.2 per cent.

Fifteen industries show increases in 1907 as compared with 1906, ranging from 2.3 per cent. in "machinery" upwards to 41.6 per cent. in "electric lamps." The large increase in the number employed in the manufacture of lamps is due to the fact that one new firm had started to make these goods on a large scale in 1906, and made its first report in time for inclusion in the statistics of 1907. Other large increases due entirely to growth of demand for the goods are shown by "shipbuilding," 28.9 per cent.; "paper," 18.2 per cent.; "steel and iron forgings," 12.5 per cent., and woolen and worsted goods, 11.4 per cent.

The abnormally large increase in the number of persons employed shown by the "drawn wire and wire cloth" industry for 1907 is due to the fact that in 1906, one establishment, the greatest in the country, and more than equal in proportions to all other plants in the State engaged in the same industry, did not report the number of employes on its pay rolls in 1906. Exclusive of this industry the increases, while fairly large, are no greater than the averages shown for several years back. In the twenty-five selected industries the increase in the number of employes was 9,573, or 6.3 per cent.; in other industries the increase totals up 10,186, or 9.4 per cent., and in "all industries," there were, as shown by the table, 19,759, or 7.6 per cent. more persons employed in 1907 than were on the pay rolls of the 2,152 establishments in 1906.

Table No. 5 shows the average number of persons employed—men, women and children of both sexes under 16 years of age, by months, in each of the eighty-nine industries, and also a summary which gives the same information—also—by months for all industries combined. In giving the number of employes by months, the purpose is to show such fluctuations in number of the three classes of wage earners as may occur during the year. The industries are arranged alphabetically in the table, and the time of greatest and least activity in each industry may be ascertained by noting the months during which the largest and smallest numbers respectively are employed.

In the condensed summary, relating to "all industries" which is appended to Table No. 5, it is shown that employment had reached the highest point of the year during the month of May, when there were 288,291 wage earners on the pay rolls of the 2,152 establishments included in the presentation, and had de-

scended to its lowest during the month of December, when only 257,311 persons were employed. The shrinkage of employment which occurred between these months represented a falling in the number of men of 27,481, or 12.6 per cent.; of women, 3,507, or 5.6 per cent., and of children, 6.2 per cent. It is evident therefore that the industries in which men are employed are far less subject to fluctuating influences than those in which women are engaged. Employment for all three classes of wage earners was at the minimum during the month of December, when 189,813 men, 61,950 women, and 5,548 children were employed.

The periods of maximum employment were, for men, the month of May, when 217,294 were employed; for women, the month of March, when 65,457 were employed; and for children, the month of April, when 5,548 were employed. The difference between the maximum and minimum numbers employed between these months and the month of December was for men, 27,481, or 12.7 per cent.; for women, 3,507, or 5.4 per cent., and for children, 369, or 6.0 per cent.

Table No. 6 shows the aggregate total amounts paid to wage earners by each of the eighty-nine industries separately, and also by "all industries" embraced in the compilation combined. The average yearly earnings per individual wage earner are also given in this table. The aggregate amount reported as paid by "all industries" is shown to have been \$144,740,069. and the average yearly earnings, \$517.24. These figures relate to actual workers or wage earners only, and do not include the numerous classes of employes found in every industry to whom fixed salaries, not subject to deduction on account of lost time or for any other cause are paid, such as company or corporation officers, superintendents, managers, foremen, bookkeepers and salesmen. Only the earnings of those engaged in the processes of manufacture and whose labor contributes directly to the production of the goods made by each industry are brought together to form these totals.

The industries showing the largest pay rolls are—in the descending order of gradation, as shown by the table "machinery," 130 establishments, total wages, \$15,891,543; "silk goods" (weaving and throwing), 170 establishments, total wages, \$9,971,354; "foundry products" (iron and brass), 73 establishments, total wages, \$6,002,549; and "woolen and worsted goods,"

\$3,927,564. A classification of industries according to total amounts paid in wages, omitting those named above, shows that in fifty industries the total annual pay roll foots up under \$1,000,000 each; in twelve industries it is between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 each; in ten industries it is between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000; in two industries it ranges from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and in one industry the total pay roll was between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

The average yearly earnings per employe for "all industries," as shown by the table, is \$517.24. An examination of the table will show that the yearly earnings of "brewery" workmen, \$924.93, were far ahead of those of all other classes of labor included in these statistics; indeed it would probably be safe to say that, notwithstanding the very much larger hourly or daily wage rates current in some other occupations, such as for instance the building trades, there is no other class of wage earners in the State who enjoy as steady employment and as large an annual income as do the brewery workmen. Next to the brewery employes in the amount of yearly earnings comes the manufacture of "varnishes," \$765.48, and "furnaces, ranges and heaters," \$721.08.

In three industries the workmen's yearly earnings average more than \$700 per year; in nineteen industries the average is less than \$700, but above \$600 per year; in thirty-one industries the average is between \$500 and \$600 per year; in twenty-one industries the average is between \$400 and \$500 per year; in fifteen industries the range of yearly earnings is from \$300 to \$400 per year; and in only one industry—the manufacture of "women's shirtwaists" are average yearly earnings less than \$300 per year. It should be borne in mind that these averages, as given on this table, represent the actual earnings per year calculated, not on the basis of any given weekly wage rates, but on the amounts reported by the individual establishments included in each industry as having been paid to wage earners during the year after deductions on account of lost time or other causes had been made. In the industries reporting earnings of less than \$500 per year, it will be seen by referring to the table on page 17 that the labor employed is largely that of women and children; in very few, if any, of the exclusively men's industries will average yearly earnings be found below that figure.

The following table gives average yearly earnings per employe for 1907 in comparison with those of 1906 for the twenty-five selected industries, and also for "other industries" and for "all industries." The increases and decreases in 1907, as compared with 1906, are entered in absolute numbers and by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907 as compared with 1906.	
		1906.	1907.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	36	\$585 24	\$590 55	+ \$5 31	+ 0.9
Boilers (steam)	15	629 14	609 64	- 19 50	- 3.1
Brewery products	37	898 31	924 93	+ 26 62	+ 2.9
Brick and terra cotta.....	67	469 02	462 26	- 6 76	- 1.4
Chemical products	62	513 49	529 91	+ 16 42	+ 3.2
Cigars and tobacco.....	37	294 78	319 22	+ 24 44	+ 8.3
Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	596 21	532 01	- 64 20	- 10.8
Electrical appliances	33	519 52	558 67	+ 39 05	+ 7.5
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	14	686 32	721 08	+ 34 76	+ 5.1
Glass (window and bottle).....	27	569 60	587 98	+ 18 38	+ 3.2
Hats (men's)	39	581 53	647 31	+ 65 78	+ 11.3
Jewelry	88	682 31	654 23	- 28 08	- 4.1
Leather (tanning and finishing).....	70	617 59	563 75	- 53 84	- 8.7
Lamps (electric and other).....	10	433 75	429 96	- 3 79	- 0.9
Machinery	130	631 37	636 70	+ 5 33	+ 0.8
Metal goods	65	450 45	459 27	+ 8 82	+ 1.9
Oils	15	644 10	684 39	+ 40 29	+ 6.3
Paper	42	502 27	519 08	+ 16 81	+ 2.0
Pottery	50	629 95	619 27	- 10 68	- 1.8
Rubber products (hard and soft).....	40	489 76	503 16	+ 13 40	+ 2.8
Shipbuilding	17	677 56	696 84	+ 19 28	+ 2.8
Silk (broad and ribbon goods).....	145	434 72	473 89	+ 39 17	+ 9.0
Steel and iron (structural).....	26	627 34	631 17	+ 3 83	+ 0.6
Steel and iron (forging).....	14	649 35	631 13	- 18 22	- 2.8
Woolen and worsted goods.....	26	385 30	393 19	+ 7 89	+ 2.0
Twenty-five industries	1,118	\$534 42	\$546 23	+ \$11 81	+ 2.2
Other industries	1,034	465 76	477 47	+ 11 71	+ 2.3
All industries	2,152	\$505 96	\$517 24	+ \$11 28	+ 2.2

Of the twenty-five selected industries, 17 show increases in average yearly earnings ranging from \$3.83 in "structural steel and iron," to \$65.78 in the manufacture of "men's hats." Seven industries show decreases ranging from \$3.79 in the manufacture of "lamps—electric and others," to \$53.84 in "leather—tanned and finished." The net increase of average yearly earnings in the twenty-five selected industries for 1907, as compared

with 1906, is \$11.81, or 2.2 per cent. "Other industries," that is to say, the 1,034 establishments *not* included in the twenty-five selected industries show an increase of \$11.71, or 2.3 per cent. in average yearly earnings. In "all industries," including the entire 2,152 establishments, the average yearly earnings per individual wage earner is \$517.24. The increase for the year 1907 is therefore \$11.28, or 2.2 per cent.

Of late years the increase in annual earnings for all industries has been approximately 3.5 per cent. for each year, but considering the partial stagnation of trade which occurred during the last three months of 1907, the increase of 2.2 per cent. should be regarded as very satisfactory.

Table No. 7 contains the classified average *weekly* earnings of wage workers by industries. On this table is shown for each and for all industries the actual number of employes—men, women and children—who have received the various amounts per week indicated in the classification, beginning with under \$3.00 per week and advancing one dollar or more through a number of specified grades, up to \$25.00 per week and over. As the figures represent the actual number of the three subdivisions of wage earners who receive each of the specified sums of weekly earnings, it seems unnecessary to make any further reference to the matter in the nature of explanation or analysis.

The final subdivision of Table No. 7 is a classification of weekly earnings for "all industries," in which the total number of persons employed in the 2,152 establishments are classified according to earnings, so that at a glance the investigator may see the weekly compensation received by all men, women and children employed in the factory industries of the State. The number of wage workers for which classified weekly earnings are given in this last sub-table is 300,289, of whom 224,830 are men, 68,854 are women, and 6,605 are children of both sexes under the age of sixteen years.

The percentages of each of the three classes of wage earners who receive the various specified wage rates are given for "all industries" in the following table:

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Percentage of Wage Earners Receiving Specified Rates.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Under \$3.00	0.5	2.1	12.8	1.1
\$3.00 but, under \$4.00	1.2	6.0	41.6	3.2
4.00 " " 5.00	2.5	13.5	28.4	5.5
5.00 " " 6.00	3.1	18.5	12.1	6.8
6.00 " " 7.00	4.0	18.0	3.8	7.1
7.00 " " 8.00	5.1	14.0	0.8	7.0
8.00 " " 9.00	7.1	9.6	0.5	7.5
9.00 " " 10.00	14.8	6.8	.....	12.6
10.00 " " 12.00	16.2	6.3	.....	13.6
12.00 " " 15.00	17.6	3.9	.....	14.4
15.00 " " 20.00	18.8	1.2	.....	14.3
20.00 " " 25.00	5.9	0.1	.....	4.5
25.00 and over.....	3.2	.....	.....	2.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Reading the above table with the wage classification for "all industries" appended to Table No. 7, which forms the basis of these percentages, a very accurate understanding of the wages of labor in our factory industries may be arrived at. The total number of employes reported in this classification for all industries is greater than the average number appearing on Table No. 4, because in reporting on weekly earnings, individual establishments were requested to select for the purpose that week of the year during which the largest number of persons were upon the pay rolls.

Table No. 8 shows the average number of days in operation during the year; the average number of hours worked per day and per week by operatives; the number of establishments reporting overtime and the average number of extra hours so worked for each separate industry and also for "all industries." The average number of days in operation for "all industries" during the year 1907 is, as shown by the table, 285.92; in 1906 the average was 289.02, or 3.10 days in excess of the aggregate average of 1907.

Thirteen of the eighty-nine general industries report having been in operation for 300 days or more, the highest, 365 days, is reported by the blast furnaces engaged in the production of "pig iron;" seventy-three industries report working time as vary-

ing between 250 and 300 days; and three average between 200 and 300 days in operation; these latter are, however, in the class referred to as season trades in which, as before explained, closing down from two to three, and in some instances four months per year, is one of the established customs of the business.

The average number of working hours per day and per week, and also the number of hours overtime reported by establishments which found it expedient to extend operations beyond the regularly established limits, are all shown on this table for each industry and for all industries.

The aggregate average number of working hours per day for "all industries" is 9.60; in 1906 the average was 9.58, which leaves the daily working time practically the same for both years. This is an exceedingly gratifying exhibit in view of the fact that as shown in the analysis of Table No. 6, on page 23, there has been an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the average yearly earnings reported for 1907, the result evidently of an advance in wage rates and not an enlargement of established working hours. Average working hours as shown in this table must be understood as not including Saturdays, except in a few establishments engaged in a number of industries, as it seems apparent from the figures relating to working hours per week, 55.83, that in all but a very small number of the establishments considered, the Saturday half-holiday throughout the year is now firmly established.

These averages are, as before explained, for "all industries," being based on those for each individual industry embraced in the compilation. Many of these industries report average working hours of ten per day and over with weekly working time in some instances that is in excess of sixty hours per week. The aggregate average working hours per week are 55.83 for 1907; compared with the average for 1906, 55.32, there has been an increase of practically one-half hour in aggregate average working hours per week.

Overtime, as reported in this table, is computed on the basis of the actual number of hours reported, multiplied by the number of wage earners employed in the establishments reporting having worked overtime. By this process, if one hundred men employed in an establishment worked one hour beyond the customary limit, the overtime appearing in the compilation for that

plant would be one hundred hours; if the same number put in two hours of extra work, they would be credited with a total of two hundred hours overtime. Three hundred and forty-eight establishments, representing 71 general industries, have, as indicated by the table, been obliged to resort to "overtime" for greater or less periods of time during the year, as the only means of meeting the increasing demand for their products; the aggregate number of hours worked is 2,378,722, of which 1,384,179, or 58.2 per cent. is credited to 39 establishments engaged in the production of machinery. The next highest records for "overtime" were made by "electrical appliances," which is also largely a machinery industry, and the manufacture of "rubber goods," the overtime reported by these being 164,621, and 164,625 hours respectively. Between these three industries—machinery, electrical appliances and rubber goods, 72.0 per cent. of the total overtime reported is accounted for.

The aggregate number of hours overtime reported by industries, if reduced to average working days of 9.60 hours, would equal the labor of 866.6 wage earners, working 285.92 days—the average time in operation during the year for "all industries" included in the compilation.

In 1906 the aggregate number of hours overtime reported was 1,983,161; the increase therefore in 1907 is 395,561 hours, or substantially 20 per cent.

Table No. 9 shows for each of the eighty-nine general industries and also for "all industries," the "average proportion of business done during the year 1907." By this table it is intended to show the extent to which the year's work of each industry approached its full productive capacity—full capacity being indicated by 100 per cent. The purpose of the table is to show how much, if any, productive force there may be in the ordinary equipment of each industry that was not called into activity by the business demands of the year. The "proportion of business done" is reported by each individual establishment on the basis of its actual production for the year, as compared with the quantity that could have been done without in any way enlarging the existing facilities of the plant.

The aggregate average "proportion of business done" by all industries for 1907 was 77.96 per cent., which is 0.22 less than that of 1906. The difference between both years—less than

one-quarter of one per cent.—is too slight to be of any consequence; the real significance of the figures lies in the fact of their showing that, taken together, practically 22.0 per cent. of the possible productive capacity of the 2,152 plants included in the presentation were not called into play during either year. As a matter of fact there were many individual establishments that were not only operated to full capacity, but, as shown above, were obliged to run overtime and make extensive enlargements in order to meet the demands of business; but others fell far enough below full capacity to produce the averages shown on the table. The industries showing the highest average proportion of business are the production of "pig iron" and "graphite products," their percentages being 95.00 and 94.16, respectively. The lowest are "agricultural implements," 59.44, and "saddlery and harness," 60.00.

Table No. 10, the last of the series included in the presentation, shows the character of the power used in manufacturing industry throughout New Jersey, and also the quantity measured by horse power of each variety. The several kinds of power specified are: Steam engines, gas and gasolene engines, water wheels and other water motors, electric motors and air compressors. The following table shows in condensed form the total number of engines, motors, etc., and the total amount of horse power of each and of all varieties for the year 1907, in comparison with 1906.

CHARACTER OF POWER.	Number of Motors.		Horse Power.		Increase in 1907.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	Motors.	Horse Power.
Steam engines	3,741	3,961	368,292	419,210	220	50,918
Gas and gasoline engines.....	234	255	5,675	7,579	21	1,904
Water wheels (turbine).....	163	179	10,846	11,343	11	497
Water motors	8	9	24	33	1	9
Electric motors	7,216	8,233	93,770	100,556	1,017	6,786
Air compressors	36	65	2,305	4,638	29	2,333
Totals.....	11,403	12,702	480,912	543,359	1,299	62,447

The above totals indicate a large increase in the power applied to manufacturing industry during the year; in 1906 there

were 11,403 engines and power motors of the various types named on the table, which produced 480,912 horse power, while in 1907 there were 12,702 motors producing 543,359 horse power. The increase in the number of motors is therefore 1,299, and in the measure of horse power, 62,447. The greatest increases are shown by "steam engines" and "electric motors," their growth during the year being 50, 918 and 6,786 horse power, respectively.

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders—By Industries, 1907.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Es- tablishments Considered.	Number of Private Firms.	Proprietors and Firms Members.					Number of Corporations.	Stockholders.				Aggre- gate. Partners & Stock- holders.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estate.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks & Trustees.	Total.	
1	Agricultural implements	9	5	8	..	..	..	8	4	64	14	..	78	86
2	Artisans' tools	36	18	27	2	..	..	29	18	165	44	23	232	261
3	Art tile	7	2	2	1	..	1	4	5	60	1	..	61	65
4	Boilers	15	5	7	..	..	..	7	10	292	135	26	453	460
5	Boxes (wood and paper).....	45	31	40	1	..	1	42	14	57	14	1	72	114
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	37	1	1	..	..	..	1	36	1,023	110	7	1,140	1,141
7	Brick and terra cotta.....	67	27	38	1	..	1	40	40	1,721	721	110	2,552	2,592
8	Brushes	14	12	13	1	..	..	14	2	9	3	..	12	26
9	Buttons (metal)	10	4	9	..	..	..	9	6	29	5	..	34	43
10	Buttons (pearl)	19	13	18	1	..	..	19	6	22	2	1	25	44
11	Carpets and rugs.....	7	3	11	..	..	..	11	4	20	13	..	33	44
12	Carriages and wagons.....	29	21	31	..	..	..	31	8	43	16	3	62	93
13	Chemical products	62	4	8	1	..	..	9	58	1,888	1,351	219	3,458	3,467
14	Cigars and tobacco.....	37	17	20	1	..	..	21	20	582	206	21	809	830
15	Clothing	13	12	18	1	..	..	19	1	3	..	..	3	22
16	Confectionery	7	1	2	..	..	..	2	6	28	4	..	32	34
17	Cornices and skylights	22	10	16	..	..	1	17	12	40	17	..	57	74
18	Corsets and corset waists.....	12	4	7	1	..	..	8	8	47	15	..	62	70
19	Cutlery	12	6	12	..	..	..	12	6	30	4	2	36	48
20	Cotton goods	41	19	32	..	2	2	36	22	199	63	12	274	310
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	14	1	2	..	..	..	2	13	304	198	67	569	571
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	1	1	..	..	..	1	12	220	112	20	352	353
23	Electrical appliances	33	5	5	..	..	..	5	28	3,340	291	57	3,688	3,693
24	Fertilizers	12	3	7	..	..	..	7	9	1,730	1,606	156	3,492	3,499
25	Food products	27	4	6	..	..	..	6	23	2,622	1,018	5	3,645	3,651
26	Foundry (brass)	21	9	11	1	..	..	12	12	104	7	3	114	126
27	Foundry (iron)	52	18	30	1	..	..	31	34	1,835	213	76	2,124	2,155
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	14	2	4	..	..	..	4	12	533	345	28	906	910
29	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	9	3	6	..	..	..	6	6	34	4	1	39	45
30	Glass (window and bottle).....	27	6	11	3	..	..	14	21	249	42	2	293	307
31	Glass mirrors	4	2	5	..	..	..	5	2	16	..	..	16	21
32	Graphite products	6	2	2	..	..	..	2	4	103	58	14	175	177
33	Hats (fur and felt).....	39	21	42	..	..	..	42	18	156	59	10	225	267
34	Hats (straw)	3	2	3	..	..	..	3	1	7	..	..	7	10

35	High explosives	9							9	577	313	78	968	968
36	Inks and muclage.....	6	1	2					5	66	5	2	73	75
37	Jewelry	88	54	117	2		1	120	34	143	24		167	287
38	Knit goods	18	12	15	1			16	6	115	85	32	232	248
39	Laundry	8	3	5				5	5	65	7	1	73	78
40	Leather	70	31	50	2		1	53	39	457	137	106	700	753
41	Leather goods	19	10	17	1			18	9	48	16	1	65	83
42	Lamps	10	1	2				2	9	51	2	2	55	57
43	Lime and cement.....	8							8	359	146	32	537	537
44	Machinery	130	33	50	1	5	2	58	97	1,430	540	138	2,108	2,166
45	Mattresses and bedding.....	10	1	2				2	9	38	6	1	45	47
46	Metal goods	65	13	20				20	52	1,253	511	79	1,843	1,863
47	Metal novelties	19	5	5	1			6	14	75	10	4	89	95
48	Mining (iron ore).....	7	2	1		1		2	5	*365	*276	*93	*734	736
49	Musical instruments	17	4	6				6	13	112	14	3	129	135
50	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	8	2	2				2	6	253	144	4	401	403
51	Oils	15	1	1				1	14	2,602	2,492	584	5,678	5,679
52	Paints	12	4	7				7	8	558	160	11	729	736
53	Paper	42	8	14	2			16	34	1,525	116	9	1,650	1,666
54	Pig iron	5	1	1				1	4	144	44	9	197	198
55	Pottery	50	9	17	3			20	41	423	225	40	688	708
56	Printing and bookbinding.....	23	7	10			1	11	16	186	106	1	293	304
57	Quarrying stone	16	5	8				8	11	29	3		32	40
58	Roofing (metal and tar).....	7						7	7	45	9	2	56	56
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	40	4	8	4			12	36	3,644	2,070	542	6,266	6,268
60	Saddles and harness.....	7	4	8				8	3	9	1		10	18
61	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	15	12	16	1			17	3	19	18		37	54
62	Scientific instruments	19	4	7	1			8	15	250	46	12	308	316
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	27	14	26	1			27	13	69	11	1	81	108
64	Shoes	31	16	23	1			29	15	73	14	4	91	120
65	Shirts	21	13	25	1			26	8	62	3		65	91
66	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	4	4	1			5	1	4			4	9
67	Shipbuilding	17	5	14				14	12	119	49	10	178	192
68	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	145	59	95			2	97	86	413	83	9	505	602
69	Silk dyeing	22	7	10				10	15	75	8	6	89	99
70	Silk throwing	25	12	19				19	13	33	5	2	40	59
71	Silk mill supplies.....	16	13	23				23	3	10	5		15	38
72	Silver goods	13	5	12				12	8	66	34	7	107	119
73	Smelting & refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	9							9	*1,746	*1,839	*305	*3,890	3,890
74	Soap and tallow.....	16	4	11				11	12	2,753	4	2	2,759	2,770
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	5	1		1			1	4	24	4		28	29
76	Steel and iron (structural).....	26	4	6				6	22	504	86	52	642	648
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	14	4	7	1		1	9	10	244	135	26	405	414
78	Textile products	9	3	4				4	6	54	27	1	82	86
79	Thread	6							6	†921	†900	†2	†1,823	1,823

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders—By Industries, 1907.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Es- tablishments Considered.	Number of Private Firms.	Proprietors and Firms Members.					Number of Corporations.	Stockholders.				Aggre- gate. Partners & Stock- holders.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estate.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks & Trustees.	Total.	
80	Trunks and traveling bags.....	14	7	11	...	1	....	12	7	28	15	1	44	56
81	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	4	6	1	....	....	7	5	40	3	.....	43	50
82	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	1	2	....	....	....	2	3	15	.....	.....	15	17
83	Underwear (women's and children's).....	19	8	12	2	....	....	14	11	24	6	1	31	45
84	Varnishes	18	3	6	....	....	....	6	15	112	41	16	169	175
85	Watches, cases and material.....	11	4	5	....	....	....	5	7	29	2	2	33	38
86	Window shades	5	2	3	....	....	....	3	3	9	2	.....	11	14
87	Wooden goods	39	19	30	....	....	....	30	20	183	46	3	232	262
88	Woolen and worsted goods.....	26	9	24	...	1	....	25	17	224	56	16	296	321
89	Unclassified	82	22	38	3	....	1	42	60	*6,273	*6,941	*1,277	*14,491	14,533
	All industries	2,152	768	1,267	47	10	15	1,339	1,384	46,523	24,536	4,393	75,452	76,791

*One establishment not reporting these items.

†Two establishments not reporting these items.

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested.—By Industries, 1907.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable, Stock in process of manufacture, Cash on hand.	
1	Agricultural implements	9	\$322,057	\$294,796	\$2,488,263	\$3,105,116
2	Artisans' tools	36	1,019,255	1,188,286	2,117,193	4,324,734
3	Art tile	7	405,580	69,024	312,319	786,923
4	Boilers	15	1,780,531	1,315,147	3,877,640	6,973,318
5	Boxes (wood and paper).....	45	368,528	383,188	800,587	1,552,303
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	37	10,707,232	5,103,910	15,853,280	31,664,422
7	Brick (terra cotta).....	67	9,430,248	2,610,337	3,173,050	15,213,635
8	Brushes	14	73,970	33,905	139,643	247,518
9	Buttons (metal)	10	216,554	518,800	552,679	1,288,033
10	Buttons (pearl)	19	148,219	146,992	377,494	672,705
11	Carpets and rugs.....	7	449,233	520,818	1,193,484	2,163,535
12	Carriages and wagons.....	29	525,237	215,086	971,388	1,711,711
13	Chemical products	62	7,038,903	7,963,583	14,549,701	29,552,187
14	Cigars and tobacco.....	37	2,075,117	1,596,284	7,074,158	10,745,559
15	Clothing	13	133,000	59,700	515,372	708,072
16	Confectionery	7	113,202	188,699	318,657	620,558
17	Cornices and skylights.....	22	117,865	138,556	481,328	737,749
18	Corsets and corset waists....	12	74,405	146,608	1,077,807	1,298,820
19	Cutlery	12	241,626	272,341	723,040	1,237,007
20	Cotton goods	41	2,508,520	2,534,946	3,824,378	8,867,844
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	14	2,457,926	2,527,707	1,673,118	6,658,751
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth...	13	804,405	1,186,722	3,940,856	a5,931,983
23	Electrical appliances	33	2,855,545	3,285,249	12,619,584	a18,760,378
24	Fertilizers	12	761,798	658,209	3,708,463	b5,128,470
25	Food products	27	2,367,333	1,739,095	3,565,354	7,671,782
26	Foundry (brass)	21	703,069	401,804	1,366,238	2,471,111
27	Foundry (iron)	52	4,495,910	2,650,738	10,311,518	17,458,166
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	2,143,188	1,011,879	7,191,150	10,346,217
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	9	120,900	138,896	346,217	606,013
30	Glass (window and bottle)....	27	1,412,708	913,723	2,810,459	a5,136,890
31	Glass mirrors	4	74,000	61,000	251,000	416,000
32	Graphite products	6	313,632	439,026	1,628,949	d2,381,607
33	Hats (fur and felt).....	39	979,300	656,862	2,363,975	4,000,137
34	Hats (straw)	3	170,000	59,000	251,582	480,582
35	High explosives	9	c4,168,780	.....	3,629,124	7,797,904
36	Inks and muclage.....	6	177,194	89,459	391,323	657,976
37	Jewelry	88	225,185	709,743	6,575,828	f7,510,756
38	Knit goods	18	588,688	1,108,862	988,414	2,685,964
39	Laundry	8	39,000	291,300	62,500	392,800
40	Leather	7	2,911,320	1,442,562	8,832,586	13,186,468
41	Leather goods	19	323,397	203,957	1,662,679	2,190,033
42	Lamps	10	1,329,315	727,103	2,009,509	4,065,927
43	Lime and cement.....	8	3,056,549	4,748,079	2,456,692	10,261,320
44	Machinery	130	11,782,454	10,097,251	26,688,183	48,567,888
45	Mattresses and bedding.....	10	282,298	140,372	408,498	831,168
46	Metal goods	65	2,494,217	2,950,662	5,726,018	11,170,897
47	Metal novelties	19	331,742	426,022	756,976	1,514,740
48	Mining (iron ore).....	7	616,346	348,762	265,470	1,230,578
49	Musical instruments	17	524,025	643,180	1,746,098	2,912,303
50	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	8	1,698,689	993,110	2,063,376	4,755,175
51	Oils	15	8,808,012	13,780,132	23,879,139	46,467,283
52	Paints	12	1,310,737	1,428,122	2,975,070	5,713,929
53	Paper	42	2,683,587	3,274,191	2,711,719	8,669,497
54	Pig iron	5	3,504,492	852,115	1,363,393	d5,720,000

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested.—By Industries, 1907.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable, Stock in process of manufacture, Cash on hand.	
55	Pottery	50	\$2,473,581	\$1,006,076	\$5,414,456	e\$8,894,113
56	Printing and bookbinding.....	23	424,068	1,077,898	925,299	2,427,265
57	Quarrying stone	16	309,852	404,232	670,487	1,384,571
58	Roofing (metal and tar).....	7	634,952	854,372	539,884	2,029,208
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	40	3,250,061	3,489,814	11,589,151	18,328,526
60	Saddles and harness.....	7	16,000	13,650	58,629	88,279
61	Saddlery & harness hardware	15	226,000	206,112	444,838	876,950
62	Scientific instruments.. ..	19	2,045,052	1,663,033	3,600,008	7,308,093
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	27	410,918	299,335	1,227,385	1,937,638
64	Shoes	31	360,882	545,584	2,054,215	2,960,681
65	Shirts	21	345,600	154,324	2,383,412	2,883,336
66	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	43,800	26,529	59,147	129,476
67	Shipbuilding	17	4,676,256	3,765,039	9,575,079	18,016,374
68	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	145	4,240,189	8,410,784	11,788,932	24,439,855
69	Silk dyeing	22	1,740,923	2,196,189	1,431,749	5,368,861
70	Silk throwing	25	171,142	639,484	180,561	991,187
71	Silk mill supplies.....	16	218,200	186,663	295,692	700,555
72	Silver goods	13	369,161	623,040	1,640,069	2,632,270
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	9	3,744,971	6,957,857	8,161,660	d18,864,488
74	Soap and tallow.....	16	2,024,935	1,509,693	2,971,966	6,506,594
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	5	935,774	641,146	1,128,731	2,705,651
76	Steel and iron (structural)...	26	2,844,697	9,451,705	3,509,483	15,805,885
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	14	5,745,791	6,052,052	3,052,502	14,850,345
78	Textile products	9	459,904	485,819	1,053,665	1,999,388
79	Thread	6	896,640	723,276	1,659,732	f3,279,648
80	Trunks and traveling bags....	14	107,761	177,218	631,459	916,438
81	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	172,797	370,017	821,802	1,364,616
82	Typewriters and supplies.....	4				
83	Underwear (women's & children's)	19	92,504	223,817	292,974	609,295
			148,600	119,287	914,150	1,182,037
84	Varnishes	18	1,096,790	401,429	2,101,759	3,599,978
85	Watches, cases and material.	11	1,047,217	1,087,190	3,066,959	5,201,366
86	Window shades	5	68,500	53,001	129,559	251,060
87	Wooden goods	39	415,353	342,973	1,078,748	1,837,079
88	Woolen and worsted goods....	26	5,280,404	6,612,017	12,962,298	24,854,719
89	Unclassified	82	4,062,408	5,627,797	17,411,377	d27,101,582
	All industries	2,152	\$155,366,661	\$151,683,852	\$322,499,336	\$629,549,849

- a. One establishment. Capital not reported.
b. Three establishments. Capital not sub-divided.
c. Including Machinery, Tools and Equipments.
d. One establishment. Capital not sub-divided.
e. Six establishments. Capital not sub-divided.
f. Two establishments. Capital not sub-divided.

TABLE No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done.—By Industries, 1907.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Es- tablishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value, at Manufac- tory, of Goods Made.
1	Agricultural implements	9	\$431,494	\$1,653,764
2	Artisans' tools	36	1,327,826	3,518,131
3	Art tile	7	209,393	790,152
4	Boilers	15	3,308,008	5,616,330
5	Boxes (wood and paper).....	45	1,464,137	2,828,176
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	37	4,995,289	19,313,693
7	Brick and terra cotta.....	67	2,665,918	7,425,172
8	Brushes	14	186,800	426,730
9	Buttons (metal)	10	589,770	1,639,990
10	Buttons (pearl)	19	495,681	1,032,722
11	Carpets and rugs.....	7	843,221	1,541,438
12	Carriages and wagons.....	29	878,670	2,050,490
13	Chemical products	62	16,312,466	28,986,223
14	Cigars and tobacco.....	37	8,932,594	20,015,376
15	Clothing	13	1,036,372	1,857,125
16	Confectionery	7	779,608	1,059,644
17	Cornices and skylights.....	22	670,603	1,265,473
18	Corsets and corset waists.....	12	1,258,552	2,846,541
19	Cutlery	12	375,174	1,258,880
20	Cotton goods	41	7,283,551	11,194,623
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	14	4,627,955	7,275,924
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	25,068,162	36,530,847
23	Electrical appliances	33	*8,645,219	*15,679,458
24	Fertilizers	12	5,051,336	7,418,644
25	Food products	27	16,457,492	23,713,129
26	Foundry (brass)	21	4,026,497	5,653,278
27	Foundry (iron)	52	10,152,837	18,193,924
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	14	3,280,027	6,321,510
29	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	9	238,747	592,057
30	Glass (window and bottle).....	27	2,576,353	*5,713,348
31	Glass mirrors	4	335,872	615,071
32	Graphite products	6	*630,044	*1,404,961
33	Hats (fur and felt).....	39	5,098,088	11,005,025
34	Hats (straw)	3	311,518	806,494
35	High explosives	9	5,528,524	10,969,337
36	Inks and mucilage	6	194,989	431,197
37	Jewelry	88	5,763,591	*10,625,821
38	Knit goods	18	2,190,639	3,546,921
39	Laundry	8	120,301	590,076
40	Leather	70	14,805,097	22,756,658
41	Leather goods	19	2,389,242	3,707,476
42	Lamps	10	2,276,253	3,910,433
43	Lime and cement.....	8	*2,829,797	*5,893,639
44	Machinery	130	18,996,450	45,818,435
45	Mattresses and bedding.....	10	776,032	1,318,803
46	Metal goods	65	9,252,589	15,989,754
47	Metal novelties	19	798,448	1,644,975
48	Mining (iron ore).....	7	489,754	1,739,334
49	Musical instruments	17	1,617,597	3,828,153
50	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	8	4,507,125	6,222,335
51	Oils	15	45,876,183	56,864,930
52	Paints	12	7,056,493	9,438,267
53	Paper	42	6,551,027	10,723,971
54	Pig iron	5	5,896,975	7,198,201
55	Pottery	50	1,987,916	6,678,734
56	Printing and bookbinding.....	23	957,308	2,981,433
57	Quarrying stone	16	396,562	1,419,298
58	Roofing (metal and tar).....	7	2,136,271	2,966,120
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	40	17,489,635	24,482,078
60	Saddles and harness.....	7	59,331	148,183

TABLE No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done.—By Industries, 1907.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Es- tablishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value, at Manufac- tory, of Goods Made.
61	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	15	\$439,653	\$995,911
62	Scientific instruments	19	10,118,208	16,462,621
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	27	1,581,564	2,703,808
64	Shoes	31	4,468,875	7,695,207
65	Shirts	21	1,767,557	3,592,411
66	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	369,390	600,978
67	Shipbuilding	17	3,587,798	11,633,337
68	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	145	23,243,868	48,568,225
69	Silk dyeing	23	3,563,743	7,640,841
70	Silk throwing	25	253,049	844,696
71	Silk mill supplies.....	16	305,658	734,449
72	Silver goods	13	1,261,265	2,820,661
73	Smelting & refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	9	34,853,795	40,320,932
74	Soap and tallow.....	16	14,132,670	17,595,191
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	5	1,603,841	2,452,427
76	Steel and iron (structural).....	26	*5,479,760	*9,010,814
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	14	3,649,323	7,137,148
78	Textile products	9	2,889,711	3,832,328
79	Thread	6	*2,904,379	†3,056,585
80	Trunks and traveling bags.....	14	660,697	1,286,989
81	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	806,372	1,948,771
82	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	234,740	578,701
83	Underwear (women's and children's).....	19	1,341,982	2,358,162
84	Varnishes	18	2,324,155	4,587,551
85	Watches, cases and material.....	11	2,085,642	4,807,025
86	Window shades	5	287,286	432,141
87	Wooden goods	39	1,667,566	3,498,320
88	Woolen and worsted goods.....	26	15,533,149	22,826,850
89	Unclassified	82	†14,889,447	†24,147,314
	All industries	2,152	\$462,854,716	\$773,186,299

*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, 1907.—
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 implements	9	422	.....	1	423	561	290	271	48.3
2	Artisans' tools	36	2,437	49	30	2,516	2,620	2,033	587	22.4
3	Art tile	7	483	194	29	706	740	640	100	13.5
4	Boilers	15	2,324	.....	.....	2,324	2,548	2,086	462	18.1
5	Boxes (wood and paper).....	45	858	1,263	108	2,229	2,314	2,080	234	10.1
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	37	2,057	.....	6	2,063	2,133	2,018	115	5.4
7	Brick and terra cotta.....	67	6,711	8	40	6,759	8,529	4,485	4,044	47.4
8	Brushes	14	208	108	3	319	333	288	45	13.5
9	Buttons (metal)	10	609	693	46	1,348	1,499	1,129	370	24.7
10	Buttons (pearl)	19	572	206	28	806	873	749	124	14.2
11	Carpets and rugs.....	7	651	311	17	979	1,025	888	137	13.3
12	Carriages and wagons.....	29	1,033	.....	.....	1,033	1,121	885	236	21.0
13	Chemical products	62	5,306	1,819	71	7,196	7,332	6,738	594	8.1
14	Cigars and tobacco.....	37	1,847	6,824	390	9,061	9,395	8,234	1,161	12.4
15	Clothing	13	457	646	7	1,110	1,250	936	314	25.1
16	Confectionery	7	181	237	31	449	546	379	167	30.6
17	Cornices and skylights.....	22	559	5	5	569	644	501	143	22.2
18	Corsets and corset waists.....	12	158	1,702	32	1,892	1,999	1,764	235	11.7
19	Cutlery	12	1,052	125	58	1,235	1,279	1,214	65	5.1
20	Cotton goods	41	1,518	4,237	375	6,130	6,209	5,800	409	6.6
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	14	3,079	578	48	3,705	3,536	3,489	347	9.0
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	7,455	655	6	8,116	8,369	7,732	637	7.6
23	Electrical appliances	33	5,519	760	74	6,353	7,139	4,454	2,685	37.6
24	Fertilizers	12	1,322	13	2	1,337	1,695	1,116	579	34.1

TABLE No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed—By Industries, 1907.—
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.
25	Food products	27	2,241	519	27	2,787	3,324	2,446	878	26.4
26	Foundry (brass)	21	1,385	60	20	1,465	1,554	1,249	305	19.6
27	Foundry (iron)	52	11,835	106	28	11,963	12,892	10,439	2,453	19.0
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	14	1,843	54	5	1,902	1,999	1,636	303	15.1
29	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	9	301	17	7	325	340	308	32	9.4
30	Glass (window and bottle)*.....	27	6,090	179	355	6,624	8,059	1,412	6,647	82.4
31	Glass mirrors	4	150	20	5	175	184	149	35	19.0
32	Graphite products	6	853	927	44	1,824	1,921	1,471	450	23.4
33	Hats (fur and felt).....	39	4,124	1,281	11	5,416	5,582	5,293	289	5.1
34	Hats (straw)	3	157	207	2	366	546	94	452	82.7
35	High explosives	9	1,772	57	18	1,847	1,964	1,624	340	17.3
36	Inks and mucilage	6	75	10	.....	85	87	82	5	5.7
37	Jewelry	88	2,544	832	59	3,435	3,600	3,196	404	11.2
38	Knit goods	18	893	1,802	145	2,840	2,886	2,784	102	3.5
39	Laundry	8	176	490	11	677	681	673	8	1.2
40	Leather	70	5,296	67	18	5,381	5,819	5,015	804	13.8
41	Leather goods	19	798	617	53	1,468	1,538	1,351	187	12.1
42	Lamps	10	1,146	2,120	15	3,281	3,976	2,572	1,404	35.3
43	Lime and cement.....	8	2,644	9	5	2,658	3,084	1,826	1,258	40.8
44	Machinery	130	24,213	634	112	24,959	26,303	20,901	5,402	20.5
45	Mattresses and bedding.....	10	356	82	6	444	497	386	111	22.3
46	Metal goods	65	5,252	1,616	208	7,076	7,255	6,683	572	7.9
47	Metal novelties	19	755	237	26	1,018	1,120	895	225	20.1
48	Mining (iron ore).....	7	1,952	.....	.....	1,952	2,202	1,734	468	21.2

49	Musical instruments	17	1,508	265	18	1,791	1,938	1,579	359	18.5
50	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	8	1,460	19	23	1,502	1,575	1,240	335	21.2
51	Oils	15	4,058	14	2	4,074	4,708	3,826	882	18.7
52	Paints	12	991	71	3	1,065	11,067	943	224	19.6
53	Paper	42	2,530	250	30	2,860	3,039	2,696	343	11.3
54	Pig iron	5	1,055	.....	.....	1,055	1,176	731	445	37.8
55	Pottery	50	3,996	887	64	4,947	5,071	4,631	440	8.7
56	Printing and bookbinding.....	23	846	455	20	1,321	1,363	1,224	139	10.2
57	Quarrying stone	16	1,314	.....	3	1,317	1,586	930	656	41.3
58	Roofing (metal and tar).....	7	550	17	.....	567	618	529	89	14.4
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	40	5,297	1,076	75	6,448	6,941	5,819	1,122	16.2
60	Saddles and harness.....	7	114	5	.....	119	142	78	64	45.1
61	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	15	639	78	43	760	831	554	277	33.3
62	Scientific instruments	19	4,975	826	77	5,878	6,454	4,438	2,016	31.2
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	27	990	.....	3	993	1,062	911	151	14.2
64	Shoes	31	2,527	1,485	141	4,153	4,207	4,060	147	3.5
65	Shirts	21	560	2,199	72	2,831	2,895	2,760	135	4.6
66	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	59	508	12	579	613	558	55	9.0
67	Shipbuilding	17	4,927	.....	.....	4,927	5,103	4,414	689	13.5
68	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	145	9,234	10,042	729	20,055	20,545	19,062	1,483	7.2
69	Silk dyeing	22	4,208	346	29	4,583	4,976	4,228	748	15.0
70	Silk throwing	25	598	818	117	1,533	1,575	1,411	164	10.4
71	Silk mill supplies.....	16	545	113	37	695	717	651	66	9.2
72	Silver goods	13	965	305	19	1,289	1,335	1,220	115	8.6
73	Smelting & refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	9	4,444	.....	.....	4,444	4,877	3,941	936	19.2
74	Soap and tallow.....	16	1,016	268	55	1,339	1,414	1,208	206	14.5
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	5	1,289	90	.....	1,379	1,546	1,011	535	34.6
76	Steel and iron (structural).....	26	3,292	.....	.....	3,292	3,724	2,448	1,276	34.3
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	14	3,231	.....	11	3,242	3,493	2,663	830	23.7
78	Textile products	9	714	385	72	1,171	1,271	1,054	217	17.1
79	Thread	6	1,794	3,101	515	5,410	5,480	5,338	142	2.6
80	Trunks and traveling bags.....	14	618	30	2	650	693	527	166	24.0
81	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	1,034	500	132	1,666	1,839	1,258	581	31.6
82	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	172	13	1	186	200	163	37	18.5
83	Underwear (women's and children's).....	19	101	1,341	80	1,522	1,604	1,418	186	11.6
84	Varnishes	18	328	15	.....	343	360	332	38	10.6
85	Watches, cases and material.....	11	1,604	829	78	2,511	2,561	2,424	137	5.3
86	Window shades	5	103	9	2	114	123	98	25	20.3
87	Wooden goods	39	1,518	25	13	1,556	1,652	1,410	242	14.6
88	Woolen and worsted goods.....	26	4,497	4,841	651	9,989	10,506	9,426	1,080	10.2
89	Unclassified	82	6,389	1,011	98	7,498	7,792	6,972	820	10.5
All industries		2,152	209,859	64,613	5,808	280,280	288,811	257,711	31,100	10.8

*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, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	470	....	....	470
February	522	....	3	525
March	534	....	3	537
April	558	....	3	561
May	509	....	3	512
June	487	....	3	490
July	411	....	....	411
August	376	....	....	376
September	300	....	....	300
October	306	....	....	306
November	298	....	....	298
December	290	....	....	290

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,430	25	48	2,503
February	2,443	25	47	2,515
March	2,473	39	45	2,557
April	2,510	48	34	2,592
May	2,506	49	28	2,583
June	2,517	60	28	2,605
July	2,534	61	24	2,619
August	2,535	61	24	2,620
September	2,510	56	20	2,586
October	2,503	58	17	2,578
November	2,324	56	19	2,399
December	1,965	49	19	2,033

ART TILE—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	497	203	25	725
February	503	189	27	719
March	499	203	29	731
April	502	210	24	736
May	513	196	31	740
June	496	182	28	706
July	469	198	31	698
August	457	199	31	687
September	491	192	29	712
October	485	183	29	697
November	477	179	29	685
December	409	199	32	640

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

BOILERS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	1,816	....	....	1,816
February	1,887	....	....	1,887
March	1,998	....	....	1,998
April	1,905	....	....	1,905
May	1,871	....	....	1,871
June	1,969	....	....	1,969
July	1,942	....	....	1,942
August	1,909	....	....	1,909
September	1,842	....	....	1,842
October	1,847	....	....	1,847
November	1,827	....	....	1,827
December	1,686	....	....	1,686

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

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	860	1,280	103	2,243
February	840	1,275	105	2,220
March	858	1,275	109	2,242
April	868	1,267	112	2,247
May	877	1,252	107	2,236
June	871	1,235	103	2,209
July	751	1,214	115	2,080
August	864	1,242	113	2,219
September	886	1,286	107	2,279
October	905	1,301	108	2,314
November	864	1,285	106	2,255
December	856	1,244	107	2,207

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

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	2,014	....	4	2,018
February	2,015	....	4	2,019
March	2,024	....	4	2,028
April	2,046	....	4	2,050
May	2,027	....	5	2,032
June	2,045	....	7	2,052
July	2,123	....	10	2,133
August	2,106	....	10	2,116
September	2,078	....	6	2,084
October	2,087	....	6	2,093
November	2,065	....	5	2,070
December	2,053	....	5	2,058

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SIXTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,949	....	10	4,959
February	4,774	....	21	4,795
March	5,810	....	21	5,831
April	6,749	14	47	6,810
May	7,569	14	55	7,638
June	8,320	12	60	8,392
July	8,428	12	65	8,505
August	8,455	12	62	8,529
September	8,061	12	49	8,122
October	7,550	12	46	7,608
November	5,908	8	26	5,942
December	4,463	....	22	4,485

BRUSHES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	202	110	3	315
February	203	107	3	313
March	216	107	3	326
April	221	104	3	328
May	221	106	3	330
June	220	110	3	333
July	212	111	3	326
August	210	110	3	323
September	208	107	3	318
October	206	110	3	319
November	200	108	3	311
December	179	106	3	288

BUTTONS (METAL)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	541	630	50	1,221
February	545	620	39	1,204
March	597	721	46	1,364
April	605	693	42	1,340
May	628	706	51	1,385
June	623	731	47	1,401
July	637	693	43	1,373
August	663	791	45	1,499
September	640	736	47	1,423
October	639	735	46	1,420
November	641	732	47	1,420
December	553	533	43	1,129

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

BUTTONS (PEARL)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	621	220	29	870
February	624	219	30	873
March	599	218	29	846
April	588	220	30	838
May	555	214	28	797
June	552	205	29	786
July	540	185	24	749
August	542	186	25	753
September	559	204	28	791
October	559	213	27	799
November	570	195	27	792
December	560	195	24	779

CARPETS AND RUGS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	645	330	17	992
February	675	314	17	1,006
March	654	316	17	987
April	634	308	16	958
May	660	308	22	990
June	694	306	25	1,025
July	647	298	16	961
August	654	319	17	990
September	655	323	15	993
October	650	320	16	986
November	647	304	16	967
December	593	284	11	888

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,025	....	....	1,025
February	1,023	....	....	1,023
March	1,055	....	....	1,055
April	1,057	....	....	1,057
May	1,096	....	....	1,096
June	1,121	....	....	1,121
July	1,076	....	....	1,076
August	1,073	....	....	1,073
September	1,010	....	....	1,010
October	991	....	....	991
November	988	....	....	988
December	885	....	....	885

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—SIXTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,245	1,819	68	7,132
February	5,294	1,823	70	7,187
March	5,390	1,854	69	7,313
April	5,397	1,866	69	7,332
May	5,359	1,860	72	7,291
June	5,338	1,885	73	7,296
July	5,319	1,871	69	7,259
August	5,255	1,752	70	7,077
September	5,351	1,821	70	7,242
October	5,414	1,817	70	7,301
November	5,297	1,813	70	7,180
December	5,011	1,650	77	6,738

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,860	7,163	363	9,386
February	1,851	7,173	371	9,395
March	1,867	7,100	382	9,349
April	1,846	7,058	383	9,287
May	1,852	6,988	384	9,224
June	1,850	6,783	416	9,049
July	1,871	6,748	399	9,018
August	1,855	6,724	401	8,980
September	1,872	6,677	407	8,956
October	1,874	6,752	401	9,027
November	1,827	6,509	391	8,727
December	1,740	6,118	376	8,234

CLOTHING—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	324	607	5	936
February	371	614	6	991
March	381	643	4	1,028
April	413	656	7	1,076
May	430	643	9	1,082
June	479	662	8	1,149
July	534	658	8	1,200
August	545	657	8	1,210
September	526	699	9	1,234
October	505	738	7	1,250
November	483	627	5	1,115
December	494	549	6	1,049

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

CONFECTIONERY—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	180	261	23	469
February	174	222	33	429
March	172	219	35	426
April	175	205	23	403
May	159	213	29	401
June	156	221	30	407
July	148	200	31	379
August	175	223	29	427
September	205	257	34	496
October	219	290	37	546
November	219	287	33	539
December	191	246	30	467

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	580	5	5	590
February	547	5	5	557
March	553	5	5	563
April	493	5	5	503
May	491	5	5	501
June	551	6	5	562
July	520	6	5	531
August	560	6	5	571
September	611	6	5	622
October	582	5	5	592
November	634	5	5	644
December	588	5	5	598

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	155	1,580	32	1,767
February	159	1,667	32	1,858
March	159	1,727	32	1,918
April	162	1,752	31	1,945
May	162	1,805	32	1,999
June	166	1,759	33	1,958
July	163	1,721	32	1,916
August	159	1,699	32	1,890
September	157	1,722	33	1,912
October	154	1,744	33	1,931
November	149	1,668	33	1,850
December	148	1,581	35	1,764

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

CUTLERY—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,022	120	72	1,214
February	1,033	118	69	1,220
March	1,057	115	53	1,225
April	1,056	118	49	1,223
May	1,042	124	56	1,222
June	1,035	127	61	1,223
July	1,051	118	54	1,223
August	1,057	126	50	1,233
September	1,074	129	56	1,259
October	1,084	142	53	1,279
November	1,078	136	60	1,274
December	1,036	127	67	1,230

COTTON GOODS—FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,539	4,202	373	6,114
February	1,556	4,242	385	6,183
March	1,549	4,229	383	6,161
April	1,526	4,262	391	6,179
May	1,529	4,243	395	6,167
June	1,531	4,261	375	6,167
July	1,523	4,274	381	6,178
August	1,500	4,298	378	6,176
September	1,513	4,236	401	6,150
October	1,514	4,310	385	6,209
November	1,487	4,245	341	6,073
December	1,445	4,040	315	5,806

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed
January	3,073	582	39	3,694
February	3,077	590	43	3,710
March	3,064	591	44	3,699
April	3,073	589	46	3,708
May	3,104	550	49	3,703
June	3,187	515	46	3,778
July	2,927	510	52	3,489
August	3,172	573	53	3,798
September	3,169	608	59	3,836
October	3,117	596	54	3,767
November	3,037	612	54	3,703
December	2,948	587	42	3,577

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	7,040	702	5	7,747
February	7,017	710	5	7,732
March	7,054	712	5	7,771
April	7,585	673	5	8,263
May	7,583	663	5	8,251
June	7,580	666	5	8,251
July	7,710	652	7	8,369
August	7,703	649	7	8,359
September	7,683	638	7	8,328
October	7,550	601	7	8,158
November	7,538	591	7	8,136
December	7,416	603	7	8,026

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	6,069	890	84	7,043
February	6,101	918	83	7,102
March	6,172	885	82	7,139
April	6,062	857	84	7,003
May	6,079	871	83	7,033
June	5,995	862	79	6,936
July	5,818	815	73	6,706
August	5,512	709	70	6,291
September	5,168	670	64	5,902
October	4,870	622	70	5,562
November	4,471	528	62	5,061
December	3,914	490	50	4,454

FERTILIZERS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	1,266	16	2	1,284
February	1,383	17	3	1,403
March	1,675	17	3	1,695
April	1,653	16	3	1,672
May	1,294	13	1	1,308
June	1,102	12	2	1,116
July	1,146	5	3	1,154
August	1,259	7	3	1,269
September	1,357	13	2	1,372
October	1,223	13	2	1,238
November	1,285	13	2	1,300
December	1,221	10	1	1,232

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

FOOD PRODUCTS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,184	477	27	2,688
February	2,223	488	29	2,740
March	2,242	504	27	2,773
April	2,153	426	28	2,607
May	2,126	440	27	2,593
June	2,088	334	24	2,446
July	2,133	329	23	2,485
August	2,362	616	24	3,002
September	2,546	756	26	3,328
October	2,399	706	26	3,131
November	2,239	587	29	2,855
December	2,201	561	29	2,791

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,431	56	24	1,511
February	1,443	54	27	1,524
March	1,470	57	27	1,554
April	1,467	58	21	1,546
May	1,470	59	18	1,547
June	1,445	67	19	1,531
July	1,426	62	17	1,505
August	1,414	60	19	1,493
September	1,379	60	19	1,458
October	1,313	60	16	1,389
November	1,196	61	18	1,275
December	1,170	63	16	1,249

FOUNDRY (IRON)—FIFTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	12,013	103	17	12,133
February	11,514	98	20	11,632
March	11,782	112	21	11,915
April	11,909	110	22	12,041
May	12,761	110	21	12,892
June	11,759	107	21	11,887
July	12,512	113	21	12,646
August	11,978	110	25	12,113
September	11,676	112	24	11,812
October	12,490	108	26	12,624
November	11,301	98	27	11,426
December	10,328	90	21	10,439

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,652	39	5	1,696
February	1,908	39	5	1,952
March	1,858	41	5	1,904
April	1,821	45	5	1,871
May	1,798	62	5	1,865
June	1,813	61	4	1,878
July	1,845	63	5	1,913
August	1,896	60	4	1,960
September	1,937	58	4	1,999
October	1,893	60	5	1,958
November	1,824	54	5	1,883
December	1,877	65	4	1,946

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	316	15	7	338
February	310	15	7	332
March	304	15	7	326
April	294	17	6	317
May	297	17	5	319
June	303	16	4	323
July	287	16	7	310
August	282	18	8	308
September	309	18	8	335
October	313	19	8	340
November	312	17	9	338
December	289	17	8	314

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,264	206	443	7,913
February	7,233	214	441	7,888
March	7,406	221	432	8,059
April	7,105	212	442	7,759
May	7,068	203	420	7,691
June	6,786	197	403	7,386
July	1,603	119	22	1,744
August	1,333	54	25	1,412
September	5,720	139	297	6,156
October	6,914	169	381	7,464
November	7,308	199	460	7,967
December	7,342	208	495	8,045

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

GLASS MIRRORS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	159	20	5	184
February	155	18	3	176
March	158	18	4	180
April	153	19	5	177
May	152	20	5	177
June	154	24	6	184
July	146	23	7	176
August	147	20	8	175
September	150	21	5	176
October	150	21	5	176
November	145	19	4	168
December	128	17	4	149

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	876	942	45	1,854
February	866	922	45	1,833
March	879	920	46	1,845
April	893	934	49	1,876
May	881	955	47	1,883
June	863	916	48	1,827
July	900	967	54	1,921
August	869	966	49	1,884
September	863	959	49	1,871
October	851	974	39	1,864
November	804	922	34	1,760
December	696	745	30	1,471

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

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,111	1,260	13	5,384
February	4,165	1,291	13	5,469
March	4,208	1,292	11	5,511
April	4,076	1,309	12	5,397
May	4,098	1,274	13	5,385
June	4,014	1,272	10	5,296
July	4,083	1,270	10	5,363
August	4,204	1,300	10	5,514
September	4,243	1,330	9	5,582
October	4,198	1,303	10	5,511
November	4,033	1,251	10	5,294
December	4,061	1,223	9	5,293

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	158	318	3	479
February	179	316	2	497
March	212	331	3	546
April	263	281	2	546
May	142	217	1	360
June	85	79	....	164
July	49	45	....	94
August	79	96	2	177
September	188	148	2	338
October	164	208	3	375
November	163	228	3	394
December	200	222	3	425

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,819	56	13	1,888
February	1,808	54	13	1,875
March	1,853	58	14	1,925
April	1,853	58	16	1,927
May	1,813	62	15	1,890
June	1,826	61	17	1,904
July	1,836	63	20	1,919
August	1,881	59	24	1,964
September	1,754	58	20	1,832
October	1,602	58	22	1,682
November	1,668	49	21	1,738
December	1,557	45	22	1,624

INKS AND MUCILAGE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	76	8	....	84
February	75	7	....	82
March	75	9	....	84
April	74	11	....	85
May	75	9	....	84
June	76	10	....	86
July	76	11	....	87
August	75	10	....	85
September	76	10	....	86
October	75	12	....	87
November	73	13	....	86
December	72	10	....	82

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

JEWELRY—EIGHTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,531	826	58	3,415
February	2,551	822	60	3,433
March	2,586	823	55	3,464
April	2,591	832	59	3,482
May	2,564	839	55	3,458
June	2,551	832	53	3,436
July	2,492	826	58	3,376
August	2,581	846	65	3,492
September	2,675	861	64	3,600
October	2,668	849	64	3,581
November	2,409	815	63	3,287
December	2,324	815	57	3,196

KNIT GOODS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	851	1,813	154	2,818
February	859	1,827	155	2,841
March	861	1,818	145	2,824
April	886	1,800	142	2,828
May	875	1,798	141	2,814
June	880	1,765	139	2,784
July	912	1,789	129	2,830
August	922	1,810	141	2,873
September	914	1,824	148	2,886
October	922	1,789	152	2,863
November	919	1,796	149	2,864
December	919	1,792	141	2,852

LAUNDRY—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	177	490	14	681
February	177	490	14	681
March	176	494	11	681
April	175	492	11	678
May	175	492	11	678
June	175	491	11	677
July	176	492	11	679
August	175	493	11	679
September	177	487	11	675
October	178	487	11	676
November	177	486	10	673
December	176	487	11	674

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

LEATHER—SEVENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,597	65	19	5,681
February	5,550	64	17	5,631
March	5,730	71	18	5,819
April	5,615	75	18	5,708
May	5,500	67	16	5,583
June	5,265	73	18	5,356
July	5,074	67	19	5,160
August	5,108	64	20	5,192
September	5,019	66	20	5,105
October	5,122	66	19	5,207
November	5,038	62	19	5,119
December	4,937	60	18	5,015

LEATHER GOODS—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	844	638	49	1,531
February	828	587	44	1,459
March	813	582	44	1,439
April	814	586	45	1,445
May	830	664	44	1,538
June	818	637	44	1,499
July	821	642	55	1,518
August	820	628	57	1,505
September	778	622	67	1,467
October	772	626	66	1,464
November	736	605	64	1,405
December	698	592	61	1,351

LAMPS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	942	1,709	12	2,663
February	942	1,668	12	2,622
March	967	1,594	11	2,572
April	1,027	1,635	11	2,673
May	1,095	1,748	12	2,855
June	1,307	2,111	13	3,431
July	1,242	2,209	17	3,468
August	1,342	2,280	15	3,637
September	1,436	2,414	18	3,868
October	1,327	2,576	19	3,922
November	1,109	2,847	20	3,976
December	1,011	2,648	20	3,679

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

LIME AND CEMENT—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,671	6	6	2,683
February	2,612	6	5	2,623
March	2,695	11	5	2,711
April	2,743	13	4	2,760
May	2,870	12	5	2,887
June	2,835	12	7	2,854
July	2,192	10	2	2,204
August	2,691	8	6	2,705
September	2,826	12	6	2,844
October	3,068	10	6	3,084
November	2,703	8	6	2,717
December	1,818	6	2	1,826

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	24,984	626	108	25,718
February	24,995	630	109	25,734
March	25,283	638	109	26,030
April	25,520	646	126	26,292
May	25,529	646	128	26,303
June	24,735	646	134	25,515
July	24,387	635	129	25,151
August	24,462	649	124	25,235
September	24,210	654	105	24,969
October	23,905	657	103	24,665
November	22,290	617	92	22,999
December	20,253	569	79	20,901

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	299	83	4	386
February	308	83	5	396
March	326	79	4	409
April	345	83	8	436
May	371	86	7	464
June	376	85	6	467
July	356	81	6	443
August	371	79	6	456
September	378	82	7	467
October	400	90	7	497
November	371	83	5	459
December	367	73	4	444

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

METAL GOODS—SIXTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,137	1,587	179	6,903
February	5,207	1,609	195	7,011
March	5,299	1,639	199	7,137
April	5,298	1,636	206	7,140
May	5,422	1,620	206	7,248
June	5,381	1,623	210	7,214
July	5,262	1,558	217	7,037
August	5,263	1,576	230	7,069
September	5,364	1,669	222	7,255
October	5,323	1,636	206	7,165
November	5,201	1,632	211	7,044
December	4,862	1,603	218	6,683

METAL NOVELTIES—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	744	238	24	1,006
February	756	223	22	1,001
March	785	231	22	1,038
April	781	247	25	1,053
May	780	253	28	1,061
June	760	234	25	1,019
July	718	233	27	978
August	734	240	33	1,007
September	779	234	33	1,046
October	830	258	32	1,120
November	725	244	25	994
December	662	211	22	895

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,773	....	....	1,773
February	1,734	....	....	1,734
March	1,878	....	....	1,878
April	1,860	....	....	1,860
May	1,885	....	....	1,885
June	2,018	....	....	2,018
July	2,093	....	....	2,093
August	2,037	....	....	2,037
September	2,013	....	....	2,013
October	2,202	....	....	2,202
November	2,045	....	....	2,045
December	1,889	....	....	1,889

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,565	287	19	1,871
February	1,578	291	18	1,887
March	1,597	292	20	1,909
April	1,486	290	18	1,794
May	1,628	295	15	1,938
June	1,582	293	16	1,891
July	1,347	211	21	1,519
August	1,414	220	22	1,656
September	1,451	241	19	1,711
October	1,536	242	19	1,797
November	1,494	254	16	1,764
December	1,417	259	12	1,688

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,431	16	24	1,471
February	1,430	15	24	1,469
March	1,434	18	22	1,474
April	1,460	17	23	1,500
May	1,509	19	23	1,551
June	1,505	21	22	1,548
July	1,510	22	24	1,556
August	1,525	21	21	1,567
September	1,506	22	23	1,551
October	1,531	22	22	1,575
November	1,493	20	22	1,535
December	1,198	19	23	1,240

OILS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,050	13	2	4,065
February	3,967	13	2	3,982
March	3,895	13	2	3,910
April	3,824	15	2	3,841
May	3,810	14	2	3,826
June	3,833	14	2	3,849
July	3,959	14	2	3,975
August	3,935	14	2	3,951
September	4,085	15	2	4,102
October	4,240	15	2	4,257
November	4,410	13	2	4,425
December	4,693	13	2	4,708

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

PAINTS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	897	73	2	972
February	925	75	2	1,002
March	1,028	73	2	1,103
April	1,076	76	4	1,156
May	1,088	75	4	1,167
June	1,033	76	5	1,114
July	999	75	5	1,079
August	974	68	3	1,045
September	1,010	67	2	1,079
October	994	65	2	1,061
November	990	62	2	1,054
December	873	68	2	943

PAPER—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,597	291	36	2,904
February	2,625	299	33	2,957
March	2,619	276	32	2,927
April	2,428	243	25	2,696
May	2,491	244	25	2,760
June	2,512	225	24	2,761
July	2,490	216	26	2,732
August	2,536	213	27	2,776
September	2,585	223	32	2,840
October	2,754	200	35	3,039
November	2,713	255	36	3,004
December	2,635	260	32	2,927

PIG IRON—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,097	....	....	1,097
February	1,115	....	....	1,115
March	1,137	....	....	1,137
April	1,111	....	....	1,111
May	1,121	....	....	1,121
June	1,121	....	....	1,121
June	1,176	....	....	1,176
August	1,118	....	....	1,118
September	1,090	....	....	1,090
October	988	....	....	988
November	852	....	....	852
December	731	....	....	731

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

POTTERY—FIFTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,948	862	65	4,875
February	4,044	897	58	4,999
March	4,052	928	60	5,040
April	4,075	933	63	5,071
May	4,085	903	64	5,052
June	4,066	893	62	5,021
July	4,011	853	66	4,930
August	4,062	878	67	5,007
September	4,054	906	66	5,026
October	3,951	899	66	4,916
November	3,853	871	67	4,791
December	3,746	817	68	4,631

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	842	449	18	1,309
February	809	396	19	1,224
March	825	414	20	1,259
April	842	412	20	1,274
May	846	456	20	1,322
June	836	464	19	1,319
July	859	479	18	1,356
August	845	490	20	1,355
September	858	854	20	1,362
October	860	473	20	1,353
November	865	475	23	1,363
December	866	469	21	1,356

QUARRYING STONE—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,042	....	3	1,045
February	927	....	3	930
March	1,089	....	3	1,092
April	1,317	....	3	1,320
May	1,316	....	3	1,319
June	1,548	....	3	1,551
July	1,583	....	3	1,586
August	1,566	....	3	1,569
September	1,476	....	3	1,479
October	1,461	....	3	1,464
November	1,409	....	3	1,412
December	1,039	....	3	1,042

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	515	15	....	530
February	534	15	....	549
March	514	15	....	529
April	543	18	....	561
May	553	17	....	570
June	555	16	....	571
July	565	16	....	581
August	563	15	....	578
September	557	16	....	573
October	598	20	....	618
November	588	17	....	605
December	514	18	....	532

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,427	1,098	63	6,588
February	5,508	1,111	63	6,682
March	5,625	1,136	73	6,834
April	5,693	1,176	72	6,941
May	5,616	1,201	69	6,886
June	5,410	1,115	76	6,601
July	5,224	1,083	85	6,392
August	5,185	1,013	98	6,296
September	5,142	997	81	6,220
October	5,091	1,024	76	6,191
November	4,893	961	73	5,927
December	4,752	996	71	5,819

SADDLE AND HARNESS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	111	5	....	116
February	121	5	....	126
March	122	5	....	127
April	112	5	....	117
May	128	5	....	133
June	137	5	....	142
July	123	5	....	128
August	121	5	....	126
September	121	5	....	126
October	113	5	....	118
November	87	5	....	92
December	73	5	....	78

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	667	66	35	768
February	680	85	48	813
March	689	88	49	826
April	692	89	50	831
May	690	86	49	825
June	672	87	46	805
July	665	86	48	799
August	637	84	46	767
September	636	86	43	765
October	593	75	49	717
November	550	62	35	647
December	491	42	21	554

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,824	800	69	5,693
February	4,843	824	78	5,745
March	4,699	872	74	5,645
April	5,027	859	79	5,965
May	5,299	887	90	6,276
June	5,160	876	86	6,122
July	5,205	837	107	6,149
August	5,335	842	93	6,270
September	5,494	886	74	6,454
October	5,349	829	68	6,246
November	4,802	674	60	5,536
December	3,657	728	53	4,438

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	954	....	3	957
February	968	....	3	971
March	950	....	3	953
April	959	....	3	962
May	992	....	3	995
June	1,034	....	3	1,037
July	1,059	....	3	1,062
August	1,040	....	3	1,043
September	1,035	....	3	1,038
October	1,016	....	3	1,019
November	966	....	2	968
December	909	....	2	911

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

SHOES—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	2,479	1,447	134	4,060
February	2,526	1,468	134	4,128
March	2,559	1,501	140	4,200
April	2,550	1,503	138	4,191
May	2,534	1,474	139	4,147
June	2,525	1,473	139	4,137
July	2,484	1,477	133	4,094
August	2,545	1,513	149	4,207
September	2,533	1,486	140	4,159
October	2,540	1,492	147	4,179
November	2,540	1,484	150	4,174
December	2,512	1,498	148	4,158

SHIRTS—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	527	2,249	72	2,848
February	534	2,269	66	2,869
March	552	2,270	73	2,895
April	551	2,228	75	2,854
May	552	2,194	74	2,820
June	553	2,180	79	2,812
July	552	2,146	75	2,773
August	558	2,133	69	2,760
September	576	2,142	81	2,799
October	591	2,193	68	2,852
November	585	2,182	62	2,829
December	582	2,206	73	2,861

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	64	492	11	567
February	64	502	12	578
March	64	518	12	594
April	64	536	12	612
May	64	537	12	613
June	55	520	13	588
July	55	491	13	559
August	54	482	12	558
September	55	504	10	569
October	55	511	10	576
November	55	508	11	574
December	55	501	11	567

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

SHIPBUILDING—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,103	....	....	5,103
February	4,992	....	....	4,992
March	5,092	....	....	5,092
April	4,976	....	....	4,976
May	4,977	....	....	4,977
June	5,062	....	....	5,062
July	4,990	....	....	4,990
August	4,898	....	....	4,898
September	4,867	....	....	4,867
October	4,855	....	....	4,855
November	4,902	....	....	4,902
December	4,414	....	....	4,414

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	9,196	9,798	740	19,734
February	9,243	9,964	716	19,923
March	9,509	10,214	765	20,488
April	9,500	10,304	741	20,545
May	9,586	10,165	733	20,484
June	9,330	10,088	715	20,133
July	9,276	10,016	749	20,041
August	9,345	10,098	757	20,200
September	9,271	10,108	726	20,105
October	9,308	10,205	730	20,243
November	9,082	9,916	700	19,698
December	8,759	9,629	674	19,062

SILK DYEING—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,076	338	30	4,444
February	4,333	361	28	4,722
March	4,448	405	29	4,882
April	4,506	397	32	4,935
May	4,564	382	30	4,976
June	4,067	271	31	4,369
July	3,932	268	28	4,228
August	4,062	314	28	4,404
September	4,199	334	26	4,559
October	4,255	390	29	4,674
November	3,964	395	29	4,388
December	4,091	296	28	4,415

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

SILK THROWING—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	623	831	121	1,575
February	593	799	118	1,510
March	595	835	124	1,554
April	593	837	128	1,558
May	598	853	117	1,568
June	582	820	120	1,522
July	612	822	125	1,559
August	617	837	120	1,574
September	606	834	114	1,554
October	596	809	116	1,521
November	593	791	110	1,494
December	573	745	93	1,411

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	512	101	38	651
February	522	113	39	674
March	531	111	37	679
April	542	113	42	697
May	544	121	38	703
June	538	121	44	703
July	552	113	37	702
August	565	117	35	717
September	561	112	34	707
October	569	115	28	712
November	563	112	31	706
December	545	105	36	686

SILVER GOODS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	988	315	19	1,322
February	991	299	19	1,309
March	1,008	298	20	1,326
April	987	288	21	1,296
May	927	276	17	1,220
June	947	276	20	1,243
July	931	296	20	1,247
August	941	312	20	1,273
September	970	316	19	1,305
October	989	326	18	1,333
November	980	341	14	1,335
December	919	321	16	1,256

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,941	....	....	3,941
February	4,127	....	....	4,127
March	4,085	....	....	4,085
April	4,354	....	....	4,354
May	4,455	....	....	4,455
June	4,625	....	....	4,625
July	4,698	....	....	4,698
August	4,856	....	....	4,856
September	4,877	....	....	4,877
October	4,641	....	....	4,641
November	4,426	....	....	4,426
December	4,247	....	....	4,247

SOAP AND TALLOW—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,002	278	57	1,337
February	1,058	280	55	1,393
March	1,072	287	55	1,414
April	1,019	293	55	1,367
May	1,004	289	55	1,348
June	1,060	258	55	1,373
July	1,008	263	56	1,327
August	1,015	266	55	1,336
September	1,015	243	55	1,313
October	1,029	252	55	1,336
November	1,003	255	56	1,314
December	906	246	56	1,208

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,384	109	....	1,493
February	1,413	91	....	1,504
March	1,433	94	....	1,527
April	1,442	98	....	1,540
May	1,450	96	....	1,546
June	1,401	102	....	1,503
July	1,225	99	....	1,324
August	1,181	81	....	1,262
September	1,245	94	....	1,339
October	1,210	85	....	1,295
November	1,135	78	....	1,213
December	953	58	....	1,011

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,625	....	....	3,625
February	3,569	....	....	3,569
March	3,584	....	....	3,584
April	3,724	....	....	3,724
May	3,603	....	....	3,603
June	3,678	....	....	3,678
July	3,333	....	....	3,333
August	3,148	....	....	3,148
September	3,047	....	....	3,047
October	3,003	....	....	3,003
November	2,745	....	....	2,745
December	2,448	....	....	2,448

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,296	....	15	3,311
February	3,297	....	14	3,311
March	3,217	....	16	3,233
April	3,316	....	16	3,332
May	3,311	....	12	3,323
June	3,397	....	14	3,411
July	3,478	....	15	3,493
August	3,436	....	14	3,450
September	3,210	....	6	3,216
October	3,164	....	4	3,168
November	2,994	....	4	2,998
December	2,659	....	4	2,663

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	726	387	89	1,202
February	730	401	85	1,216
March	778	412	81	1,271
April	779	400	71	1,250
May	771	392	71	1,234
June	768	408	66	1,242
July	699	407	68	1,174
August	683	389	73	1,145
September	662	375	73	1,110
October	652	376	69	1,097
November	660	336	58	1,054
December	660	340	58	1,058

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

THREAD—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,820	3,085	517	5,422
February	1,817	3,078	513	5,408
March	1,815	3,130	520	5,465
April	1,817	3,122	510	5,449
May	1,791	3,079	510	5,380
June	1,789	3,083	523	5,395
July	1,761	3,058	519	5,338
August	1,765	3,083	523	5,371
September	1,789	3,116	516	5,421
October	1,796	3,159	525	5,480
November	1,780	3,126	526	5,432
December	1,783	3,097	475	5,355

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	593	31	1	625
February	627	31	1	659
March	631	31	1	663
April	630	31	2	663
May	633	31	2	666
June	636	22	2	660
July	621	30	2	653
August	648	31	5	684
September	653	30	5	693
October	635	30	3	668
November	611	23	3	642
December	495	29	3	527

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,024	561	146	1,731
February	1,076	575	142	1,793
March	1,038	598	132	1,768
April	1,028	450	124	1,602
May	1,038	472	110	1,620
June	1,052	498	132	1,682
July	1,009	445	128	1,582
August	1,124	508	137	1,769
September	1,110	569	160	1,839
October	1,091	556	164	1,811
November	962	472	104	1,538
December	856	301	101	1,258

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	171	15	1	187
February	175	16	1	192
March	177	16	1	194
April	178	16	1	195
May	184	15	1	200
June	181	14	1	196
July	171	12	1	184
August	175	10	1	186
September	175	9	1	185
October	172	9	1	182
November	155	9	1	165
December	154	8	1	163

UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	101	1,379	80	1,560
February	101	1,371	82	1,554
March	103	1,417	84	1,604
April	101	1,408	82	1,591
May	103	1,366	82	1,551
June	101	1,348	78	1,527
July	98	1,243	77	1,418
August	97	1,272	76	1,445
September	101	1,308	80	1,489
October	99	1,333	82	1,514
November	100	1,339	80	1,519
December	102	1,308	74	1,484

VARNISHES—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	327	15	....	342
February	333	15	....	348
March	329	15	....	344
April	332	15	....	347
May	346	14	....	360
June	331	15	....	346
July	333	14	....	347
August	322	14	....	336
September	323	14	....	337
October	322	15	....	337
November	317	15	....	332
December	327	15	....	342

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

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	1,573	816	74	2,463
February	1,582	831	75	2,488
March	1,593	829	76	2,498
April	1,596	833	78	2,507
May	1,532	815	77	2,424
June	1,622	831	79	2,532
July	1,603	826	81	2,510
August	1,636	830	81	2,547
September	1,619	836	80	2,535
October	1,629	833	79	2,541
December	1,642	838	81	2,561
November	1,621	825	81	2,527

WINDOW SHADES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	105	11	1	117
February	108	10	2	120
March	105	10	2	117
April	109	10	2	121
May	111	10	2	123
June	102	9	2	113
July	101	9	2	112
August	101	10	2	113
September	104	11	1	116
October	102	12	1	115
November	94	5	6	105
December	92	5	1	98

WOODEN GOODS—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,619	22	11	1,652
February	1,594	22	9	1,625
March	1,587	26	12	1,625
April	1,592	23	12	1,627
May	1,548	24	13	1,585
June	1,542	25	10	1,577
July	1,515	25	13	1,553
August	1,478	26	16	1,520
September	1,459	28	17	1,504
October	1,440	30	16	1,486
November	1,473	26	15	1,514
December	1,373	27	10	1,410

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1907.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued.)

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	4,191	4,611	624	9,426
February	4,230	4,742	638	9,610
March	4,357	4,721	634	9,712
April	4,405	4,664	645	9,714
May	4,459	4,783	669	9,911
June	4,520	4,820	652	9,992
July	4,484	4,796	678	9,958
August	4,624	4,886	707	10,217
September	4,622	4,916	670	10,208
October	4,700	5,040	631	10,371
November	4,759	5,118	629	10,506
December	4,607	4,999	634	10,240

UNCLASSIFIED—EIGHTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	5,762	1,106	104	6,972
February	5,909	1,073	92	7,074
March	6,203	1,055	100	7,358
April	6,434	1,035	94	7,563
July	6,644	1,024	93	7,761
June	6,550	1,048	92	7,690
July	6,548	981	72	7,601
August	6,710	977	105	7,792
September	6,651	947	99	7,697
October	6,693	947	108	7,748
November	6,564	980	107	7,651
December	6,005	959	110	7,074

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January	207,798	64,294	5,818	277,910
February	208,633	64,710	5,836	279,179
March	212,396	65,457	5,897	283,750
April	215,166	62,183	5,917	283,266
May	217,294	65,090	5,907	288,291
June	215,204	64,597	5,913	285,714
July	207,965	63,707	5,601	277,273
August	209,052	64,437	5,732	279,221
September	212,240	65,266	5,892	283,398
October	213,124	65,941	5,897	284,962
November	203,732	64,614	5,738	274,084
December	189,813	61,950	5,548	257,311

TABLE No. 6.—Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1907.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
1	Agricultural implements	9	\$280,346	\$662 76
2	Artisans' tools	36	1,485,828	590 55
3	Art tile	7	338,421	479 35
4	Boilers	15	1,143,053	609 64
5	Boxes (wood and paper).....	45	783,523	351 51
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	37	1,908,149	924 93
7	Brick and terra cotta.....	67	3,124,408	462 26
8	Brushes	14	125,376	393 03
9	Buttons (metal)	10	453,351	336 31
10	Buttons (pearl)	19	359,658	446 23
11	Carpets and rugs.....	7	397,548	406 07
12	Carriages and wagons.....	29	600,131	580 96
13	Chemical products	62	3,813,250	529 91
14	Cigars and tobacco.....	37	2,892,433	319 22
15	Clothing	13	477,710	430 37
16	Confectionery	7	150,416	335 00
17	Cornices and skylights.....	22	335,194	589 09
18	Corsets and corset waists.....	12	627,568	331 70
19	Cutlery	12	613,402	469 68
20	Cotton goods	41	2,056,771	335 52
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	14	1,737,374	468 93
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	4,317,790	532 01
23	Electrical appliances	33	3,548,618	558 57
24	Fertilizers	12	749,873	560 86
25	Food products	27	1,407,430	505 00
26	Foundry (brass)	21	810,162	553 01
27	Foundry (iron)	52	5,192,387	434 04
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	14	1,371,495	721 08
29	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	9	170,262	523 88
30	Glass (window and bottle).....	27	3,894,762	587 98
31	Glass mirrors	4	92,814	530 36
32	Graphite products	6	722,231	395 95
33	Hats (fur and felt).....	39	3,505,858	647 31
34	Hats (straw)	3	225,023	614 82
35	High explosives	9	1,126,348	609 82
36	Inks and mucilage.....	6	56,922	669 67
37	Jewelry	88	2,247,277	654 23
38	Knit goods	18	926,524	326 24
39	Laundry	8	279,540	412 91
40	Leather	70	3,093,516	563 75
41	Leather goods	19	568,548	387 29
42	Lamps	10	1,410,721	429 96
43	Lime and cement.....	8	1,562,588	587 88
44	Machinery	130	15,891,543	636 70
45	Mattresses and bedding.....	10	207,168	467 27
46	Metal goods	65	3,249,822	459 27
47	Metal novelties	19	474,289	465 90
48	Mining (iron ore)	7	981,534	502 83
49	Musical instruments	17	974,933	544 35
50	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	8	772,608	514 32
51	Oils	15	2,788,201	684 39
52	Paints	12	584,082	548 43
53	Paper	42	1,484,559	519 08
54	Pig iron	5	648,005	614 22
55	Pottery	50	3,063,500	619 27
56	Printing and bookbinding.....	23	768,323	581 62
57	Quarrying stone	16	702,597	533 48
58	Roofing (metal and tar).....	7	344,226	607 01
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	40	3,244,389	503 18

TABLE No. 6.—Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1907.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
60	Saddles and harness).....	7	\$42,669	\$358 57
61	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	15	379,194	498 94
62	Scientific instruments	19	3,185,627	541 95
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	27	581,714	585 81
64	Shoes	31	2,005,155	482 82
65	Shirts	21	1,047,422	369 98
66	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	144,100	248 88
67	Shipbuilding	17	3,433,333	696 84
68	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	145	9,502,241	473 89
69	Silk dyeing	22	2,385,227	520 45
70	Silk throwing	25	469,113	306 01
71	Silk mill supplies.....	16	310,733	447 10
72	Silver goods	13	310,530	628 78
73	Smelting & refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	9	2,650,148	596 34
74	Soap and tallow.....	16	725,849	542 08
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	5	672,645	487 78
76	Steel and iron (structural).....	26	2,077,795	631 17
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	14	2,046,151	631 13
78	Textile products	9	482,283	411 86
79	Thread	6	2,360,561	436 33
80	Trunks and traveling bags.....	14	374,925	576 81
81	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	650,136	390 24
82	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	107,852	579 85
83	Underwear (women's and children's).....	19	504,116	331 22
84	Varnishes	18	262,560	765 48
85	Watches, cases and material.....	11	1,453,584	578 88
86	Window shades	5	57,394	503 46
87	Wooden goods	39	938,788	603 33
88	Woolen and worsted goods.....	26	3,927,564	393 19
89	Unclassified	82	4,046,282	539 63
	All industries	2,152	\$144,740,069	\$517 24

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	3	3
4 " " 5.....	10	....	....	10
5 " " 6.....	11	....	....	11
6 " " 7.....	12	....	....	12
7 " " 8.....	25	....	....	25
8 " " 9.....	58	....	....	58
9 " " 10.....	135	....	....	135
10 " " 12.....	103	....	....	103
12 " " 15.....	77	....	....	77
15 " " 20.....	121	....	....	121
20 " " 25.....	16	....	....	16
25 and over.....	3	....	....	3
Total.....	571	....	3	574

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	7	....	6	13
\$3 but under \$4.....	18	1	9	28
4 " " 5.....	97	8	12	117
5 " " 6.....	93	6	3	102
6 " " 7.....	119	9	....	128
7 " " 8.....	119	10	....	129
8 " " 9.....	196	7	....	203
9 " " 10.....	258	5	....	263
10 " " 12.....	409	2	....	411
12 " " 15.....	505	3	....	508
15 " " 20.....	524	....	....	524
20 " " 25.....	197	....	....	197
25 and over.....	63	....	....	63
Total.....	2,605	51	30	2,686

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

ART TILE—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.....	4	6	....	10
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	11	6	20
4 " " 5.....	33	70	26	129
5 " " 6.....	14	101	....	115
6 " " 7.....	25	50	....	75
7 " " 8.....	34	2	....	36
8 " " 9.....	38	3	....	41
9 " " 10.....	114	1	....	115
10 " " 12.....	51	7	....	58
12 " " 15.....	92	1	....	93
15 " " 20.....	39	....	....	39
20 " " 25.....	17	....	....	17
25 and over.....	14	....	....	14
Total.....	478	252	32	762

BOILERS—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.....	8	....	....	8
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	....	....	7
4 " " 5.....	22	....	....	22
5 " " 6.....	22	....	....	22
6 " " 7.....	33	....	....	33
7 " " 8.....	47	....	....	47
8 " " 9.....	80	....	....	80
9 " " 10.....	319	....	....	319
10 " " 12.....	390	....	....	390
12 " " 15.....	433	....	....	433
15 " " 20.....	459	....	....	459
20 " " 25.....	160	....	....	160
25 and over.....	42	....	....	42
Total.....	2,027	....	....	2,027

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—FORTY-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.....	4	32	14	50
\$3 but under \$4.....	49	183	58	290
4 " " 5.....	50	199	36	285
5 " " 6.....	71	230	10	311
6 " " 7.....	58	195	6	259
7 " " 8.....	58	155	1	214
8 " " 9.....	83	106	2	191
9 " " 10.....	110	63	....	173
10 " " 12.....	124	62	....	186
12 " " 15.....	149	27	....	176
15 " " 20.....	113	6	....	119
20 " " 25.....	23	....	....	23
25 and over.....	17	....	....	17
Total.....	909	1,263	127	2,299

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—THIRTY-SEVEN 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.....	4	....	....	4
4 " " 5.....	13	....	....	13
5 " " 6.....	16	....	1	17
6 " " 7.....	11	....	2	13
7 " " 8.....	7	....	3	10
8 " " 9.....	6	....	2	8
9 " " 10.....	10	....	....	10
10 " " 12.....	117	....	....	117
12 " " 15.....	162	....	....	162
15 " " 20.....	1,563	....	....	1,563
20 " " 25.....	282	....	....	282
25 and over.....	49	....	....	49
Total.....	2,245	....	8	2,253

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SIXTY-SEVEN 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	....	15	23
\$3 but under \$4.....	21	....	8	29
4 " " 5.....	52	....	10	62
5 " " 6.....	84	14	35	133
6 " " 7.....	235	....	23	258
7 " " 8.....	393	....	....	393
8 " " 9.....	1,163	....	....	1,163
9 " " 10.....	3,057	....	....	3,057
10 " " 12.....	1,690	....	....	1,690
12 " " 15.....	1,150	....	....	1,150
15 " " 20.....	481	....	....	481
20 " " 25.....	169	....	....	169
25 and over.....	89	....	....	89
Total.....	8,592	14	91	8,697

BRUSHES—FOURTEEN 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.....	4	7	....	11
\$3 but under \$4.....	6	23	2	31
4 " " 5.....	19	20	1	40
5 " " 6.....	15	16	....	31
6 " " 7.....	16	22	....	38
7 " " 8.....	20	12	....	32
8 " " 9.....	21	5	....	26
9 " " 10.....	32	3	....	35
10 " " 12.....	25	1	....	26
12 " " 15.....	24	3	....	27
15 " " 20.....	29	....	....	29
20 " " 25.....	12	....	....	12
25 and over.....	5	....	....	5
Total.....	228	112	3	343

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

BUTTONS (METAL)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Spec- ified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	10	30	16	56
\$3 but under \$4.....	14	33	24	71
4 " " 5.....	40	112	8	160
5 " " 6.....	32	107	1	140
6 " " 7.....	17	86	....	103
7 " " 8.....	21	87	....	108
8 " " 9.....	18	77	....	95
9 " " 10.....	25	26	....	51
10 " " 12.....	51	47	....	98
12 " " 15.....	85	24	....	109
15 " " 20.....	115	5	....	120
20 " " 25.....	75	1	....	76
25 and over.....	33	....	....	33
Total.....	586	635	49	1,270

BUTTONS (PEARL)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Spec- ified 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	40	1	47
\$3 but under \$4.....	12	15	20	47
4 " " 5.....	28	51	6	85
5 " " 6.....	41	28	1	70
6 " " 7.....	44	40	....	84
7 " " 8.....	59	32	....	91
8 " " 9.....	65	30	....	95
9 " " 10.....	50	4	....	54
10 " " 12.....	79	3	....	82
12 " " 15.....	134	....	....	134
15 " " 20.....	118	....	....	118
20 " " 25.....	13	....	....	13
25 and over.....	6	....	....	6
Total.....	655	243	28	926

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

CARPETS AND RUGS—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.....	20	17	6	43
\$3 but under \$4.....	31	56	8	95
4 " " 5.....	35	50	2	87
5 " " 6.....	36	57	2	95
6 " " 7.....	52	58	....	110
7 " " 8.....	39	36	....	75
8 " " 9.....	52	33	....	90
9 " " 10.....	70	12	....	82
10 " " 12.....	95	18	....	113
12 " " 15.....	116	8	....	124
15 " " 20.....	121	1	....	122
20 " " 25.....	18	....	....	18
25 and over.....	14	....	....	14
Total.....	699	351	18	1,068

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	4	....	....	4
\$3 but under \$4.....	6	....	....	6
4 " " 5.....	5	....	....	5
5 " " 6.....	14	....	....	14
6 " " 7.....	14	....	....	14
7 " " 8.....	32	....	....	32
8 " " 9.....	75	....	....	75
9 " " 10.....	149	....	....	149
10 " " 12.....	162	....	....	162
12 " " 15.....	256	....	....	256
15 " " 20.....	219	....	....	219
20 " " 25.....	62	....	....	62
25 and over.....	27	....	....	27
Total.....	1,025	....	....	1,025

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—SIXTY-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.....	19	51	23	93
\$3 but under \$4.....	17	122	33	172
4 " " 5.....	69	353	13	435
5 " " 6.....	114	400	7	521
6 " " 7.....	150	316	3	469
7 " " 8.....	219	272	2	493
8 " " 9.....	395	216	....	611
9 " " 10.....	1,069	120	....	1,189
10 " " 12.....	1,130	72	....	1,202
12 " " 15.....	1,507	18	....	1,525
15 " " 20.....	889	7	....	896
20 " " 25.....	203	1	....	204
25 and over.....	120	....	....	120
Total.....	5,901	1,948	81	7,930

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—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.....	25	242	56	323
\$3 but under \$4.....	28	585	249	862
4 " " 5.....	47	1,223	79	1,349
5 " " 6.....	79	1,298	25	1,402
6 " " 7.....	133	1,227	12	1,372
7 " " 8.....	155	890	5	1,050
8 " " 9.....	193	693	5	891
9 " " 10.....	294	532	....	826
10 " " 12.....	242	383	....	625
12 " " 15.....	310	171	....	481
15 " " 20.....	281	1	....	282
20 " " 25.....	106	....	....	106
25 and over.....	41	....	....	41
Total.....	1,934	7,245	431	9,610

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

CLOTHING—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.....	....	8	5	13
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	37	4	48
4 " " 5.....	22	85	....	107
5 " " 6.....	33	103	....	136
6 " " 7.....	38	162	....	200
7 " " 8.....	22	95	....	117
8 " " 9.....	72	157	....	229
9 " " 10.....	67	65	....	132
10 " " 12.....	89	49	....	138
12 " " 15.....	117	18	....	135
15 " " 20.....	91	2	....	93
20 " " 25.....	31	1	....	32
25 and over.....	11	....	....	11
Total.....	600	782	9	1,391

CONFECTIONERY—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	7	....	7
\$3 but under \$4.....	35	64	25	124
4 " " 5.....	36	146	14	196
5 " " 6.....	33	51	....	84
6 " " 7.....	16	38	....	54
7 " " 8.....	16	18	....	34
8 " " 9.....	14	7	....	21
9 " " 10.....	23	5	....	28
10 " " 12.....	22	5	....	27
12 " " 15.....	24	2	....	26
15 " " 20.....	19	2	....	21
20 " " 25.....	9	....	....	9
25 and over.....	4	....	....	4
Total.....	251	345	39	635

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Spec- ified 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.....	13	....	....	13
4 " " 5.....	8	....	5	13
5 " " 6.....	12	1	....	13
6 " " 7.....	14	4	....	18
7 " " 8.....	13	....	....	13
8 " " 9.....	9	1	....	10
9 " " 10.....	20	....	....	20
10 " " 12.....	73	....	....	73
12 " " 15.....	50	....	....	50
15 " " 20.....	73	....	....	73
20 " " 25.....	213	....	....	213
25 and over.....	20	....	....	20
Total.....	518	6	5	529

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Spec- ified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	61	....	61
\$3 but under \$4.....	1	69	23	93
4 " " 5.....	7	256	9	272
5 " " 6.....	12	352	1	365
6 " " 7.....	11	305	....	316
7 " " 8.....	11	203	....	289
8 " " 9.....	10	204	....	214
9 " " 10.....	13	143	....	156
10 " " 12.....	13	159	....	172
12 " " 15.....	25	37	....	62
15 " " 20.....	33	15	....	48
20 " " 25.....	15	2	....	17
25 and over.....	8	1	....	9
Total.....	159	1,882	33	2,074

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

CUTLERY—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.....	9	14	15	38
\$3 but under \$4.....	46	22	23	91
4 " " 5.....	63	29	21	113
5 " " 6.....	62	31	3	96
6 " " 7.....	94	20	1	115
7 " " 8.....	87	11	....	98
8 " " 9.....	89	7	....	96
9 " " 10.....	98	....	....	98
10 " " 12.....	115	1	....	116
12 " " 15.....	178	....	....	178
15 " " 20.....	205	....	....	205
20 " " 25.....	65	....	....	65
25 and over.....	11	....	....	11
Total.....	1,122	135	63	1,320

COTTON GOODS—FORTY-ONE 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	164	89	254
\$3 but under \$4.....	18	332	161	511
4 " " 5.....	40	612	132	784
5 " " 6.....	101	1,028	35	1,164
6 " " 7.....	178	964	42	1,184
7 " " 8.....	185	722	....	907
8 " " 9.....	160	289	....	449
9 " " 10.....	209	168	....	377
10 " " 12.....	223	140	....	363
12 " " 15.....	216	57	....	273
15 " " 20.....	157	12	....	169
20 " " 25.....	67	2	....	69
25 and over.....	60	....	....	60
Total.....	1,615	4,490	459	6,564

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—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.....	2	8	....	10
4 " " 5.....	80	118	34	232
5 " " 6.....	200	251	26	477
6 " " 7.....	151	184	....	335
7 " " 8.....	658	26	....	684
8 " " 9.....	598	8	....	606
9 " " 10.....	560	6	....	566
10 " " 12.....	279	4	....	283
12 " " 15.....	273	....	....	273
15 " " 20.....	190	....	....	190
20 " " 25.....	48	....	....	48
25 and over.....	95	....	....	95
Total.....	3,134	605	60	3,799

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.....	6	....	....	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	3	2	8
4 " " 5.....	62	44	4	110
5 " " 6.....	63	114	....	177
6 " " 7.....	104	38	....	142
7 " " 8.....	66	30	....	96
8 " " 9.....	135	24	....	159
9 " " 10.....	300	14	....	314
10 " " 12.....	304	20	....	324
12 " " 15.....	423	2	....	425
15 " " 20.....	289	1	....	290
20 " " 25.....	141	....	....	141
25 and over.....	43	....	....	43
Total.....	1,939	290	6	2,235

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-THREE 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.....	25	9	4	38
\$3 but under \$4.....	25	15	23	63
4 " " 5.....	55	34	46	135
5 " " 6.....	213	197	11	421
6 " " 7.....	199	189	....	388
7 " " 8.....	289	145	....	434
8 " " 9.....	329	135	....	464
9 " " 10.....	783	50	....	833
10 " " 12.....	823	46	....	869
12 " " 15.....	1,317	12	....	1,329
15 " " 20.....	1,401	4	....	1,405
20 " " 25.....	514	....	....	514
25 and over.....	191	....	....	191
Total.....	6,164	836	84	7,084

FERTILIZERS—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.....	9	....	....	9
\$3 but under \$4.....	14	....	....	14
4 " " 5.....	3	....	....	3
5 " " 6.....	21	....	....	21
6 " " 7.....	25	8	3	36
7 " " 8.....	39	2	....	41
8 " " 9.....	31	3	....	34
9 " " 10.....	455	2	....	457
10 " " 12.....	943	4	....	947
12 " " 15.....	238	....	....	238
15 " " 20.....	109	....	....	109
20 " " 25.....	30	....	....	30
25 and over.....	21	....	....	21
Total.....	1,938	19	3	1,960

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

FOOD PRODUCTS—TWENTY-SEVEN 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	3	....	4
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	42	28	74
4 " " 5.....	45	61	8	114
5 " " 6.....	24	305	1	330
6 " " 7.....	31	222	....	253
7 " " 8.....	114	31	....	145
8 " " 9.....	136	20	....	156
9 " " 10.....	439	6	....	445
10 " " 12.....	498	10	....	508
12 " " 15.....	609	29	....	638
15 " " 20.....	570	2	....	572
20 " " 25.....	115	....	....	115
25 and over.....	37	....	....	37
Total.....	2,623	731	37	3,391

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY-ONE 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.....	20	2	2	24
\$3 but under \$4.....	38	1	4	43
4 " " 5.....	42	5	6	53
5 " " 6.....	50	6	2	58
6 " " 7.....	45	9	4	58
7 " " 8.....	78	9	1	88
8 " " 9.....	140	21	....	161
9 " " 10.....	183	4	....	187
10 " " 12.....	254	4	....	258
12 " " 15.....	253	....	....	253
15 " " 20.....	311	....	....	311
20 " " 25.....	72	....	....	72
25 and over.....	21	....	....	21
Total.....	1,507	61	19	1,587

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

FOUNDRY (IRON)—FIFTY-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.....	72	12	5	89
\$3 but under \$4.....	106	28	6	140
4 " " 5.....	131	38	11	180
5 " " 6.....	154	21	4	179
6 " " 7.....	273	12	....	285
7 " " 8.....	425	5	2	432
8 " " 9.....	818	4	2	824
9 " " 10.....	2,096	2	....	2,098
10 " " 12.....	1,686	1	....	1,687
12 " " 15.....	1,374	3	....	1,377
15 " " 20.....	2,076	....	....	2,076
20 " " 25.....	406	....	....	406
25 and over.....	198	....	....	198
Total.....	9,815	126	30	9,971

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FOURTEEN 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.....	30	....	....	30
\$3 but under \$4.....	52	....	3	55
4 " " 5.....	55	1	3	59
5 " " 6.....	128	42	....	170
6 " " 7.....	86	1	....	87
7 " " 8.....	60	3	....	63
8 " " 9.....	61	3	....	64
9 " " 10.....	203	6	....	209
10 " " 12.....	305	2	....	307
12 " " 15.....	375	3	....	378
15 " " 20.....	392	....	....	392
20 " " 25.....	220	....	....	220
25 and over.....	246	....	....	246
Total.....	2,213	61	6	2,280

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—NINE 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 but under \$4.....	4	....	2	6
4 " " 5.....	15	6	2	23
5 " " 6.....	9	5	4	18
6 " " 7.....	24	4	....	28
7 " " 8.....	26	....	....	26
8 " " 9.....	27	2	....	29
9 " " 10.....	23	1	....	24
10 " " 12.....	52	....	....	52
12 " " 15.....	68	....	....	68
15 " " 20.....	65	....	....	65
20 " " 25.....	10	....	....	10
25 and over.....	6	....	....	6
Total.....	329	18	8	355

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—TWENTY-SEVEN 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.....	12	1	9	22
\$3 but under \$4.....	209	32	322	563
4 " " 5.....	596	103	70	769
5 " " 6.....	780	35	....	815
6 " " 7.....	942	9	31	982
7 " " 8.....	615	11	....	626
8 " " 9.....	340	4	....	344
9 " " 10.....	767	5	....	772
10 " " 12.....	512	1	....	513
12 " " 15.....	564	....	....	564
15 " " 20.....	516	....	....	516
20 " " 25.....	557	....	....	557
25 and over.....	1,473	....	....	1,473
Total.....	7,883	201	432	8,516

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(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.....	....	....	4	4
4 " " 5.....	11	2	2	15
5 " " 6.....	5	9	....	14
6 " " 7.....	14	7	....	21
7 " " 8.....	10	2	....	12
8 " " 9.....	18	2	....	20
9 " " 10.....	13	....	....	13
10 " " 12.....	22	....	....	22
12 " " 15.....	26	....	....	26
15 " " 20.....	35	....	....	35
20 " " 25.....	....	....	....	....
25 and over.....	3	....	....	3
Total.....	157	22	6	185

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.....	....	....	23	28
\$3 but under \$4.....	52	172	24	248
4 " " 5.....	71	247	....	318
5 " " 6.....	53	165	....	218
6 " " 7.....	95	160	2	257
7 " " 8.....	53	97	....	150
8 " " 9.....	59	76	....	135
9 " " 10.....	80	53	....	133
10 " " 12.....	126	24	....	150
12 " " 15.....	143	13	....	156
15 " " 20.....	122	3	....	125
20 " " 25.....	35	....	....	35
25 and over.....	20	....	....	20
Total.....	909	1,010	54	1,973

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	2	3	....	5
\$3 but under \$4.....	21	27	5	53
4 " " 5.....	65	178	5	248
5 " " 6.....	130	113	1	244
6 " " 7.....	193	124	....	317
7 " " 8.....	206	148	....	354
8 " " 9.....	153	146	....	299
9 " " 10.....	287	133	....	420
10 " " 12.....	449	141	....	590
12 " " 15.....	648	131	....	779
15 " " 20.....	895	39	....	934
20 " " 25.....	874	8	....	882
25 and over.....	381	1	....	382
Total.....	4,304	1,192	11	5,507

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.....	6	10	3	19
4 " " 5.....	7	9	....	16
5 " " 6.....	7	17	....	24
6 " " 7.....	18	56	....	74
7 " " 8.....	19	48	....	67
8 " " 9.....	35	54	....	89
9 " " 10.....	47	33	....	80
10 " " 12.....	41	110	....	151
12 " " 15.....	48	37	....	85
15 " " 20.....	43	13	....	56
20 " " 25.....	9	5	....	14
25 and over.....	3	....	....	3
Total.....	283	332	3	678

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	2	....	....	2
4 " " 5.....	20	1	1	22
5 " " 6.....	18	1	9	28
6 " " 7.....	39	12	7	58
7 " " 8.....	34	26	....	60
8 " " 9.....	56	1	....	57
9 " " 10.....	453	3	....	456
10 " " 12.....	541	6	....	547
12 " " 15.....	487	14	....	501
15 " " 20.....	263	1	....	264
20 " " 25.....	93	....	....	93
25 and over.....	24	....	....	24
Total.....	2,030	65	17	2,112

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.....	2	10	....	12
4 " " 5.....	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6.....	1	4	....	5
6 " " 7.....	2	1	....	3
7 " " 8.....	1	....	....	1
8 " " 9.....	3	....	....	3
9 " " 10.....	3	....	....	3
10 " " 12.....	20	....	....	20
12 " " 15.....	19	....	....	19
15 " " 20.....	19	....	....	19
20 " " 25.....	2	....	....	2
25 and over.....	5	....	....	5
Total.....	77	15	....	92

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

JEWELRY—EIGHTY-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.....	40	20	15	75
\$3 but under \$4.....	118	52	42	212
4 " " 5.....	192	106	17	315
5 " " 6.....	95	125	8	228
6 " " 7.....	66	98	....	164
7 " " 8.....	65	104	....	169
8 " " 9.....	65	108	....	173
9 " " 10.....	72	106	....	178
10 " " 12.....	165	124	....	289
12 " " 15.....	335	71	....	406
15 " " 20.....	748	18	....	766
20 " " 25.....	526	2	....	528
25 and over.....	349	....	....	349
Total.....	2,836	934	82	3,852

KNIT GOODS—EIGHTEEN 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.....	....	43	16	59
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	78	47	133
4 " " 5.....	13	142	57	212
5 " " 6.....	48	191	31	270
6 " " 7.....	69	215	9	293
7 " " 8.....	73	251	4	328
8 " " 9.....	93	371	2	466
9 " " 10.....	109	420	....	529
10 " " 12.....	173	124	....	297
12 " " 15.....	161	20	....	181
15 " " 20.....	115	5	....	120
20 " " 25.....	47	....	....	47
25 and over.....	53	....	....	53
Total.....	962	1,860	166	2,988

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

LAUNDRY—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings	Number of Persons Receiving Spec- ified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	4	4
\$3 but under \$4.....	1	7	9	17
4 " " 5.....	....	56	1	57
5 " " 6.....	3	166	....	169
6 " " 7.....	1	130	....	131
7 " " 8.....	1	74	....	75
8 " " 9.....	2	17	....	19
9 " " 10.....	17	10	....	27
10 " " 12.....	42	14	....	56
12 " " 15.....	57	6	....	63
15 " " 20.....	44	....	....	44
20 " " 25.....	7	1	....	8
25 and over.....	6	....	....	6
Total.....	181	481	14	676

LEATHER—SEVENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Spec- ified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	25	1	....	26
\$3 but under \$4.....	50	3	9	62
4 " " 5.....	71	19	1	91
5 " " 6.....	122	16	2	140
6 " " 7.....	196	9	9	213
7 " " 8.....	363	7	....	370
8 " " 9.....	383	3	....	386
9 " " 10.....	639	2	....	641
10 " " 12.....	973	6	....	979
12 " " 15.....	1,329	....	....	1,329
15 " " 20.....	964	....	....	964
20 " " 25.....	296	....	....	296
25 and over.....	182	....	....	182
Total.....	5,593	66	21	5,680

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

LEATHER GOODS—NINETEEN 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.....	....	17	5	22
\$3 but under \$4.....	53	120	40	213
4 " " 5.....	78	149	18	245
5 " " 6.....	89	130	3	222
6 " " 7.....	77	139	....	216
7 " " 8.....	54	42	....	96
8 " " 9.....	80	22	....	102
9 " " 10.....	49	16	....	65
10 " " 12.....	74	10	....	84
12 " " 15.....	160	6	....	166
15 " " 20.....	93	14	....	107
20 " " 25.....	32	....	....	32
25 and over.....	16	....	....	16
Total.....	855	665	66	1,586

LAMPS—TEN 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.....	2	25	....	27
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	34	17	58
4 " " 5.....	16	176	3	195
5 " " 6.....	29	624	....	653
6 " " 7.....	35	572	....	607
7 " " 8.....	13	372	....	385
8 " " 9.....	218	420	....	638
9 " " 10.....	193	312	....	505
10 " " 12.....	221	196	....	417
12 " " 15.....	220	47	....	267
15 " " 20.....	186	1	....	187
20 " " 25.....	163	....	....	163
25 and over.....	12	....	....	12
Total.....	1,315	2,779	20	4,114

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

LIME AND CEMENT—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.....	24	....	....	24
\$3 but under \$4.....	18	....	....	18
4 " " 5.....	11	....	3	14
5 " " 6.....	54	10	2	66
6 " " 7.....	70	2	....	72
7 " " 8.....	111	....	1	112
8 " " 9.....	266	....	....	266
9 " " 10.....	652	....	....	652
10 " " 12.....	974	....	....	974
12 " " 15.....	685	....	....	685
15 " " 20.....	395	....	....	395
20 " " 25.....	104	....	....	104
25 and over.....	39	....	....	39
Total.....	3,403	12	6	3,421

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.....	210	7	20	237
\$3 but under \$4.....	421	37	25	483
4 " " 5.....	497	72	39	608
5 " " 6.....	541	132	41	714
6 " " 7.....	681	148	1	830
7 " " 8.....	773	74	2	849
8 " " 9.....	1,491	70	....	1,561
9 " " 10.....	2,508	39	....	2,547
10 " " 12.....	3,531	50	....	3,581
12 " " 15.....	4,753	22	....	4,775
15 " " 20.....	8,839	1	....	8,840
20 " " 25.....	1,738	....	....	1,738
25 and over.....	618	....	....	618
Total.....	26,601	652	128	27,381

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—TEN 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.....	....	....	2	2
\$3 but under \$4.....	17	7	4	28
4 " " 5.....	31	13	2	46
5 " " 6.....	51	18	....	69
6 " " 7.....	45	13	....	58
7 " " 8.....	34	6	....	40
8 " " 9.....	22	7	....	29
9 " " 10.....	29	4	....	33
10 " " 12.....	79	7	....	86
12 " " 15.....	44	2	....	46
15 " " 20.....	42	1	....	43
20 " " 25.....	15	....	....	15
25 and over.....	5	....	....	5
Total.....	414	78	8	500

METAL GOODS—SIXTY-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.....	82	51	20	153
\$3 but under \$4.....	97	190	97	384
4 " " 5.....	217	379	85	681
5 " " 6.....	295	431	37	763
6 " " 7.....	336	308	3	647
7 " " 8.....	552	208	1	761
8 " " 9.....	571	107	1	679
9 " " 10.....	747	39	....	786
10 " " 12.....	866	25	....	891
12 " " 15.....	866	6	....	872
15 " " 20.....	877	2	....	879
20 " " 25.....	268	....	....	268
25 and over.....	142	....	....	142
Total.....	5,916	1,746	244	7,906

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

METAL NOVELTIES—NINETEEN 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.....	10	15	3	28
\$3 but under \$4.....	33	35	13	81
4 " " 5.....	49	78	13	140
5 " " 6.....	59	65	4	128
6 " " 7.....	65	48	1	114
7 " " 8.....	76	29	1	106
8 " " 9.....	76	7	....	83
9 " " 10.....	75	8	....	83
10 " " 12.....	112	10	....	122
12 " " 15.....	155	2	....	157
15 " " 20.....	136	....	....	136
20 " " 25.....	40	....	....	40
25 and over.....	10	....	....	10
Total.....	896	297	35	1,228

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN 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.....	64	....	....	64
\$3 but under \$4.....	14	....	....	14
4 " " 5.....	24	....	....	24
5 " " 6.....	22	....	....	22
6 " " 7.....	64	....	....	64
7 " " 8.....	49	....	....	49
8 " " 9.....	98	....	....	98
9 " " 10.....	197	....	....	197
10 " " 12.....	763	....	....	763
12 " " 15.....	872	....	....	872
15 " " 20.....	117	....	....	117
20 " " 25.....	9	....	....	9
25 and over.....	2	....	....	2
Total.....	2,295	....	....	2,295

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—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.....	15	11	2	28
\$3 but under \$4.....	30	24	16	70
4 " " 5.....	44	39	5	88
5 " " 6.....	59	57	....	116
6 " " 7.....	103	52	....	155
7 " " 8.....	92	47	....	139
8 " " 9.....	102	33	....	135
9 " " 10.....	151	10	....	161
10 " " 12.....	179	13	....	192
12 " " 15.....	326	5	....	331
15 " " 20.....	442	1	....	443
20 " " 25.....	121	1	....	122
25 and over.....	34	....	....	34
Total.....	1,698	293	23	2,014

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—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.....	9	....	....	9
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	....	....	7
4 " " 5.....	14	....	11	25
5 " " 6.....	9	....	10	19
6 " " 7.....	27	....	....	27
7 " " 8.....	57	....	....	57
8 " " 9.....	230	....	....	230
9 " " 10.....	457	....	....	457
10 " " 12.....	299	21	320
12 " " 15.....	181	181
15 " " 20.....	189	189
20 " " 25.....	39	39
25 and over.....	14	14
Total.....	1,532	21	21	1,574

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TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

OILS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Spec- ified 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.....	69	3	1	73
4 " " 5.....	50	7	1	58
5 " " 6.....	52	1	....	53
6 " " 7.....	130	1	....	131
7 " " 8.....	142	2	....	144
8 " " 9.....	208	....	....	208
9 " " 10.....	1,107	....	....	1,107
10 " " 12.....	730	....	....	730
12 " " 15.....	735	....	....	735
15 " " 20.....	1,292	....	....	1,292
20 " " 25.....	246	....	....	246
25 and over.....	79	....	....	79
Total.....	4,840	14	2	4,856

PAINTS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Spec- ified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	6	10	....	16
4 " " 5.....	18	17	2	37
5 " " 6.....	13	11	3	27
6 " " 7.....	42	13	....	55
7 " " 8.....	35	7	....	42
8 " " 9.....	60	5	....	65
9 " " 10.....	256	8	....	264
10 " " 12.....	320	2	....	322
12 " " 15.....	199	4	....	203
15 " " 20.....	125	1	....	126
20 " " 25.....	37	....	....	37
25 and over.....	8	....	....	8
Total.....	1,119	78	5	1,202

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

PAPER—FORTY-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.....	20	7	....	27
\$3 but under \$4.....	9	9	7	25
4 " " 5.....	44	69	19	132
5 " " 6.....	51	83	11	145
6 " " 7.....	97	67	....	164
7 " " 8.....	224	52	....	276
8 " " 9.....	186	10	....	196
9 " " 10.....	848	6	....	854
10 " " 12.....	370	8	....	378
12 " " 15.....	464	4	....	468
15 " " 20.....	354	2	....	356
20 " " 25.....	90	....	....	90
25 and over.....	96	....	....	96
Total.....	2,853	317	37	3,207

PIG IRON—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.....	9	....	....	9
\$3 but under \$4.....	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5.....	4	....	....	4
5 " " 6.....	1	....	....	1
6 " " 7.....	8	....	....	8
7 " " 8.....	7	....	....	7
8 " " 9.....	12	....	....	12
9 " " 10.....	240	....	....	240
10 " " 12.....	247	....	....	247
12 " " 15.....	445	....	....	445
15 " " 20.....	183	....	....	183
20 " " 25.....	16	....	....	16
25 and over.....	13	....	....	13
Total.....	1,186	....	....	1,186

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

POTTERY—FIFTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	20	33	11	64
\$3 but under \$4.....	45	41	30	116
4 " " 5.....	121	218	24	363
5 " " 6.....	83	200	1	284
6 " " 7.....	116	212	....	328
7 " " 8.....	218	155	1	374
8 " " 9.....	347	47	....	394
9 " " 10.....	399	50	....	449
10 " " 12.....	487	16	....	503
12 " " 15.....	592	21	....	613
15 " " 20.....	758	8	....	766
20 " " 25.....	564	....	....	564
25 and over.....	479	....	....	479
Total.....	4,229	1,001	67	5,297

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—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.....	12	12	7	31
\$3 but under \$4.....	23	31	4	58
4 " " 5.....	67	146	....	213
5 " " 6.....	66	92	....	158
6 " " 7.....	43	73	....	116
7 " " 8.....	57	44	....	101
8 " " 9.....	38	24	....	62
9 " " 10.....	58	31	....	89
10 " " 12.....	73	50	....	123
12 " " 15.....	136	3	....	139
15 " " 20.....	178	5	....	183
20 " " 25.....	130	1	....	131
25 and over.....	47	1	....	48
Total.....	928	513	11	1,452

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

QUARRYING STONE—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.....	8	....	....	8
\$3 but under \$4.....	9	....	....	9
4 " " 5.....	15	....	....	15
5 " " 6.....	16	....	....	16
6 " " 7.....	12	....	3	15
7 " " 8.....	20	....	....	20
8 " " 9.....	97	....	....	97
9 " " 10.....	787	....	....	787
10 " " 12.....	108	....	....	108
12 " " 15.....	118	....	....	118
15 " " 20.....	135	....	....	135
20 " " 25.....	192	....	....	192
25 and over.....	121	....	....	121
Total.....	1,638	....	3	1,641

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	8	....	....	8
\$3 but under \$4.....	7	....	....	7
4 " " 5.....	2	13	....	15
5 " " 6.....	10	1	....	11
6 " " 7.....	15	....	....	15
7 " " 8.....	3	....	....	3
8 " " 9.....	42	....	....	42
9 " " 10.....	195	....	....	195
10 " " 12.....	99	....	....	99
12 " " 15.....	111	....	....	111
15 " " 20.....	102	....	....	102
20 " " 25.....	37	....	....	37
25 and over.....	10	....	....	10
Total.....	641	14	....	655

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—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.....	20	14	7	41
\$3 but under \$4.....	21	26	15	62
4 " " 5.....	175	73	29	277
5 " " 6.....	233	209	25	467
6 " " 7.....	291	349	6	646
7 " " 8.....	505	250	3	758
8 " " 9.....	705	140	....	845
9 " " 10.....	1,001	101	....	1,102
10 " " 12.....	1,042	66	....	1,108
12 " " 15.....	1,114	22	....	1,136
15 " " 20.....	785	4	....	789
20 " " 25.....	160	1	....	161
25 and over.....	74	....	....	74
Total.....	6,126	1,255	85	7,466

SADDLES AND HARNESS—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	....	1
\$3 but under \$4.....	1	1	....	2
4 " " 5.....	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6.....	3	....	....	3
6 " " 7.....	4	1	....	5
7 " " 8.....	....	....	....	....
8 " " 9.....	4	....	....	4
9 " " 10.....	9	....	....	9
10 " " 12.....	8	2	....	10
12 " " 15.....	42	....	....	42
15 " " 20.....	20	....	....	20
20 " " 25.....	2	....	....	2
25 and over.....	2	....	....	2
Total.....	95	5	....	100

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Spec- ified 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	....	21	22
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	....	28	31
4 " " 5.....	23	10	....	33
5 " " 6.....	35	15	....	50
6 " " 7.....	47	17	....	64
7 " " 8.....	50	17	....	67
8 " " 9.....	53	11	....	64
9 " " 10.....	67	9	....	76
10 " " 12.....	112	9	....	121
12 " " 15.....	163	1	....	164
15 " " 20.....	125	....	....	125
20 " " 25.....	25	....	....	25
25 and over.....	2	....	....	2
Total.....	706	89	49	844

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Spec- ified 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.....	19	30	68	117
4 " " 5.....	200	133	7	345
5 " " 6.....	263	194	2	459
6 " " 7.....	246	120	....	366
7 " " 8.....	237	160	....	397
8 " " 9.....	368	178	....	546
9 " " 10.....	499	78	....	577
10 " " 12.....	918	26	....	944
12 " " 15.....	1,323	3	....	1,326
15 " " 20.....	1,229	1	....	1,230
20 " " 25.....	275	....	....	275
25 and over.....	43	....	....	43
Total.....	5,620	928	78	6,626

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Spec- ified 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.....	14	....	2	16
5 " " 6.....	29	....	....	29
6 " " 7.....	41	....	....	41
7 " " 8.....	36	....	....	36
8 " " 9.....	32	....	....	32
9 " " 10.....	141	....	....	141
10 " " 12.....	155	....	....	155
12 " " 15.....	192	....	....	192
15 " " 20.....	395	....	....	395
20 " " 25.....	36	....	....	36
25 and over.....	9	....	....	9
Total.....	1,085	....	2	1,087

SHOES—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Spec- ified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	13	30	33	76
\$3 but under \$4.....	60	100	51	211
4 " " 5.....	92	192	42	326
5 " " 6.....	128	242	27	397
6 " " 7.....	150	215	....	365
7 " " 8.....	148	160	1	309
8 " " 9.....	200	168	....	368
9 " " 10.....	221	168	....	389
10 " " 12.....	360	197	....	557
12 " " 15.....	595	92	....	687
15 " " 20.....	429	27	....	456
20 " " 25.....	137	4	....	141
25 and over.....	117	....	....	117
Total.....	2,650	1,595	154	4,399

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

SHIRTS—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	80	11	91
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	152	63	223
4 " " 5.....	22	261	3	286
5 " " 6.....	13	412	....	425
6 " " 7.....	29	280	....	309
7 " " 8.....	36	356	....	392
8 " " 9.....	15	186	....	201
9 " " 10.....	62	283	....	345
10 " " 12.....	88	136	....	224
12 " " 15.....	205	75	....	280
15 " " 20.....	77	15	....	92
20 " " 25.....	14	....	....	14
25 and over.....	6	....	....	6
Total.....	575	2,236	77	2,888

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.....	....	9	5	14
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	34	4	38
4 " " 5.....	....	81	4	85
5 " " 6.....	....	122	....	122
6 " " 7.....	4	112	....	116
7 " " 8.....	7	72	....	79
8 " " 9.....	7	35	....	42
9 " " 10.....	10	24	....	34
10 " " 12.....	15	20	....	35
12 " " 15.....	8	12	....	20
15 " " 20.....	12	11	....	23
20 " " 25.....	5	1	....	6
25 and over.....	1	1	....	2
Total.....	69	534	13	616

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

SHIPBUILDING—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	10	....	....	10
\$3 but under \$4.....	24	....	....	24
4 " " 5.....	62	....	....	62
5 " " 6.....	29	....	....	29
6 " " 7.....	79	....	....	79
7 " " 8.....	305	....	....	305
8 " " 9.....	25	....	....	25
9 " " 10.....	852	....	....	852
10 " " 12.....	624	....	....	624
12 " " 15.....	678	....	....	678
15 " " 20.....	1,725	....	....	1,725
20 " " 25.....	549	....	....	549
25 and over.....	137	....	....	137
Total.....	5,099	....	....	5,099

SILKS (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	96	205	199	500
3 " " 4.....	156	489	338	983
4 " " 5.....	309	867	178	1,354
5 " " 6.....	407	1,158	86	1,651
6 " " 7.....	431	1,645	15	2,091
7 " " 8.....	546	1,574	4	2,124
8 " " 9.....	522	948	....	1,470
9 " " 10.....	829	878	....	1,707
10 " " 12.....	1,519	1,292	....	2,811
12 " " 15.....	2,188	1,356	....	3,544
15 " " 20.....	2,206	386	....	2,592
20 " " 25.....	523	37	....	560
25 and over.....	95	1	....	96
Total.....	9,827	10,836	820	21,483

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

SILK DYEING—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.....	....	....	6	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	17	18	23	58
4 " " 5.....	40	21	5	66
5 " " 6.....	53	47	....	100
6 " " 7.....	75	174	....	249
7 " " 8.....	205	33	....	238
8 " " 9.....	227	11	....	238
9 " " 10.....	879	3	....	882
10 " " 12.....	2,147	3	....	2,150
12 " " 15.....	686	....	....	686
15 " " 20.....	211	....	....	211
20 " " 25.....	53	....	....	53
25 and over.....	39	....	....	39
Total.....	4,632	310	34	4,976

SILK THROWING—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.....	12	37	27	76
\$3 but under \$4.....	38	48	45	131
4 " " 5.....	44	53	39	136
5 " " 6.....	67	142	16	225
6 " " 7.....	68	130	5	203
7 " " 8.....	56	462	1	519
8 " " 9.....	125	26	....	151
9 " " 10.....	48	8	....	56
10 " " 12.....	54	1	....	55
12 " " 15.....	46	....	....	46
15 " " 20.....	24	....	....	24
20 " " 25.....	3	....	....	3
25 and over.....	2	....	....	2
Total.....	587	907	133	1,627

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	3	8	11
\$3 but under \$4.....	10	2	26	38
4 " " 5.....	34	30	13	77
5 " " 6.....	48	13	5	66
6 " " 7.....	34	11	....	45
7 " " 8.....	45	18	....	63
8 " " 9.....	53	10	....	63
9 " " 10.....	73	1	....	79
10 " " 12.....	32	6	....	88
12 " " 15.....	72	15	....	87
15 " " 20.....	104	2	....	106
20 " " 25.....	25	....	....	25
25 and over.....	4	....	....	4
Total.....	589	111	52	752

SILVER GOODS—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.....	2	6	1	9
\$3 but under \$4.....	20	37	9	66
4 " " 5.....	74	60	14	148
5 " " 6.....	41	43	....	84
6 " " 7.....	47	53	....	100
7 " " 8.....	14	41	....	55
8 " " 9.....	26	33	....	59
9 " " 10.....	22	21	....	43
10 " " 12.....	52	29	....	81
12 " " 15.....	113	22	....	135
15 " " 20.....	372	14	....	386
20 " " 25.....	162	1	....	163
25 and over.....	87	....	....	87
Total.....	1,032	360	24	1,416

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	6	....	....	6
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	....	....	4
4 " " 5.....	10	....	....	10
5 " " 6.....	11	....	....	11
6 " " 7.....	30	....	....	30
7 " " 8.....	63	....	....	63
8 " " 9.....	88	....	....	88
9 " " 10.....	761	....	....	761
10 " " 12.....	1,324	....	....	1,324
12 " " 15.....	1,615	....	....	1,615
15 " " 20.....	626	....	....	626
20 " " 25.....	120	....	....	120
25 and over.....	85	....	....	85
Total.....	4,743	....	....	4,743

SOAP AND TALLOW—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	1	....	2
\$3 but under \$4.....	8	34	14	56
4 " " 5.....	41	64	27	132
5 " " 6.....	43	25	6	74
6 " " 7.....	32	29	3	64
7 " " 8.....	23	8	1	32
8 " " 9.....	31	118	6	155
9 " " 10.....	318	7	....	325
10 " " 12.....	211	3	....	214
12 " " 15.....	177	6	....	183
15 " " 20.....	88	1	....	89
20 " " 25.....	86	....	....	86
25 and over.....	20	....	....	20
Total.....	1,079	296	57	1,432

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—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.....	23	74	....	97
4 " " 5.....	47	14	....	61
5 " " 6.....	27	5	....	32
6 " " 7.....	41	2	....	43
7 " " 8.....	289	1	....	290
8 " " 9.....	210	....	....	210
9 " " 10.....	297	....	....	297
10 " " 12.....	241	....	....	241
12 " " 15.....	168	....	....	168
15 " " 20.....	135	....	....	135
20 " " 25.....	55	....	....	55
25 and over.....	47	....	....	47
Total.....	1,580	96	....	1,676

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4.....	17	....	....	17
4 " " 5.....	36	....	....	36
5 " " 6.....	54	....	....	54
6 " " 7.....	105	....	....	105
7 " " 8.....	278	....	....	278
8 " " 9.....	483	....	....	483
9 " " 10.....	720	....	....	720
10 " " 12.....	808	....	....	808
12 " " 15.....	674	....	....	674
15 " " 20.....	600	....	....	600
20 " " 25.....	239	....	....	239
25 and over.....	114	....	....	114
Total.....	4,129	....	....	4,129

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	17	....	3	20
\$3 but under \$4.....	24	....	7	31
4 " " 5.....	16	....	....	16
5 " " 6.....	46	....	3	49
6 " " 7.....	72	....	1	73
7 " " 8.....	50	....	....	50
8 " " 9.....	730	....	3	733
9 " " 10.....	560	....	....	560
10 " " 12.....	577	....	....	577
12 " " 15.....	553	....	....	553
15 " " 20.....	689	....	....	689
20 " " 25.....	145	....	....	145
25 and over.....	95	....	....	95
Total.....	3,574	....	17	3,591

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	5	2	57	64
4 " " 5.....	53	94	21	168
5 " " 6.....	85	105	3	193
6 " " 7.....	42	65	....	107
7 " " 8.....	128	132	....	260
8 " " 9.....	122	22	....	144
9 " " 10.....	76	1	....	77
10 " " 12.....	96	....	....	96
12 " " 15.....	92	....	....	92
15 " " 20.....	42	....	....	42
20 " " 25.....	15	....	....	15
25 and over.....	4	....	....	4
Total.....	760	421	81	1,262

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

THREAD—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	3	5
\$3 but under \$4.....	4	50	42	96
4 " " 5.....	45	167	247	459
5 " " 6.....	101	460	200	761
6 " " 7.....	124	887	33	1,044
7 " " 8.....	127	595	11	733
8 " " 9.....	157	287	1	445
9 " " 10.....	177	69	....	246
10 " " 12.....	284	20	....	304
12 " " 15.....	316	1	....	317
15 " " 20.....	349	....	....	349
20 " " 25.....	52	....	....	52
25 and over.....	17	....	....	17
Total.....	1,753	2,538	537	4,828

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—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.....	5	....	2	7
\$3 but under \$4.....	14	1	....	15
4 " " 5.....	5	10	....	15
5 " " 6.....	17	7	2	26
6 " " 7.....	39	4	....	43
7 " " 8.....	46	5	....	51
8 " " 9.....	43	3	....	46
9 " " 10.....	90	2	....	92
10 " " 12.....	129	1	....	130
12 " " 15.....	111	1	....	112
15 " " 20.....	123	1	....	124
20 " " 25.....	39	....	....	39
25 and over.....	15	....	....	15
Total.....	676	35	4	715

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—NINE 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.....	....	....	16	16
\$3 but under \$4.....	3	3	47	53
4 " " 5.....	33	77	46	156
5 " " 6.....	41	114	17	172
6 " " 7.....	71	79	16	166
7 " " 8.....	63	57	6	126
8 " " 9.....	86	33	4	123
9 " " 10.....	110	26	....	136
10 " " 12.....	138	18	....	156
12 " " 15.....	135	6	....	141
15 " " 20.....	191	....	....	191
20 " " 25.....	77	....	....	77
25 and over.....	27	....	....	27
Total.....	975	413	152	1,540

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—FOUR 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 but under \$4.....	1	....	1	2
4 " " 5.....	3	2	1	6
5 " " 6.....	5	5	....	10
6 " " 7.....	3	4	....	7
7 " " 8.....	1	2	....	3
8 " " 9.....	12	2	....	14
9 " " 10.....	12	....	....	12
10 " " 12.....	39	....	....	39
12 " " 15.....	41	....	....	41
15 " " 20.....	42	....	....	42
20 " " 25.....	13	....	....	13
25 and over.....	1	....	....	1
Total.....	173	15	2	190

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)—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.....	....	38	23	61
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	81	32	113
4 " " 5.....	2	88	27	117
5 " " 6.....	5	192	3	200
6 " " 7.....	8	235	....	243
7 " " 8.....	3	247	....	250
8 " " 9.....	6	225	....	231
9 " " 10.....	5	137	....	142
10 " " 12.....	8	101	....	109
12 " " 15.....	20	46	....	66
15 " " 20.....	24	13	....	37
20 " " 25.....	10	8	....	18
25 and over.....	7	3	....	10
Total.....	98	1,414	85	1,597

VARNISHES—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.....	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6.....	5	1	....	6
6 " " 7.....	21	....	....	21
7 " " 8.....	12	1	....	13
8 " " 9.....	15	1	....	16
9 " " 10.....	21	....	....	21
10 " " 12.....	54	6	....	60
12 " " 15.....	87	3	....	90
15 " " 20.....	62	1	....	63
20 " " 25.....	31	....	....	31
25 and over.....	29	....	....	29
Total.....	337	13	....	350

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—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.....	23	10	....	33
\$3 but under \$4.....	24	11	6	41
4 " " 5.....	28	26	42	96
5 " " 6.....	40	83	14	137
6 " " 7.....	47	177	11	235
7 " " 8.....	76	84	3	163
8 " " 9.....	50	134	5	189
9 " " 10.....	105	101	....	206
10 " " 12.....	194	125	....	319
12 " " 15.....	340	39	....	379
15 " " 20.....	453	11	....	464
20 " " 25.....	170	1	....	171
25 and over.....	132	....	....	132
Total.....	1,682	802	81	2,565

WINDOW SHADES—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.....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.....	....	....	1	1
4 " " 5.....	4	....	1	5
5 " " 6.....	3	2	....	5
6 " " 7.....	1	4	....	5
7 " " 8.....	2	1	....	3
8 " " 9.....	3	....	....	3
9 " " 10.....	6	....	....	6
10 " " 12.....	11	2	....	13
12 " " 15.....	27	2	....	29
15 " " 20.....	45	1	....	46
20 " " 25.....	5	....	....	5
25 and over.....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	107	12	2	121

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

WOODEN GOODS—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	....	2	3	5
\$3 but under \$4.....	27	....	6	33
4 " " 5.....	52	4	8	64
5 " " 6.....	54	7	5	66
6 " " 7.....	91	5	1	97
7 " " 8.....	115	4	....	119
8 " " 9.....	148	2	....	150
9 " " 10.....	182	2	....	184
10 " " 12.....	303	1	....	304
12 " " 15.....	356	....	....	356
15 " " 20.....	321	....	....	321
20 " " 25.....	77	....	....	77
25 and over.....	22	....	....	22
Total.....	1,748	27	23	1,798

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.....	6	5	49	60
\$3 but under \$4.....	43	139	353	535
4 " " 5.....	321	1,021	231	1,573
5 " " 6.....	390	1,431	46	1,867
6 " " 7.....	550	849	1	1,400
7 " " 8.....	476	585	1	1,062
8 " " 9.....	556	408	....	964
9 " " 10.....	565	229	....	794
10 " " 12.....	764	264	....	1,028
12 " " 15.....	647	195	....	842
15 " " 20.....	423	114	....	537
20 " " 25.....	235	1	....	236
25 and over.....	132	....	....	132
Total.....	5,108	5,241	681	11,030

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

UNCLASSIFIED—EIGHTY-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.....	66	36	23	130
\$3 but under \$4.....	183	229	65	477
4 " " 5.....	182	200	24	406
5 " " 6.....	200	225	1	426
6 " " 7.....	274	236	....	510
7 " " 8.....	231	106	....	337
8 " " 9.....	374	48	....	422
9 " " 10.....	2,029	25	....	2,054
10 " " 12.....	1,205	19	....	1,224
12 " " 15.....	1,237	10	....	1,247
15 " " 20.....	1,033	....	....	1,033
20 " " 25.....	434	3	....	437
25 and over.....	111	....	....	111
Total.....	7,559	1,137	118	8,814

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-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.....	1,148	1,430	845	3,423
\$3 but under \$4.....	2,681	4,143	2,744	9,568
4 " " 5.....	5,499	9,312	1,878	16,689
5 " " 6.....	6,995	12,720	796	20,511
6 " " 7.....	8,911	12,315	254	21,480
7 " " 8.....	11,447	9,648	55	21,150
8 " " 9.....	15,899	6,623	33	22,555
9 " " 10.....	33,351	4,704	....	38,055
10 " " 12.....	36,505	4,345	....	40,850
12 " " 15.....	39,440	2,739	....	42,179
15 " " 20.....	42,321	785	....	43,106
20 " " 25.....	13,368	82	....	13,450
25 and over.....	7,265	8	....	7,273
Total.....	224,830	68,854	6,605	300,289

TABLE No. 8.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Overtime, 1907. 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 implements	9	290.55	9.77	57.78	1	80
2	Artisans' tools	36	294.14	9.80	56.50	3	2,765
3	Art tile	7	285.85	10.00	55.58	.....	.....
4	Boilers	15	282.60	9.60	55.40	3	72,000
5	Boxes (wood and paper).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	45	298.44	9.73	55.24	10	1,538
7	Brick and terra cotta.....	37	295.90	9.00	53.80	8	16,524
8	Brushes	67	238.97	9.47	56.65	14	53,760
9	Buttons (metal)	14	302.07	9.78	55.94	1	150
10	Buttons (pearl)	10	292.20	9.40	54.40	4	2,819
11	Carpets and rugs	19	266.95	10.00	57.10	.....	.....
12	Carriages and wagons.....	7	263.14	10.00	55.00	.....	.....
13	Chemical products	29	297.31	9.69	56.31	2	192
14	Cigars and tobacco.....	62	299.58	9.88	58.56	11	12,118
15	Clothing	37	284.78	9.10	52.21	3	667
16	Confectionery	13	294.77	9.46	54.46	2	200
17	Cornices and skylights.....	7	291.85	9.86	56.00	1	207
18	Corsets and corset waists....	22	295.36	8.59	48.36	1	200
19	Cutlery	12	295.66	9.33	52.50	.....	.....
20	Cotton goods	12	286.59	9.83	57.66	2	300
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	41	293.85	9.70	55.44	10	20,714
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth...	14	294.93	10.00	57.86	4	45,715
23	Electrical appliances	13	291.38	9.61	54.92	7	981
24	Fertilizers	33	297.39	9.78	55.09	11	164,621
25	Food products	12	289.66	9.90	58.91	4	318
26	Foundry (brass)	27	281.52	10.03	58.63	9	17,236
27	Foundry (iron)	21	297.85	9.57	57.04	2	8,100
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	52	291.23	9.52	56.44	5	43,250
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	14	293.35	9.57	55.42	4	3,319
30	Glass (window and bottle)....	9	294.44	9.89	55.22	.....	.....
31	Glass mirrors	27	249.29	9.25	54.11	2	183
32	Graphite products	4	298.00	9.50	55.75	.....	.....
33	Hats (fur and felt).....	6	305.00	10.33	60.50	2	2,186
34	Hats (straw)	39	286.64	9.12	51.18	3	342
35	High explosives	3	275.66	9.66	55.66	.....	.....
36	Inks and mucilage.....	9	301.66	10.11	57.44	3	10,430
37	Jewelry	6	288.33	10.33	60.50	1	50
38	Knit goods	88	286.10	9.27	54.08	8	592
39	Laundry	18	288.33	9.66	53.66	3	555
40	Leather	8	306.75	9.37	52.25	.....	.....
41	Leather goods	70	296.28	6.88	56.70	12	10,156
42	Lamps	19	292.10	9.73	56.21	3	370
43	Lime and cement.....	10	292.40	9.70	55.50	3	298
44	Machinery	8	291.00	11.00	71.25	2	55,478
45	Mattresses and bedding.....	130	297.76	9.56	55.13	39	1,384,179
46	Metal goods	10	298.90	9.80	56.10	3	567
47	Metal novelties	65	294.27	9.83	56.45	15	6,339
48	Mining (iron ore).....	19	291.89	9.84	56.42	4	278
		7	297.43	11.43	66.43	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Overtime, 1907. Averages by industries.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked per Week (under Normal Conditions).	Establishments that Worked Overtime During the Year.	
						Number of Establishments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
49	Musical instruments	17	295.00	9.70	55.41	5	1,052
50	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	3	297.50	9.62	56.50	2	3,600
51	Oils	15	300.73	9.93	52.13	5	6.1
52	Paints	12	305.91	10.25	53.66	2	1,731
53	Paper	42	287.57	10.84	64.65	8	2,081
54	Pig iron	5	365.00	12.00	84.00	.....	.....
55	Pottery	50	288.66	9.41	53.91	2	3,035
56	Printing and bookbinding.....	23	301.91	9.04	53.52	9	27,189
57	Quarrying stone	16	237.19	9.43	54.37	1	120
58	Roofing (metal and tar).....	7	303.43	9.85	57.85	2	541
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	40	283.57	9.97	57.37	8	164,625
60	Saddles and harness.....	7	296.00	9.28	57.37	.....	.....
61	Saddlery & harness hardware.	15	289.93	9.86	55.80	.....	.....
62	Scientific instruments	19	303.36	9.63	55.05	3	9,487
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	27	298.72	9.26	53.22	4	1,463
64	Shoes	31	292.97	9.93	55.58	4	503
65	Shirts	21	299.70	9.80	54.80	.....	.....
66	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	294.00	9.60	52.00	.....	.....
67	Shipbuilding	17	289.94	9.23	54.00	3	4,668
68	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	145	292.70	9.98	54.98	6	645
69	Silk dyeing	22	292.77	9.86	54.86	3	28,595
70	Silk throwing	25	290.88	10.04	55.24	1	145
71	Silk mill supplies.....	16	290.87	9.93	54.56	.....	.....
72	Silver goods	13	280.84	9.54	54.92	.....	.....
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	9	287.11	10.11	67.33	3	339
74	Soap and tallow.....	16	306.63	9.75	56.81	2	1,431
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	5	261.40	10.00	57.20	.....	.....
76	Steel and iron (structural)....	26	299.34	9.50	55.15	11	95,799
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	14	293.07	9.78	56.50	1	9
78	Textile products	9	275.55	9.55	55.55	1	200
79	Thread	6	292.00	10.00	55.83	.....	.....
80	Trunks and traveling bags....	14	295.64	9.78	57.14	1	600
81	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	295.33	9.88	57.33	3	280
82	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	301.00	9.50	54.00	1	200
83	Underwear (women's & children's)	19	283.69	9.50	53.63	2	111
84	Varnishes	18	299.89	9.16	52.16	1	576
85	Watches, cases and material.	11	277.45	9.63	55.54	2	214
86	Window shades	5	303.60	9.60	55.00	1	1,110
87	Wooden goods	39	293.30	9.68	53.79	9	23,900
88	Woolen and worsted goods....	26	298.80	9.96	57.69	4	850
89	Unclassified	82	292.79	9.74	56.33	13	57,673
	All industries	2,152	285.92	9.60	55.83	348	2,378,722

TABLE No. 9.—Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1907.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done—Percentage.
1	Agricultural implements	9	59.44
2	Artisans' tools	36	78.33
3	Art tile	7	75.00
4	Boilers	15	73.00
5	Boxes (wood and paper).....	45	83.88
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	37	75.32
7	Brick and terra cotta.....	67	75.29
8	Brushes	14	81.79
9	Buttons (metal)	10	73.50
10	Buttons (pearl).....	19	65.53
11	Carpets and rugs.....	7	62.14
12	Carriages and wagons.....	29	79.83
13	Chemical products	62	78.95
14	Cigars and tobacco.....	37	80.81
15	Clothing	13	86.54
16	Confectionery	7	67.14
17	Cornices and skylights	22	71.81
18	Corsets and corset waists.....	12	85.42
19	Cutlery	12	81.25
20	Cotton goods	41	77.07
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	14	81.07
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	89.62
23	Electrical appliances	33	68.03
24	Fertilizers	12	77.09
25	Food products	27	78.88
26	Foundry (brass)	21	77.29
27	Foundry (iron)	52	81.15
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	14	77.14
29	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	9	75.55
30	Glass (window and bottle).....	27	80.92
31	Glass mirrors	4	87.50
32	Graphite products	6	94.16
33	Hats (fur and felt).....	39	76.54
34	Hats (straw)	3	78.33
35	High explosives	9	70.00
36	Inks and mucilage	6	60.83
37	Jewelry	88	78.92
38	Knit goods	18	84.17
39	Laundry	8	90.62
40	Leather	70	77.00
41	Leather goods	19	74.21
42	Lamps	10	79.00
43	Lime and cement	8	75.00
44	Machinery	130	75.11
45	Mattresses and bedding	10	72.00
46	Metal goods	65	75.63
47	Metal novelties	19	73.15
48	Mining (iron ore)	7	72.14
49	Musical instruments	17	81.76
50	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	8	88.76
51	Oils	15	75.66
52	Paints	12	86.25

TABLE No. 9.—Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1907.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done—Percentage.
53	Paper	42	87.76
54	Pig iron	5	95.00
55	Pottery	50	74.54
56	Printing and bookbinding.....	23	80.22
57	Quarrying stone	16	69.37
58	Roofing (metal and tar).....	7	92.14
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	40	78.87
60	Saddles and harness.....	7	60.00
61	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	15	73.33
62	Scientific instruments	19	77.37
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	27	81.48
64	Shoes	31	82.25
65	Shirts	21	84.28
66	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	69.00
67	Shipbuilding	17	72.06
68	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	145	78.26
69	Silk dyeing	22	73.41
70	Silk throwing	25	87.80
71	Silk mill supplies.....	16	77.81
72	Silver goods	13	73.46
73	Smelting & refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	9	81.11
74	Soap and tallow.....	16	80.62
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	5	83.00
76	Steel and iron (structural).....	26	75.00
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	14	81.07
78	Textile products	9	75.00
79	Thread	6	99.11
80	Trunks and traveling bags.....	14	69.28
81	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	68.88
82	Typewriters and supplies	4	85.00
83	Underwear (women's and children's).....	19	77.50
84	Varnishes	18	77.77
85	Watches, cases and material.....	11	78.18
86	Window shades	5	69.00
87	Wooden goods	39	75.13
88	Woolen and worsted goods.....	26	81.38
89	Unclassified	82	81.10
All industries		2,152	77.96

TABLE No. 10.—Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1907.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.											
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressor.	
			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 implements	9	8	422	5	177	5	156	.....	.....	33	195	.....	.....
2	Artisans' tools	36	30	2,763	13	769	3	120	.....	.....	13	251	.....	.....
3	Art tile	7	7	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	50	.....	.....
4	Boilers	15	19	1,762	1	18	1	60	.....	.....	38	875	.....	.....
5	Boxes (wood and paper).....	45	28	929	7	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	98	.....	.....
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	37	212	13,215	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	1,258	.....	.....
7	Brick and terra cotta.....	67	116	12,484	2	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	2,687	.....	22
8	Brushes	14	5	62	5	29	3	69	.....	.....	3	22	.....	.....
9	Buttons (metal)	10	7	306	4	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1,187	.....	.....
10	Buttons (pearl)	19	14	595	3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	111	.....	.....
11	Carpets and rugs.....	7	9	840	.....	.....	4	312	.....	.....	3	250	.....	.....
12	Carriages and wagons.....	29	14	680	4	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	102	.....	.....
13	Chemical products	62	267	14,473	2	77	3	120	.....	.....	140	1,827	1	25
14	Cigars and tobacco.....	37	33	2,859	1	15	8	139	5	4	84	752	.....	.....
15	Clothing	13	2	19	4	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	125	.....	.....
16	Confectionery	7	7	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	71	.....	.....
17	Cornices and skylights.....	22	3	94	4	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	70	.....	.....
18	Corsets and corset waists.....	12	8	355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	31	.....	.....
19	Cutlery	12	11	807	3	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Cotton goods	41	60	6,135	7	54	12	858	.....	.....	67	692	.....	.....
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	14	198	7,147	.....	.....	6	415	.....	.....	63	1,910	.....	.....
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth.....	13	144	26,340	3	527	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	1,983	2	40
23	Electrical appliances	33	48	6,842	7	237	3	650	.....	.....	883	5,190	.....	.....
24	Fertilizers	12	33	3,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1,361	.....	.....
25	Food products	27	55	2,959	3	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	492	.....	.....
26	Foundry (brass)	21	11	705	4	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	479	1	25
27	Foundry (iron)	52	66	5,497	14	1,893	1	20	.....	.....	337	6,077	27	596

TABLE No. 10.—Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1907.—(Continued.)

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.											
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressor.	
			Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.	14	21	1,538	1	55	3	80	.....	.....	48	313	1	150
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	9	4	165	2	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	52	.....	.....
30	Glass (window and bottle)....	27	73	2,778	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	329	2	45
31	Glass mirrors	4	2	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	.....	.....
32	Graphite products	6	10	1,550	1	40	3	250	.....	.....	70	500	.....	.....
33	Hats (fur and felt).....	39	48	4,505	2	27	1	10	.....	.....	62	653	.....	.....
34	Hats (straw)	3	6	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	High explosives	9	104	5,453	.....	.....	1	60	.....	.....	253	3,119	6	420
36	Inks and mucilage.....	6	6	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	66	.....	.....
37	Jewelry	88	39	686	10	112	.....	.....	3	24	25	118	.....	.....
38	Knit goods	18	13	1,118	1	10	3	190	.....	.....	8	26	.....	.....
39	Laundry	8	11	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	75	.....	.....
40	Leather	70	95	7,927	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	1,866	.....	.....
41	Leather goods	19	12	540	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	72	.....	.....
42	Lamps	10	15	1,409	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	759	2	40
43	Lime and cement	8	63	14,780	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	257	3,380	.....	.....
44	Machinery	130	176	22,967	28	563	14	447	1	5	1,318	16,450	12	1,830
45	Mattresses and bedding.....	10	7	405	6	127	2	12	.....	.....	6	93	.....	.....
46	Metal goods	65	67	8,015	13	135	2	40	.....	.....	218	736	.....	.....
47	Metal novelties	19	15	607	3	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....
48	Mining (iron ore).....	7	39	10,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	350	.....	.....
49	Musical instruments	17	16	1,292	4	61	2	45	.....	.....	30	444	.....	.....
50	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	8	56	4,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	1,197	.....	.....
51	Oils	15	392	18,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	777	.....	.....
52	Paints	12	31	3,190	.....	.....	1	29	.....	.....	108	1,717	.....	.....
53	Paper	42	99	14,798	1	500	32	2,978	.....	.....	99	975	.....	.....
54	Pig iron	5	36	13,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Pottery	50	53	3,643	1	10	1	80	.....	.....	66	461	.....	.....
56	Printing and bookbinding.....	23	10	875	5	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	604	.....	.....

57	Quarrying stone	16	33	2,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	161	1	150
58	Roofing (metal and tar).....	7	16	1,390	2	22	2	125	.....	6	120	.....	.....
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	40	99	19,045	2	10	9	885	.....	68	880	.....	.....
60	Saddles and harness.....	7	1	25	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....
61	Saddlery & harness hardware.	15	9	585	1	5	.....	.....	.....	5	15	.....	.....
62	Scientific instruments	19	22	5,333	7	94	.....	.....	.....	89	3,663	.....	.....
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	27	27	1,848	1	12	.....	.....	.....	2	55	.....	.....
64	Shoes	31	27	1,147	4	58	.....	.....	.....	9	49	.....	.....
65	Shirts	21	11	474	4	36	.....	.....	.....	12	96	.....	.....
66	Shirt waists (women's).....	5	3	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	27	.....	.....
67	Shipbuilding	17	46	7,367	3	38	.....	.....	.....	390	4,714	.....	.....
68	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	34	104	9,597	3	33	15	579	.....	145	1,837	.....	.....
69	Silk dyeing	22	58	4,077	.....	.....	1	15	.....	9	92	.....	.....
70	Silk throwing	25	15	1,247	3	45	9	389	.....	100	365	.....	.....
71	Silk mill supplies.....	16	8	549	3	29	1	12	.....	2	15	.....	.....
72	Silver goods	13	10	671	3	50	.....	.....	.....	44	253	.....	.....
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	9	113	25,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	5,648	1	375
74	Soap and tallow.....	16	42	2,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	986	.....	.....
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	5	29	2,990	.....	.....	2	160	.....	14	275	.....	.....
76	Steel and iron (structural)....	26	51	10,206	5	210	.....	.....	.....	367	3,959	6	720
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	14	44	7,414	.....	.....	5	725	.....	56	1,795	.....	.....
78	Textile products	9	11	3,260	.....	.....	2	75	.....	5	297	.....	.....
79	Thread	6	20	11,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Trunks and traveling bags....	14	4	440	3	37	.....	.....	.....	4	11	.....	.....
81	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	8	750	1	30	.....	.....	.....	4	51	.....	.....
82	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	3	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	209	.....	.....
83	Underwear (women's & chil- dren's)	19	10	332	7	62	.....	.....	.....	15	72	.....	.....
84	Varnishes	18	14	656	1	6	.....	.....	.....	30	327	.....	.....
85	Watches, cases and material	11	11	461	2	160	.....	.....	.....	67	662	.....	.....
86	Window shades	5	3	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	27	.....	.....
87	Wooden goods	39	28	1,770	2	36	2	120	.....	18	119	.....	.....
88	Woolen and worsted goods....	26	57	15,460	.....	.....	11	783	.....	38	1,165	1	200
89	Unclassified	82	90	19,973	15	453	5	285	.....	576	9,255	.....	.....
All industries.....		2,152	3,961	419,210	255	7,579	179	11,343	9	33	8,233	100,556	65	4,638

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

PART II.

The Industrial Depression of 1907-08.

Its Causes, Duration and Results.

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

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of
New Jersey—1908.

The Industrial Depression of 1907-08.

Its Causes, Duration and Results.

The money panic of 1907, which resulted in an extensive and long continued disturbance of business interests, was felt in the financial world for some time before its influence became sufficiently widespread to check the progress of industry and enterprise throughout the entire country. Its first manifestation on a scale large enough to attract general attention appears to have occurred in the latter part of September, when persons of undoubted solvency in the business world who had theretofore experienced no difficulty in securing credit from banks and trust companies, found it impossible to secure the advances necessary for carrying on their business. The banks being the depositories and custodians of practically all the fluid capital of the country must of necessity co-operate with manufacturers and merchants by furnishing the means required for moving enterprises of all kinds. The financial trouble first became manifest in the large transactions of the stock market; some strong and reputable banks in New York were obliged to suspend because of the sudden and extensive fall in the market value of securities which they held, and as a natural and inevitable result a feeling of uneasiness regarding the safety of their money and suspicion as to the solvency of banks in general became widespread among depositors both great and small. "Runs" on several of the leading financial institutions began, and did not terminate until some among them had been obliged to temporarily close their doors. Withdrawals of deposits at once became the order of the day, and as the feeling of distrust extended to all banks, the immense amount of money taken from their custody in this way, having been for the time hoarded, was entirely withdrawn from the channels of business and trade in which it was so much needed. Not being able to see how long the withdrawal movement would last, practically all of the banks were forced to cease making loans

or advances of money even on the most unexceptionable security, feeling obliged to hold all their cash resources in reserve to meet the demands of depositors. Similar conditions prevailed in all the smaller cities and towns of the region for which the metropolis is the financial center. Loans to, and exchanges with the banks in such places practically ceased for the time being, and the same policy was adopted by the country banks, of preparing to meet anticipated withdrawals, by reserving the greater part of their funds for that purpose.

The paralyzing influence of the stoppage of the free flow of money which everywhere ensued brought mercantile and manufacturing industry down to as low a degree of activity as was experienced during the memorable "hard times" of 1873 and 1893. Indeed, the experiences of last year were in some respects more distressing to all classes than the trials experienced during either of the earlier panics. The depression of 1873 came on gradually and was the natural result of the decline in all forms of productive industry which set in a few years after the close of the Civil War. Trade conditions, as they existed at the close of that great struggle, were regulated by a currency far below par value when measured by the gold standard and values of all kinds were correspondingly inflated. The restoration of confidence which followed the triumph of the government brought about a rapid approach to an equality with gold in the value of its legal tender and national bank notes, and a more or less extended period of depression incidental to the necessary adjustment of values to new monetary conditions became inevitable. But the trouble was foreseen, and its approach was gradual enough to permit precautions being taken wherever possible against its most extreme consequences.

Of almost the same character, although not from the same cause, was the depression of 1893, which was really the result of anticipated disturbance of values regarded as likely to follow the triumph of one of the two great political parties that had made radical tariff revision a leading issue in the previous year's Presidential election. The contest ended with a verdict in favor of revision, and there followed, as was expected, an immediate and very extensive reduction in industrial activity while awaiting governmental action in the matter of adopting new schedules;

but in this, as in the depression of 1873, there was ample time to so regulate matters before the tariff changes were actually accomplished as to prevent the commercial and industrial system of the country from falling into confusion. The industrial machinery, although revolving at a speed far below the normal, was still running smoothly and only awaited the passing away of uncertainty and the assurance of a definite tariff policy for the future to resume its old time vigor.

The depression of 1907 differs widely from both its predecessors, in that it originated entirely in the domain of finance, causing first an extreme and widespread unsettlement of stock values, and later a distrust in the solvency of banks which, for reasons already referred to, rendered them for a time incapable of assisting the manufacturers in the customary way, and these in turn, for want of that assistance, were obliged to close up their plants, discharge numbers of employes, or reduce working time, and in some few instances wages also. Over-production and other influences commonly charged with responsibility for such disturbances had nothing whatever to do with bringing it about. Just before its effects were felt, and indeed for three years previous to that time, our factories, mills and workshops were running to their full capacity—many of them working overtime—without being able to satisfy the demand for their goods; but public confidence, which after all is the real sustaining force of business, received a shock from the many revelations of too venturesome financeering—to speak in the most indulgent possible terms—with the deplorable consequence that the existing condition of confidence and activity was displaced by idleness and distrust.

Regarding the depression and the influences that brought it about as a matter of great importance and concern to the public, the Bureau undertook to make a thorough investigation of the subject which would show when the money stringency that caused the trouble was first felt; the number of establishments in which it was found necessary to close entirely or to "lay off" some part of the working force; the conditions of trade just previous to the trouble; the number of contracts already entered into that were cancelled and their money value; the extent to which current or customary orders had fallen off, and the sums paid in premiums for currency to meet pay rolls and other cash obligations.

The inquiry embraced practically every manufacturing establishment in the State, and a schedule of questions arranged to show the manner in which business was affected by the depression was sent to the corporations or firms in control of each plant.

Accompanying the blank was the following letter :

"The Bureau is desirous of obtaining from first hand the data and information required for the compilation of a special report showing how far the money stringency which prevailed during the later months of the year 1907, and still continues, although with modified intensity, up to the present time (April 3d), has affected the employment of labor and the volume of production in the manufacturing industries of New Jersey. A thorough investigation of the subject, such as can be made only by and with the earnest concurrence and cooperation of the manufacturers, will, we believe, produce results of value not alone to business men, but also to the entire population of the State, of which approximately 270,000 persons, or 13 per cent. of the total are dependent for their maintenance on wages earned through some form of manufacturing industry."

"More than \$130,000,000 was paid in wages to this vast industrial army during the year 1906, and the products of the mills, factories and workshops in which they are employed amounted for the same period to a grand total of \$775,000,000. In view of their magnitude, everything that tends to disturb or impair these great interests, by checking even temporarily the steady expansion of industry which our State has hitherto enjoyed, naturally produces a widespread desire for information as to the character, causes, and consequences of such interruption. Rumor, based largely on newspaper reports, represents the money stringency as having caused a very serious disarrangement of manufacturing activity throughout our State, with, in many instances, incidental cancellation of orders, followed necessarily by the discharge of large numbers of employes or reduction of working time for the purpose of bringing about at least a partial adjustment of production, to the great shrinkage in demand."

"To what extent the adoption of these extraordinary measures became necessary can only be determined by obtaining precise statements on the subject from the manufacturers themselves. You are therefore requested to fill out the indorsed blank, and return the same to this office at your earliest convenience."

Respectfully yours,

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES OF NEW JERSEY,

W. C. GARRISON, *Chief.*

Of the twenty-two hundred (2,200) corporations and firms to whom copies of the foregoing letter were addressed, eleven hundred and fourteen (1,114), or more than one-half the total number, showed their interest in the inquiry, and the results sought

to be obtained by promptly returning the blanks filled out for the most part with all details asked for. Several hundred others were received, the contents of which were so meagre as to preclude their use.

The 1,114 reports are classified under 59 industry headings, and the facts and figures as shown by the inquiry are presented in a series of four tables which form part of this presentation; a brief summary of the same shows the following results:

FOR THE STATE.

Number of general industries in the classification.....	59
Number of establishments reporting.....	1,114
Aggregate number of persons ordinarily employed in these establishments	168,871
Months during which the depression appeared in the largest number of establishments	October and November.
Total number of wage-earners discharged in consequence of the depression	40,181
Proportion of wage-earners so discharged—per cent.....	23.7
Average proportion of falling off in orders—per cent.....	35.5
Number of contracts cancelled because of the depression.....	8,630
Amount of money involved in such contracts.....	\$8,504,424
Number of establishments reporting having paid premiums for currency	26
Highest premium paid—per cent.....	8.0
Lowest premium paid—per cent.....	1.0
Average premium paid—per cent.....	3.2
Number of establishments reporting a discharge of employes.....	642
Average number of wage-earners discharged per establishment.....	62.6
Number of establishments reporting reduction in working time, but no discharge or lay off of wage-earners.....	290
Range of reduction in daily working time.....	from 2 to 5 hours.
Number of establishments reporting neither discharge of wage-earners, nor reduction in working time.....	182
Number of establishments reporting trade conditions before the depression as "good".....	927
Number reporting trade conditions as "fair".....	133
Number reporting trade conditions as "bad".....	20
Number who made no report on trade conditions.....	34
Falling off in orders following the depression—highest percentage reported	100
Lowest percentage reported.....	1.0
Average percentage reported.....	34.8

The above summary shows the effects produced by the industrial depression, or the money stringency, within the limits to which it seemed best to confine the inquiry. Although its influence was felt in by far the larger number of establishments during the months of October and November, there were still a number that succumbed to it at an earlier and others at a later

date. During the month of September four out of nine establishments engaged in "metal refining" found it necessary to discharge 472 men, or a little more than 11 per cent. of the 4,218 men employed in the industry as represented by these plants; in December 12 establishments out of 20 engaged in the construction of "carriages, wagons and trucks," and employing 1,531 men, reported the discharge of 905, or 59.1 per cent. of that number. The industries averaging the smallest number of wage-earners appear from the reports to have succumbed to the trouble first, and also to have been most severely affected by it; the larger establishments, particularly those under the corporate form of management, having as a rule an ampler supply of reserve funds, were able, notwithstanding the cancellation or holding up of contracts and the falling off or practical stoppage of all orders, to continue running full-handed, although on reduced working hours, for a much longer time or until the manifest passing of the financial storm had partly restored confidence; but few among even these more substantial firms found themselves able to continue storing up products for which there was no immediate demand without first reducing working hours from 25 to 50 per cent.

Of the 1,114 establishments reporting, 472, or practically 42 per cent. of the total number, retained all their ordinary working force but were operated on reduced time, as stated above; while 642 establishments, or 58 per cent. of the total number, found it in most instances impossible to meet the situation in any other way than by employing those still retained on short time.

In the following table the 642 establishments reporting reductions in the number of wage-earners are classified according to the percentage of employes discharged:

Under 10 per cent. discharged by	26 establishments.
10 but under 20 per cent. discharged by	94 establishments.
20 but under 30 per cent. discharged by	117 establishments.
30 but under 40 per cent. discharged by	105 establishments.
40 but under 50 per cent. discharged by	68 establishments.
50 but under 60 per cent. discharged by	114 establishments.
60 but under 70 per cent. discharged by	53 establishments.
70 but under 80 per cent. discharged by	23 establishments.
80 but under 90 per cent. discharged by	22 establishments.
90 but under 100 per cent. discharged by	8 establishments.
100 per cent., or all employes discharged by	12 establishments.

Table No. 1 presents by industries the number of establishments reporting; the aggregate number of wage-earners employed before the depression; the number of establishments reporting the discharge of employes, and the number and equivalent percentage of persons discharged. An examination of the figures which appear on the table will show that of the industries considered those that suffered most severely were: The manufacture of "railway equipments," which reported the lay-off of 77.7 per cent. of its regular working force; the manufacture of "carriages, wagons and trucks," 59.1 per cent.; "stone crushing," 48.0 per cent.; "machinery," general and special, 44.7 per cent.; "iron and brass foundry," 40.3 per cent., and "lumber mill work," 41.9 per cent.

The metal trades will be seen to have suffered most, and the textile industries, with some few exceptions, least. Out of a total of 168,871 wage-earners, 40,181, or 23.8 per cent., lost their employment some time during the months of October or November, and only a few of these had returned to work as late as April, when the reports on which this presentation is based were received.

Table No. 2 shows the conditions and prospects reported as prevailing in each industry just before the depression became manifest, and also the percentage of falling off in the customary volume of orders which ensued immediately thereafter. The total number of establishments reporting on this phase of the subject was 1,080; of these 927, or 85.8 per cent., reported business "good," and their plants working up to substantially full capacity; 133, or 12.3 per cent., reported conditions "fair," and 20, or 1.9 per cent., reported them as unsatisfactory or "bad." Only 16 out of the 59 general industries report unsatisfactory conditions of trade before the depression began; "leather manufacture" reports 2 establishments "bad" out of 46; "cotton goods" reports 2 out of 34, and "worsted and woolen goods" reports 2 out of 20. The other 14 are divided among that many industries, on a ratio of one to each of them; that is to say, out of 89 establishments engaged in the silk industry only one was reported as not doing a perfectly satisfactory business before the advent of the depression, and one foundry out of 56 reports itself as similarly situated. This table also shows the highest, lowest and average percentage of falling off in orders, the figures re-

lating to which are given by averages for each of the 59 industries and for all industries. These percentages are classified in the following table for the 871 establishments that reported these details :

12 establishments report.....	under	10 per cent.
56 establishments report	10 but under	20 per cent.
116 establishments report	20 but under	30 per cent.
89 establishments report	30 but under	40 per cent.
75 establishments report	40 but under	50 per cent.
249 establishments report	50 but under	60 per cent.
82 establishments report	60 but under	70 per cent.
103 establishments report	70 but under	80 per cent.
30 establishments report	80 but under	90 per cent.
27 establishments report	90 but under	100 per cent.
32 establishments report	100 per cent.	

The highest percentages of shrinkage in orders are found in the metal trades, and the lowest among "food products," "chemicals" and certain branches of the textile industries. The demand for "machinery," general and special, fell off 53 per cent.; for "jewelry," 51 per cent.; iron and brass "foundry products," 49 per cent., and "rubber—hard and soft," 51 per cent. The demand for "brewery products" fell off only 3 per cent., while "food products" show a decline of 10 per cent. The average falling off for all the industries reporting is 34.8 per cent.

Table No. 3 shows the number and aggregate value of contracts cancelled that had been entered into before the depression. These numbered, as reported, 169, involving an aggregate total of \$8,504,424, or an average of \$50,322 per establishment. The number of firms or corporations that were obliged to pay a premium for currency with which to meet pay rolls of wage earners is shown by this table to have been only 26, although newspaper reports and public rumor, when the money stringency was most intense, would justify the belief that a majority of our manufacturers could meet accruing obligations only by submitting to unreasonable demands on the part of money changers. The highest premium paid was 8 per cent.; the lowest 1 per cent., and the averages for all 3.2 per cent.

The fourth and last table of the series presents the data contained in Tables Nos. 1, 2 and 3, by counties, the purpose in view being to show which part of the State was most severely affected by the depression.

As shown by the figures on this table, Atlantic county suffered least in the matter of employment of wage-earners, there having been only four men discharged out of 1,136 reported as at work in nine establishments, although the number of orders or contracts had fallen during the depression 33.3 per cent. below the normal of ordinary times, and 24 contracts amounting in value to \$15,500 had been arbitrarily cancelled. The next most fortunate county was Bergen, which shows 9.8 per cent. of idleness, and contracts to the value of \$38,140 cancelled. Camden was also comparatively favored, having 15.4 per cent. of idleness, and \$242,660 of cancelled contracts. Essex reports 38,485 wage-earners, of whom 7,506, or 19.5 per cent., were discharged during the depression, and for the same time contracts for products aggregating \$2,357,746 were cancelled. Apparently Warren and Union counties suffered most severely from unemployment, the proportion of their ordinary working force thrown into idleness during the months of October and November being 56.7, and 45.7 per cent. respectively. These percentages of idleness are far above that shown by any other part of the State, the next highest being 36.7, 35.8 and 35.6 per cent. respectively for Bergen, Hunterdon and Cape May counties.

During the same months orders for factory and workshop products fell below the normal demand—51.9 per cent. in Hunterdon; 47.9 per cent. in Morris; 47.0 per cent. in Salem; 44.3 per cent. in Morris; 44.3 per cent. in Warren; 42.6 per cent. in Mercer, and 40.1 per cent. in Passaic. The other counties show a falling off ranging between 39.6 per cent. for Essex and 22.1 per cent. for Gloucester.

Naturally, considering their greater importance as industrial centers, the manufacturers of Essex, Passaic and Hudson suffered by far the greatest amount of loss from "held up" or cancelled contracts; as shown by the table, there are 2,992 such withdrawals reported for Essex, aggregating in value, \$2,357,746; for Hudson, 2,696, representing \$1,790,560, and for Passaic, 1,390, worth \$2,301,800. These three counties report 82.1 per cent. of the cancelled contracts, and 75.8 per cent. of their total value. Salem alone among the counties reports no contracts cancelled as a result of the depression.

Accepting the proposition that the enforced idleness of wage-earners is the most simple and satisfactory standard by which the effects of the depression in the different counties of the State can be measured, and with a view to estimating its influence on the general prosperity of each locality, the following table, in which the counties are arranged according to the percentage of idleness, beginning with the lowest, is presented:

County.	Proportion of Wage Workers Discharged.
Atlantic	0.3 per cent.
Bergen	9.8 " "
Salem	12.3 " "
Camden	15.4 " "
Monmouth	16.4 " "
Morris	17.7 " "
Cumberland	18.1 " "
Hudson	19.3 " "
Essex	19.5 " "
Sussex	22.4 " "
Middlesex	22.5 " "
Passaic	24.2 " "
Somerset	27.7 " "
Mercer	29.5 " "
Gloucester	29.8 " "
Cape May	35.6 " "
Hunterdon	35.8 " "
Burlington	36.7 " "
Union	45.7 " "
Warren	56.7 " "

Although much was said during the first months of the depression about the scarcity of currency and the great difficulty experienced by employers in procuring a supply to meet pay rolls and other demands for cash, it has been proven by the inquiry that manufacturing industry experienced practically no inconvenience on that account. Fully 75 per cent. of the manufacturing industries of the State are included in this compilation, and yet among the 1,114 firms and corporations reporting there were only 26 who state that on one or more occasions they could secure ready cash only by buying it like other commodities. No doubt the quantity of currency at the banks was greatly diminished by the withdrawals of timid depositors, but nevertheless the supply seems to have been substantially equal to the demand in cases where credit was good.

Nothing has been said on the question of how wages, that is, actual wage rates, were affected by the scarcity of employment which followed the depression; the reason for this is the very gratifying circumstance—greatly to the credit of New Jersey employers—that not one among them is shown by the records of the inquiry to have taken advantage of the situation, which they could easily have done, for the purpose of reducing wages. Had they been disposed to do so the workmen concerned could, under the circumstances, have made little if any effective resistance, there being for the time at least three men for every two jobs. Employers were certainly not deterred by fear of organized opposition, as labor unions exist in only a comparatively small number of factory industries; their equitable and manly course in not taking advantage of an opportunity they are often times unjustly represented as ever ready to grasp constitutes a claim for respect and gratitude such as the workmen concerned are not hereafter likely to ignore.

An exceedingly interesting phase of the inquiry and one that should afford much material for serious thought is the selection of opinions expressed by employers on the causes that brought about almost a general collapse of our monetary system at a time when business of all kinds appeared to be on a basis of the most enduring and unsurpassable activity. There are nearly one thousand of these letters, some consisting of a few clear and expressive paragraphs, others more extended, and a number that, in breadth of view and argumentative power, may fairly be classed as essays of a kind that the best publications devoted to economic science might welcome to their columns.

As shown by a perusal of these communications, the judgment of the largest number appears to be that the money stringency is the direct and inevitable outcome of the gambling spirit among our people which diverted the banking capital of the country from legitimate business enterprises to the support of all kinds of speculative schemes promising large and quick returns, which in a majority of cases were mere traps designed to exploit the ignorant and avaricious investor. Others believe the trouble to have been caused by the immense expanse of industry that has taken place during the past ten years, supported by a currency entirely insufficient in volume to keep it moving smoothly; still

others attribute the confusion and loss of confidence to the disorganization which the work of labor organization has produced in many important lines of industry, and a considerable number express the opinion, in more or less emphatic terms, that the money stringency and resultant industrial depression are the direct and premeditated consequences of a conspiracy of great capitalists, who, by the withdrawal of money from the ordinary channels of business, sought to bring about a condition of industrial stagnation in order to influence public sentiment against certain governmental policies alleged to be opposed to their interests.

Want of space forbids the reproduction of all these letters, but the selection which follows has been made with a view to exhibiting every shade of reasonable opinion expressed by manufacturers on this momentous question, avoiding at the same time the tedious and profitless reiteration which would follow if all communications expressing substantially the same views were included. A not altogether successful effort has been made to establish a classification of these letters on the lines which would bring about a grouping together of all similar opinions regarding the cause of the depression, with a view to showing the numerical support behind each theory, but the fact that so many of them assign several reasons for the trouble renders an exact classification of that character practically impossible. The letters are therefore arranged under headings which indicate as nearly as possible the leading idea as to responsibility entertained by each writer.

Although, as a matter of course, approval or disapproval of the views advanced in these letters is neither implied nor intended by their inclusion in this report, still the fact of their being the deliberate utterances of men thoroughly acquainted with the intricate machinery of business and versed in the knowledge requisite for the management of large enterprises in which workmen are employed by hundreds and thousands, should, and doubtless will command for them an unusual degree of respectful public attention.

Statements from Manufacturers of New Jersey, Giving Their Views on the Causes of the Industrial Depression of 1907-08.

Improper Banking Methods.

1. A MANUFACTURER OF UNDERWEAR:—"We are of the opinion that the panic was caused by a few 'frenzied' financiers of a type that has become notorious, who were permitted to use the funds of banks controlled by them for purposes that could hardly be regarded as legitimate, to say the least. A large share of responsibility rests on the insufficient laws governing the operations of trust companies. The country would be all right if wealthy lawbreakers, when detected, were sent to prison, and not punished merely by fine."

2. MANUFACTURER OF WORSTED YARNS, ETC.:—"The exposure of unsafe banking on the part of a small group of banking interests, as well as the natural results of the investigations of the last few years, has made capital afraid of the various forms of investment, and has shaken public confidence generally."

3. REFINERS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM:—"Abuse of confidence by officers of life insurance companies. Wild cat enterprises and railroad juggling, with lack or non-execution of laws to punish rich criminals by imprisonment, is at the bottom of much, if not all, the trouble."

4. RECORDING INSTRUMENTS:—"Our business is about 25 per cent. of what it should be. To what extent the falling off is due to the so-called money stringency of last fall we are unable to say; neither are we prepared to say to what extent the present condition of trade generally may be due to artificial manipulation of prosperity in the vicinity of Wall Street. We are of the opinion, however, that underlying the whole business structure are grave faults and unsound practices which should be corrected by well considered and effective legislation. We also believe that revision of import duties would be beneficial and possible without lowering the standard of American wages."

5. PIANO CASES:—"I think it was caused by the practice of 'high financiering' or 'flim-flam' in some of the large New York banks. The money was used for selfish purposes and not to assist honest business enterprise. Manufacturers could not get their paper discounted on any terms and could not therefore meet their obligations. Many were encouraged by

the long continued good times to do business greatly in excess of their invested capital, and with the accommodations customarily extended by the banks, were able to meet all obligations as they accrued. The recent money stringency changed all this, and business concerns are cutting down operations to the proportion of their actual capital. Probably 90 per cent. of the business houses are perfectly sound, and matters will resume their old course with the restoration of confidence."

6. BOAT BUILDING:—"Bankers were primarily at the bottom of the scare. 'Scared bankers' did more to hurt business by withdrawing credit, refusing to discount notes, calling in loans, etc., than all other causes combined. There are no greater cowards in the business world than the bankers; many think that business depends upon them, but in truth it is they that are dependent upon business."

7. FOUNDRY AND MACHINERY:—"The causes that led up to the present financial depression were too diverse to be fully covered in a form that would suit your purpose; but we would say that some of them were as follows:

"1st. The unsettling of public confidence in the security and stability of the great life insurance companies, together with a doubt as to the probity of their managers, as developed by the Hughes investigation. The disclosures of questionable conduct of certain men high in public esteem in connection with these companies. The fear that money invested in them in the form of endowments and straight life policies might be lost.

"2d. The disclosures with regard to the manipulation of railroad stocks and bonds by Wall Street operators, showing the control of enormous investments by single persons, and the dishonest methods followed in the purchase and sale of the same.

"3d. The vigorous action of the national government to punish these manipulators, and to prevent and punish the giving and receiving of rebates, whereby certain shippers were placed in more favorable circumstances than others, thus giving them a monopoly of their respective businesses.

"4th. The growth of governmental ownership, municipal ownership and other socialistic sentiments, due to popular dissatisfaction with present conditions, as exposed by these investigations and reported in the newspapers.

"5th. The feeling on the part of organized labor that it is not sufficiently remunerated for its services; and on the part of capital, that labor has attained an unduly commanding position from which it should be displaced.

"6th. The hesitancy of manufacturers and others to engage in new construction although thousands are without employment, in the expectation that wages and raw material may reach a lower level."

8. FINE MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS:—"Too much 'high finance'; bad currency laws; inadequate bank protection, practically allowing banks to loan to their own officers without proper security. General chicanery and

disturbing of business confidence in consequence. Over capitalization (water) making dividends impossible except under extremely favorable business earnings, and consequent falling off of stock values."

9. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SPECIALTIES:—"Industrial and financial economists will charge the panic to the greed of the plutocratic forces in our commercial and banking interests that dictated inflated values and placed American securities on a fictitious basis—securing in very large measure through their agents the deposits of our savings banks and fiduciary institutions in order to aid them in their speculative movements. The action of these combined forces reduced legitimate business to a condition of helplessness."

10. STEAM ENGINES:—"In our opinion there were three leading causes for the panic and depression of trade during the latter part of 1907 and the first quarter of 1908.

"1st. The natural shrinkage of business which precedes a presidential election, due to uncertainty as to the tariff and financial policy of the incoming administration.

"2d. Destruction of confidence throughout the country due to the existence and revelation of extensive corporate and financial dishonesty in our banking and other institutions.

"3d. The persistent exploitation of these conditions and a policy of 'calamity howling' by the public press during the year 1907, has aggravated and prolonged the depression and panic far beyond its natural limits."

11. IVORY BUTTONS:—"In our opinion the trouble was started by the closing of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., in New York, which showed the people of the United States how much confidence they can have in the present banking system, when a comparatively few men can control all, or at least a considerable part of our banking institutions. The establishment of a central bank controlled by the Federal government would prevent any future panic such as the one we are just passing through."

12. CHEMICALS, PAINTS, ETC.:—"In our opinion this money stringency was caused by the exposure of unsafe banking conditions and consequent loss of confidence on the part of small firms and individuals who withdrew their balances and hoarded them. This was particularly noticeable to us in the shrinkage of business done with our smaller customers, and our inability to collect small balances due us on old business. Our experience now is that buyers are pursuing a 'hand to mouth' policy, apparently not having the confidence to purchase for stock."

13. PAPER:—"The money stringency was not caused by farmers' short crops or low prices. Neither was it caused by manufacturers or dealers in merchandise. None of these interests made unusual calls upon the banks. The responsible parties are the trust companies and the banks, who by making

large loans to speculative schemes exhausted the money that should have been held subject to the customary demands of sane business."

14. **BUILDING BRICK:**—"The money stringency was the result of bad banking practices by a number of the large banks and trust companies of New York City. The exposure of their methods caused a widespread loss of confidence in banks generally, which as a matter of course resulted in the withdrawal of deposits and the hoarding of the money thus suddenly diverted from the support of business at a time when by reason of the great activity in all lines of industry the non-availability of these funds was most severely felt. Owing to the non-elastic character of our currency laws the deficiency of funds thus brought about could not be remedied. Manufacturers and business men were therefore compelled to reduce production and limit operations according to the means at their disposal."

15. **WOOD WORKING MACHINERY:**—"We have believed all along that the main cause of the trouble was the financial rottenness and dishonesty of some of the large banks and trust companies in New York City, and after this the unbusinesslike and unnecessary hoarding of money by these banks and others throughout the country, making it impossible for the manufacturers and business men—the actual producers of wealth—to obtain money to carry on their business, hence they had to give up trying for the time being. Our business fell off to almost nothing and has continued poor up to the present time (April).

"We believe finally that the banks and financial institutions brought on the panic, and their unreasonable methods have continued it. It is purely a question of money; every other condition in the country is as good as before the panic. The banks did more to scare the people than all other causes."

16. **CONDENSERS.**—"It is a very difficult matter for anyone to determine the causes of the excessive industrial depression. It would appear:

"1st, that some reaction was to be expected as a natural sequence to the wonderful prosperity that this country was enjoying. 2d, the enormous expenditures brought about by the Boer and the Russo-Japanese wars forecast a shortage of cash. 3d, the recklessness displayed by promoters and even some supposedly reputable concerns in inflating securities, coupled with the lack of confidence in Wall Street displayed by the public as a result of disclosures, brought about a feeling of unrest with respect to all investments.

"The Morse, Heinze and Thomas bank revelations crystallized public opinion into such a firm belief that a financial crisis was imminent, that only a suggestion was required to precipitate a run on any bank at which the finger of suspicion was directed. At this point it is apparent that actual fear and excitement influenced the minds of officials of some banks and other concerns to such an extent that the panic was much more far reaching than was necessary. While due credit should be given to those banks that deserve it, the substantial manufacturing and business concerns should

also receive their due meed of praise; for it was the conservative handling of the situation by the manufacturers and business concerns with a view to helping each other that more than anything else relieved the strain and prevented widespread ruin. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this effort on the part of the concerns mentioned to lend assistance to one another by accepting notes, certificates of deposit, etc., and granting extensions under unusual circumstances.

"We give no credit whatever to the charges made by some that on the one hand the panic was precipitated by Wall Street interests with a view to discrediting the administration, and on the other that the so-called 'Roosevelt policies' were instrumental in creating a feeling of unrest. If the President's 'policies' served to reveal the conditions existing in some banking circles, it is far better for the country that remedial steps were taken during times of prosperity than to have permitted the evil to exist until the country should be less able to undergo a treatment."

17. DOORS, SASH AND HOUSE TRIM:—"In our experience the banks have made and are making the major portion of the trouble and delay in the restoration of confidence. There has been since the first of the year a constant effort on the part of builders to go on with new work in this vicinity, but the attitude of the banks makes it impossible, as they refuse to make any loans whatever on real estate. We have personally known of many applications to the local banks for loans on a basis of 50 per cent. of the valuation in perfectly legitimate building operations, but in all cases applicants were told that the banks were making no loans on real estate security. Had builders been accommodated on the old basis of two-thirds, or even one-half valuation, there would be more business than a year ago."

18. STEAM AND HOT WATER PACKING:—"We think a small percentage of the public were alarmed at the result of operations on the part of some light-brained stock jobbers, and the bankers—many of them—behaved like a lot of school boys. They were in a position to aid every legitimate business concern in temporary need had they felt disposed, without jeopardizing their own interests or safety in the least."

19. SHEET METAL KITCHEN WARE:—"We think the long continued rush of business naturally tapered off some, but the *actual cause* of the trouble, in our view, was the action of certain bold and unscrupulous New York financiers whose illegal performances, extending through a number of banks and trust companies, brought them up with a round turn. For commendable contrast with such practices, look at the record of New Jersey banks during the same period. Not one of them was involved in trouble, except as each had to suffer with the general public. No calling of loans but established on a firm basis, eschewing all speculations, they held their own and maintained an unwavering confidence among all classes. 'Honesty is the best policy' after all."

20. STEEL NOVELTIES:—Banks refusing to renew notes for reasonable time; insisting upon thirty days, and cash reduction each time due, and at the same time refusing to give credit for checks until after collection. Lack of confidence between banks and their eagerness to fortify against possible loss to themselves."

21. IRON FOUNDRY:—"In our opinion the most serious cause of the panic and business depression was the curtailment of credit among business men. One year ago we had no difficulty in obtaining all the raw material required, such as pig iron, cork, etc., on sixty or ninety days credit—the same as we extended to our customers—but since May, 1907, we have been practically forced in many instances to pay cash for these supplies. This forced us to demand prompter settlements on the part of our customers, which lost us some trade. When the panic became acute, in October, the refusal of the banks to discount notes still further crippled business men and manufacturers, forcing many to close up that could and would have kept going if credit could be obtained from the banks."

22. STEAM BOILERS:—"In our opinion the financial trouble was due to the general inflation of values throughout the country, bad banking methods and the attitude of the administration. With the latter, however, we are in full sympathy."

23. WIRE NOVELTIES:—"My opinion is that the trouble was caused by inadequate banking facilities and governmental exposure of unlawful or illegal dealings on the part of railroads and other corporations and the retaliatory measures of capitalists. By inadequate banking facilities I mean that we should have a 'Government Bank' to come to the assistance of our National Banks when occasion requires. The government should stop issuing *unlawful money*. The writer was in Europe during the months of October and November, 1907, and could pass gold bills without trouble at their face value, while silver certificates and legal tender notes would only be accepted at a discount."

24. GLASS:—"We have been manufacturing glass for twenty-eight years, but never in the history of our business was the outlook for a prosperous year so promising as during the months of July, August and September of last year. We were unable to fill our orders promptly and were running our plants to their full capacity up to the first of October, when we began to feel the effects of the panic in that our customers did not order their goods shipped forward, and our shipments fell off in the neighborhood of forty per cent. In the meantime we kept our factories running on actual orders in hand, believing that conditions would change by the first of the new year and business resume its normal conditions. On account of inability to procure sufficient funds to pile up stock we were obliged to curtail production from time to time until at present (April) we are not running much more than half our productive capacity."

"As to the cause or causes of the financial trouble, we are frank to admit that we can give no definite theory that would be absolutely correct. Some financiers blame the President for our financial troubles; we agree with them to only to a very limited extent. We believe the panic to be a 'gambler's panic,' which originated among the 'frenzied financiers' of New York. The 'pyramid banks' (or bankers) used the funds of depositors, which were diverted from legitimate purposes, for the purpose of speculating in stocks in a desperate attempt to inflate their values and unload upon the public. When the bubble burst the 'pyramid' banks tumbled and in their fall brought financial institutions ordinarily safe down with them.

"There has been no material reduction in prices of manufactured goods or of the necessities of life; there is no surplus of manufactured goods forcing themselves upon the market. The only things of value or supposed value that have shrunk greatly are the stocks and bonds which have been handled by the gamblers and banks almost exclusively. One of the results of the panic is the sifting out of the banks or bankers who were doing business illegitimately. The solvent banks felt the necessity of pursuing an ultra-conservative policy, increasing their reserves far above the legal limit, necessitating the calling in of loans made to manufacturers and merchants who depend upon the banks to carry them during the dull period of December, January, February and March, when goods are being manufactured for their spring trade. The manufacturers, being unable to secure the funds ordinarily obtainable, are obliged to curtail production and lay off from thirty to fifty per cent. of their help, which, of course, decreases the ability of the laborers to purchase, and naturally lessens the demand for goods of all kinds that would have gone into consumption; but we are so absolutely interdependent that an injury cannot be inflicted upon one branch of industry without affecting all. These laborers, being thrown out of employment, are obliged to secure credit, and when business again resumes its normal condition they will be under the necessity of economizing and limiting their purchases to the bare necessities of life until their debts are paid. In view of these facts, we are not anticipating a demand for our products equal to that of last year, and have no doubt there will be a shrinkage of from thirty to forty per cent. until conditions get back to their normal state. The panic certainly came upon us like a 'thunderclap out of a cloudless sky.' We knew we were doing business at breakneck speed, but at the same time the demand for merchandise and labor was far in excess of the supply. We did not believe it possible that a financial crisis could overtake us while in that position, as there was no surplus of merchandise in any industry; nor is there much, if any, surplus to-day, as the money stringency has compelled practically every manufacturer to reduce his output to the actual requirements of his trade."

Reckless Speculation and Dishonest Practices.

25. CLAY AND SAND MINING:—"For the past five years the entire country has been very prosperous, and as a natural result the average man, considering the prosperity a wellspring of everlasting income, began spend-

ing or investing all profits without knowledge or caution. This in itself would not have brought on a severe crisis; but not satisfied with spending earned profits, individuals and corporations began spending those that at best were only in prospect, borrowing money in volume greater than the increase of wealth of the whole country, until no more could be had. We then went abroad and borrowed all that foreign money men would lend, and in the regular course reached the end early in 1907. However, as the trouble was progressive, some six or seven months gradual tightening of the lines was required to bring on the crisis. The readjustment now under way with incidental restriction of expenditures for new work and extravagant living should continue until really earned profits have paid back a reasonable proportion of the extraordinary loans. Perhaps the attitude of the administration toward certain corporations brought on the financial panic a year in advance of the time when it would otherwise have occurred, but as its coming was inevitable, each day's delay would only add to the greatness of the calamity, leaving when the crisis arrived a far more difficult state of things to deal with than that which we have now."

26. HANDKERCHIEFS AND EMBROIDERIES:—"I believe that too much recklessness or lack of conservative foresight and prudence was the cause of the panic. When trust companies and banks, overladen with securities of doubtful value, were forced to suspend, practically all banks curtailed their loans, and manufacturers or merchants doing business extensively on borrowed money were compelled to suspend operations, thereby throwing out of work vast numbers of employes, the stoppage of whose earnings caused a general stagnation in all kinds of business."

27. LIME:—"The causes of our financial troubles are in my judgment traceable back to speculation and reckless expansion encouraged by certain banks and trust companies. Surplus funds were sent by country banks to New York, with full knowledge that the aggregate of these sum was being loaned out to speculators for the purpose of promoting enterprises of more or less doubtful character. Accommodations to legitimate local business concerns were being restricted as no bonus or commission was forthcoming from such business. The result of the tying up of vast amounts of money in non-liquid assets was that the regular business of the country was practically forced to continue, if it could, upon a note or credit basis. We never had so much paper forced on us by customers as at this time.

"The whole situation to my mind was a bankers' panic—not a business man's affair—and their attitude at the present time proves by its extreme conservatism how violent the reaction was. It is small credit to the banks that business men survived the strain as well as they did, and it speaks volumes for the steady common sense of the average American citizen who still has faith in the credit and future of the legitimate business of the country."

28. PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES:—"In our opinion the main cause of the financial trouble was the over speculation in stocks of all descriptions pro-

ducing fictitious values, and when prices of such securities dropped to their natural level, bankers suffered by reason of the shrinkage of their securities, thus causing a curtailment of their loans and producing a panic among the depositors, many of whom withdrew and hoarded their money."

29. **HATTERS FUR:**—"In our opinion the main reasons for the panic were overspeculation in securities, and in some cases dishonest business methods which caused an unreasonable fear on the part of the public. Because of this distrust money was drawn from the banks in large amounts and hoarded by its owners. The banks, in self-defence, held on to what cash they could control, and thereby greatly aggravated the situation. We can see no other reasons for this depression of business, as all other conditions throughout the country were favorable to continued prosperity."

30. **TEXTILE MACHINERY:**—"Speculation to a large extent, coupled with manipulation of banks by certain financial sharps; the attitude of the administration toward large money interests, all combined to frighten the ordinary class of people, who lost their heads, and the panic was the result."

31. **PAPER MILL MACHINERY:**—"Too much speculation started the trouble with the New York trust companies and banks, and that scared many depositors—small and large—so that they withdrew money from circulation and hoarded it away. A great many banks also did the same thing in fear of a run or heavy call on them for funds, thus making the matter worse."

32. **RECLAIMED RUBBER:**—"The country was doing too large a business on too small a capital. There was too much wild cat speculation; there was some very disgraceful conduct disclosed among some of the leading capitalists of New York in regard to banking and railroad propositions. We think a combination of all these things caused a general loss of confidence and a hold up in business, and it will be six or eight months from our point of view before things become normal again. We are now doing 50 per cent. of our ordinary business."

33. **HAT BOXES:**—"My opinion of some of the causes of the financial trouble is briefly as follows: The insufficient supply of money and the numerous impediments in the way of its free and proper circulation; the latter largely due to lack of confidence of the people in the management of large banks and trust companies. Also the unnecessarily large accumulation of reserve funds in banks; the concentration of capital in monopolies for personal gain; the fictitious values placed upon stocks, and the disturbance of values caused by Wall Street stock gambling."

34. **FELT HATS:**—"The usual causes which have almost always ensued at the culmination of long periods of so-called prosperity—namely, exorbitant prices of all material and labor, extraordinary speculation in

everything with consequent heavy borrowing, and a non-elastic currency system which demoralized confidence when the general conditions became top heavy and unwieldy. All of this was augmented by identically the same conditions prevailing in all parts of the world."

35. FELT HATS:—"In our opinion the financial trouble and business depression which we are now feeling was caused by the number of wild cat adventures which were entered into by people without sufficient capital, and the banks loaning money on poor security. Lack of confidence in the stability of business concerns has brought about a condition of stagnation which will not disappear until confidence is restored. Our opinion is that legitimate manufacturers are feeling this depression more to-day than at any time since the panic began, and we do not look for any improvement before next fall."

36. HATTERS FUR:—"Inflation of cost of material used in manufactures, thus necessitating a raise in prices which of course required just so much more money to do business with; other causes are: the immense amounts of money used in speculation and wild cat ventures promising large returns, most of it loaned on collateral which could not be quickly turned into money. Another cause was the immense quantity of gold produced at the mines, which caused an inflation of values."

37. PORTLAND CEMENT:—"The civilized nations of the world, notably the United States, Germany and Japan, have been speculating and living much beyond their means, and this extravagance has been maintained notwithstanding the destruction of property and capital in the South African and Russo-Japanese Wars, and also by fires and earthquakes. The United States will be the first to recover because of its greater wealth in natural resources, and we may look for a return to normal conditions before the end of 1908."

38. FOUNDRY AND MACHINERY:—"Over-speculation of a risky character; too much expansion on insufficient capital. Large numbers of people had lines out in too many directions, and when the cloud appeared, found themselves unable to land the game."

39. VASELINE:—"Causes of trouble were: General overproduction and overdoing of business; over-speculation and over-valuation in financial quarters; exposure of unsound conditions and wrong doing in certain financial institutions; general depression throughout the world, particularly in this country, and the enactment of laws—national and state—against railroads and other corporations."

40. CARPETS AND RUGS:—"Over-speculation, and too many 'get rich quick' financiers whose names and disreputable practices were made known to the public through the several legislative investigations. Banks extended

large credits to individuals and concerns not worthy of such consideration. These manipulators found it too easy to get money. Distrust was created in the public mind by the exposures which followed the investigation by the Public Service Commission of the railroads of New York City, when the nefarious doings of certain men of high financial and social standing connected with the management of these corporations were brought to light. When it was publicly known what men like these would stoop to do under the influence of money greed, the public lost confidence in everybody. On top of these exposures came the suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and we all know only too well the results that followed. The writer does not think it fair to attribute the trouble to the stand of the administration in favor of honesty. If the President had never uttered a word, the conditions above mentioned would have produced a panic in due time."

41. **CRACKERS:**—"To our mind and experience the causes of our financial and business troubles are: Abuse of privileges, dishonest practices, too cheap money and wild cat speculation. Our charge of dishonest practice is based on our experience of getting seven-eighths for an inch, eleven inches for a foot, twelve and fourteen ounces for a pound, twenty-one sheets for a quire; even as low as sixty-nine pounds for one hundred, and labor giving five hours' work in return for eight or ten hours' pay. This does not exhaust the list, but there is enough to show how business confidence is being undermined by sharp practices."

42. **WHOLESALE BAKERY:**—"In our opinion the fundamental cause of the financial trouble was over-speculation and lack of economy among all classes, with consequent waste of capital. Confidence having been gradually undermined by the life insurance scandal and other disclosures, was utterly lost when the bank troubles developed in New York, and the money stringency followed as the only possible result."

43. **PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING:**—"Cause of the industrial depression was the widespread distrust in the financial institutions of the country, due to exposures of irregularities in New York City insurance companies, trust companies and banks. Back of this lay the deeper reason that obtaining money was too easy, and many were thereby tempted to branch out wildly into all kinds of business propositions and take up all sorts of securities.

"Then, too, the great destruction of property and loss of capital in the Russian-Japanese and the Boer wars, together with the losses by volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and fires, at Martinique and San Francisco, had their influence in diminishing the total wealth of the world."

44. **SKATES AND HARDWARE:**—"In our opinion the financial and industrial trouble is summed up in the following: Money loaned by financial institutions on worthless securities; inflated values of other stocks, and reckless manipulation of money by the banks. There was no over-production of

goods that we know of; no manufacturer who has an abnormal stock. In fact, practically all of them are short of saleable goods."

45. SADDLERY HARDWARE:—"Dishonesty, speculation, or call it what you please, is, in our opinion, the main cause of the trouble. A loss of confidence as the result, and a general retrenchment all along the line. Lawful (?) 'get-rich quick' schemes at the expense of the honest and confiding masses. The trouble is certainly not due to poor crops, or over-stock of goods of any kind. Scarcity of actual money in proportion to the large volume of business and a too free use of paper have contributed their share."

46. ELECTRIC RAILWAY SUPPLIES:—"Doubtless many conditions were contributory to the financial trouble, or helped to make it possible, but it seems to us that the precipitating cause was the use of too large a share of the money of the banks—which is to say the money of the country—in speculative enterprises, such as joint stock floatations and exchange. The large profits made or promised in stock operations created a demand for funds which prevented what we think may justly be called by contrast 'legitimate' business from obtaining bank loans justified by assets and transactions.

"For instance, nearly a year ago a bank official said to an old and profitable customer, a manufacturer: 'You expect us to loan you money at six per cent. when it commands thirty on the street.' Considering the revelations thereafter made, is it any wonder that some of the banks found themselves truly 'on the street' and in a tattered condition? But for the judicious 'hang together' policy of the clearing houses many others would have shared the same fate. No sane person will avow that this condition of things was in any sense due to an improper extension of legitimate business.

"Unquestionably over-capitalization of many enterprises, intrinsically legitimate, such, for instance, as transportation companies, imposed a disproportionate drain upon their incomes for fixed charges and dividends, and so drove them to the issue of new obligations to raise the means for additions and improvements required by their current and growing patronage.

"That the currency lacks flexibility and perhaps other useful qualities is apparent enough and such infirmities should be corrected, but the absorbing power of speculation seems to be without limit. Suppose the banking capital were increased, even doubled, those who control vast fortunes and the stock and bond issuing power of great corporations, and are adepts in market manipulation, might still be able to tie up in their gigantic operations so much of the money available as to duplicate the embarrassments we have recently witnessed. We are not presuming to suggest a remedy, but we do think that one should be sought and that it must go further than the reform of the currency, excellent as some measures for that purpose that have been before Congress appears to us to be."

47. HANDKERCHIEFS:—"The causes of the financial trouble were: Unwise speculation in products and stocks at high prices; extremely high prices for material and labor; unsatisfactory banking methods and lack of enforcement of laws governing the same; bearish manipulation of stocks by

speculators, and unseasonable weather conditions during the past year, causing the carrying over of large stocks of unsaleable merchandise."

48. FILES AND TOOLS:—"Over-speculation, over-capitalization, illegitimate banking in furnishing funds for furthering gigantic schemes of finance of doubtful character, thereby destroying confidence, hindering industrial activity, and suddenly interrupting a prolonged period of prosperity, thus causing rapid shrinkages of values and withdrawals of money from circulation. Control of financial institutions vested in syndicates and used as a means of financial gain. Banks and trust companies loaning on questionable collateral to a favored few, thus depriving the manufacturer and merchant of proper assistance in time of need."

49. JEWELRY:—"Lack of confidence and uncertainty caused by the disclosure of corrupt business methods, and a drawing in of capital on account of over-speculation by some business interests."

50. BROAD SILK GOODS:—"Excessive speculation and unwarranted inflation of values, with the diversion of capital to the support of meretricious enterprises, were the direct cause of the financial stringency and the industrial depression. Considering the corrupt conditions which prevailed, the panic was unavoidable and it would have been better if it had occurred sooner."

51. BROAD SILK GOODS:—"In our judgment the financial troubles were brought about by over-speculation in some quarters and over-expansion in others—the latter extending all over the country and embracing nearly every form of industry. Too much money sunk in speculative schemes based on little if any value. Dishonest management in some of the largest financial institutions and corporations, and finally by the unsafe and inadequate banking system which has proven itself incapable of meeting the difficulties under which we are now struggling. We believe that some form of government control ought to be established over the banks, and also that, as in England and France, a central national bank should be established by the government."

52. BROAD SILK GOODS:—"Lack of confidence which followed the exposure of instances of so-called 'high financiering.' An increasing tendency toward engaging in wild speculation, caused by alluring promises of large profits. While there has been a distinct falling off of business with us since last December, present conditions are worse."

53. BRASS FOUNDRY:—"In my opinion the 'slump' was the result of unusual prosperity, in the wake of which followed wild and reckless speculation. The fictitious values which naturally followed, together with the surprising revelations of dishonest financiering, did the rest."

54. IRON FOUNDRY:—"Believe we were going faster than the money conditions, cash and credit, could allow. Business in 1905-1906 was enor-

mous, more than railroads could carry. It naturally required large sums to finance such immense production and transportation. As a direct consequence of this efforts were made to enlarge factories, stores, railroad equipment, etc., which required the borrowing or large sums of money for the purpose of carrying out such improvements. In the fall of 1906 and spring of 1907 difficulty was experienced in marketing stocks, bonds and other obligations, and the struggle for money commenced, with the result that interest on loans advanced to high figures and values fell. The shrinkage in values in this country from three to a seven per cent. interest basis would amount to billions of dollars."

55. IRON FOUNDRY:—"There are a number of causes for the industrial depression, all of which may be called prominent. We would place—first, that the credit facilities of the general public had been largely exhausted, the money available from such credit facilities having been used, some for unfortunate speculation, some for permanently unremunerative enterprises, more in construction of plants still unproductive and hence not entitled to business credit, these conditions being spread to a greater or less extent over the entire country.

"The localities that appear to have been least able to carry their burdens during the troubles were California, New York and Pittsburg, as an adjunct of New York.

"The center of the disturbance, as we all know, was in New York, where certain institutions and individuals had lost the confidence and support of the most conservative element whose funds were withdrawn as it was possible to do so, up to a point where it was essential for their own preservation to render assistance for the purpose of stopping the disturbance thus caused.

"Demand obligations on the one hand, with assets invested in time obligations, is a most serious condition for a banking institution to be in, unless there is a margin or reserve sufficient to meet any call that may be made in time of stringency. It is always difficult to conduct a banking institution on this basis, hence that character of business is full of dangers, and liable to more or less frequent spasms. The bank panic and loss of confidence on the part of depositors, led to an extensive stoppage of production, and consumers generally limited their purchases to absolute and immediate wants. This method of existence and tone of thought will gradually wear away, and would have already begun to do so if the prices of commodities had fallen to a level which seemed appropriate to surrounding conditions. The general hesitation as to the reduction of wages tends to postpone the readjustment of costs and values, which if done would facilitate the starting up of active business on the assurance that prices had reached their lowest possible point and nothing further could be gained by delay."

56. ANVILS AND VISES:—"Over-activity of promoters; wild speculating and stock watering. Over-straining of credit in manufacturing and trade; exorbitant wages demanded by building trades workmen. Impossible to meet competition because of this."

57. **BAR IRON**:—"In our opinion the cause of the financial trouble was over-extension of credits, particularly for speculative purposes, and the hostile attitude of the administration toward prominent corporations."

58. **STEEL PENS**:—"Our impression is that the country has been going at too rapid a pace for the past few years, so that all sorts of financial schemes were projected for public support, many of which had no solid foundation; the collapse of many of these was inevitable, and it is fortunate in our opinion that a check has been put to many of these unsound speculative enterprises."

59. **HAT PINS AND NOVELTIES**:—"In my opinion the cause of the depression was that too much money had been sunk in insane speculation, and too much money had been loaned on insufficient security."

60. **CUTLERY AND HARDWARE**:—"Wild cat speculation; over-inflation of security values; dishonesty of officials in some financial and banking institutions, all combined to destroy confidence, which is the basis of all business."

61. **CARRIAGE MOUNTINGS**:—"Too much extravagance; inflation of business—especially of investment securities; stock speculation; trying to do large business on narrow capital; general recklessness and extravagance in living, the results of recent prosperity; mismanagement of financial institutions, all together caused the general public to take warning and retrench."

Governmental Interference With Business.

62. **STEAM ENGINES**:—"In our opinion the financial trouble can probably be traced back to the insurance scandals of three years ago, and the impairment of confidence by the incidents that followed, plus unwise legislation against railroads, which in our opinion is altogether too drastic."

63. **RUBBER**:—"The trouble was caused by the injudicious speeches of persons high in authority, directed against corporations. The value of the products of the country for the year preceding the panic was above normal; the amount of money in existence per capita was the greatest in the history of our country, and but for the cause above referred to, we are strongly inclined to believe this trouble would not have occurred."

64. **PARCHMENT PAPER**:—"We believe the financial trouble to have been brought about by constant agitation and legislation at Washington, which caused distrust among the people and many invested their money in land, of which a great deal is unproductive, and others have withdrawn from corporate interests and are hoarding their money, which would in itself cause the financial stringency."

65. PARCHMENT PAPER:—"Radicalness in high places; the big stick swung at random; too much interference in business by politicians who know nothing about business requirements."

66. CHEMICALS:—"Immediate cause of the financial trouble was the loss of credit caused by governmental investigations of certain corporations. But we do not lay the blame to the action of the President, which only hastened the time that was bound to come sooner or later, as credits had been greatly extended in all lines of business, and the methods in vogue by many men high in business circles were dishonest. As soon as the public became aware of these facts, a drawing of deposits from the banks was the natural consequence. It may be that, as rumored, the large money interests in New York depressed prices in order to discredit the President's policies."

67. MACHINERY:—"I. Doubts as to the policy to be pursued by the government and the legislatures of the various States in regulating interstate commerce and determining rates and values. No one wants to invest money and leave the politician to fix his profits.

"2. The large number of investigations showing irregularities, small or great, had great weight. 3. The natural reaction that comes always after large business expansion should be expected. 4. The growth of socialistic doctrines, and their advocacy by many political leaders in and out of office, tends to make capital very cautious. The careful are sitting tight."

68. STEAM ENGINES:—"The panic undoubtedly originated in action taken by people in high positions, which discredited many large undertakings, and the possibility of absurd and meddlesome laws being enacted which so hampered institutions that while they were responsible to their stockholders for dividends they could not control the business that was to earn them. This distrust seems to us to date back to the insurance investigation, which resulted in shaking the confidence of many people, and this continued and was made worse by the unwise actions of the government."

69. MACHINERY:—"Loss of confidence in the financial world caused by strenuous and continued harrowing of business men by the government."

70. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:—"We believe the currency of the country to be sufficient for its business, but there is a lack of confidence among moneyed men that is accounted for in various ways. The insurance investigation in New York City a few years ago caused a feeling of uneasiness at home and abroad; this, together with the Federal rate bill, which started a movement in nearly all the State legislatures to regulate everything and everybody, has caused capitalists, large and small, to stand aloof and allow affairs to take their course. These things, together with what Carnegie calls the worst banking system in the world, go far toward accounting for our trouble."

71. VARNISHES AND COLORS:—"We think that the business depression was due to loss of confidence on the part of investors, caused mainly by indiscriminate attacks on corporations by both National and State authorities, but chiefly by the former. Investors were unable to tell how the enterprises that required money were to be affected by the action of the government, and preferred to retain their capital until conditions became more stable; hence the expansion and development of established industries and the starting of new enterprises was made impossible for lack of money. Depression in business always follows periods of prosperity, but we believe that this depression was precipitated by the actions mentioned."

72. WINDOW SHADES:—"It seemed to have been generally thought in business circles during the greater part of last year, that a set back was bound to come; this feeling was based on the steady decline of standard securities, the tightening up of banks as regards making loans, and the high cost of money. The hostile attitude of the administration toward corporations contributed to bringing about a lack of confidence and apparently only a few failures were needed to bring on the catastrophe."

73. STRUCTURAL STEEL:—"The causes of the financial and industrial depression are: General alarm and lack of confidence occasioned by—first, the exposure of dishonesty and corruption on the part of men prominent in financial and business affairs. Second, exaggeration of the above condition by politicians accompanied by disquieting messages to Congress and the passage of drastic railroad laws by the State legislatures. Third, the advocacy by the President of measures calculated to harass capitalists and employers of labor, while ignoring and thereby encouraging the lawless methods employed by the tools of labor unions to enforce the closed shop."

74. THREAD AND YARN:—"Our financial troubles were the result of the insurance scandals, the action of the Federal Government in attacking railroad and other corporations, and the exposure of the methods by which certain financiers control these concerns; all these made people distrustful. The natural result followed: shares were unloaded in such quantities that the market was glutted and prices fell to an unreasonable point. Then as the excitement increased, these same people commenced to draw their money and hoard it, which compelled the banks to practically stop loans, and increase their reserves for their own protection."

75. PREPARED FOODS:—"Our business began to be affected by the so-called Chicago revelations, about June, 1906, and we ascribe the cause to the injudicious handling of the matter by the Federal Government, the hasty enacting of laws which injured the honest manufacturer as well as the law-breaker, and the unending stream of new rules and regulations as vexatious as they are useless. In our opinion the above, by practically destroying confidence in American goods abroad and putting a stop to the exportation of American canned meats, was the first step in the wrong direction which

the present administration has since followed by constantly harassing business interests in the same spirit, the innocent being made to suffer just as much as the guilty."

76. PRINTING AND STATIONERY:—"We believe that the causes of the financial troubles were the large fine imposed upon the Standard Oil Company; the suits against the railroads for rebating; the investigations of different utilities controlled by large corporations, and the general distrust resulting from the disclosures of these suits and investigations. The result of all this was that the value of stocks was forced away down through the desire of investors to sell. Collateral held by banks became inadequate to secure loans, and the banks had to force sales and call loans. Under these circumstances when people got money they held it, and consequently circulation fell below the requirements of trade."

77. GLASS:—"The trouble is, we think, largely due to legislation actually enacted or threatened, adverse to the interests of corporations, the concerns of which are as much the interest of the employes as the stockholders. Too much agitation. The patient will get strength if let alone and not operated on every few days."

78. WATER TOWERS AND STAND PIPES:—"Our opinion is that several chief causes contributed to the break of prosperity. These are: Adverse and detrimental acts by the National and State law makers; speculation in securities without any intrinsic value; and socialistic and labor union theories incorporated into American politics. A return to reasonably normal conditions will be slow and cannot be looked for until the man with money to invest learns the policy of the next administration and feels safe therein."

79. STEEL PIPES AND TANKS:—"The financial trouble seems to us to have sprung from the drastic legislation against corporations going on all over the country, and from the ill considered utterances of those high in authority, so that the money interests became alarmed."

80. JEWELRY:—"We owe the trouble of last Fall to a lack of confidence on the part of the business and banking world, occasioned to a great extent by the fact that the President of the United States and the legislatures of the various States, by a constant meddling in affairs with which they are not conversant, and to the almost socialistic methods by which they have sought to change the laws relating to large corporate and investment business."

81. WATCH CASES:—"Too much interference on the part of the national executive and others with business conditions. If the government would let railroads and general business alone, there would have been no panic. Legislation amounting to practical confiscation is the cause of the trouble."

82. BRASS AND COPPER TUBING:—"The cause of the recent panic in our opinion was the misinterpretation and over-zealous enforcement of the Sherman Act, and other forgotten laws."

83. IRON ROOFING:—"Loose and unsafe methods of doing business on the part of some banks, and loaning money on unsound securities. The very aggressive and strenuous manner in which the government at Washington threatened the railroads through the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the wielding of the 'big stick,' first started the ball rolling and clogged the wheels of industry and prosperity, which the country enjoyed for several years previous to October, 1907."

84. ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK:—"The writer attributes the panic to unwise legislation in regard to corporations, and too much political agitation over financial affairs, thus alarming the money interests, which resulted in the withdrawal of capital, a contraction of credit, and a natural slowing down of business."

85. SILK RIBBON:—"Undiplomatic governmental interference with private and semi-public enterprises, which while doubtless requiring proper supervision, should have been dealt with in a businesslike manner and not with a 'big stick.' More intelligent men, and fewer demagogues and partisans at the head of our government is what we want."

86. BROAD SILK GOODS:—"Reasons for the financial crisis through which we are now passing is in our opinion the attack on railroad and other corporations by the administration at Washington. Existing wrongs should be righted, but by different means than those employed by the Federal Government."

87. BROAD SILK GOODS:—"We believe the cause of the depression to be the strained condition of the money market and credits; also the illegal practices of a number of bank directors. We think also that conditions were made much worse than they might otherwise have been by the action of the national executive and State legislatures. Their course resulted in a withdrawal of capital and credit when these were most needed."

88. SHOES:—"Certain legislation—National and State—is, we believe, at the bottom of the trouble. A capitalist is not safe in investing his money not knowing from year to year when the entire set of rules established by the government, may be changed. One general law established on a uniform basis in all the States would, we think, help matters very materially."

89. TRUNKS AND BAGS:—"In our opinion the recent financial trouble was due to the loss of confidence resulting from the antagonism of the present administration to the financial interests of the country, together with the inflammatory speeches which were published and spread broadcast over

the country by the press. The trouble was not in any degree due to over-production; just the loss of confidence and withdrawal of money from free circulation."

90. IRON FOUNDRY:—"In our opinion a number of causes contributed to the state of affairs that existed during the last quarter of 1907, and up to the present time, but we think the primary cause was perhaps the over-zealousness of the administration at Washington in endeavoring to curb the so-called trusts and regulate interstate commerce; in other words, we believe that suffering was brought upon the entire country because of the wrongdoing of a few men, guilty of practices that, while unlawful, had been tolerated for many years. Uncertainty regarding the policy of the incoming administration had some bearing upon the trouble.

"It will be recalled that until the outset of the present panic business had been running along in the usual way, and nothing indicated a coming break. The greater number of large manufacturers had anticipated a continuance of favorable trade conditions to the end of 1908, and therefore entered into contracts for raw material and other supplies sufficient to carry them through on that basis to the middle of the year. This has wrought a decided hardship to many, and particularly to those engaged in our line, as the price of pig iron had dropped \$7.00 per ton, and other materials in like proportion. The generally prevalent opinion that our money centers were primarily responsible is to our mind entirely incorrect, as in the previous panic in Wall Street, while stocks and listed securities fell to a fraction of value the manufacturing interests throughout the country did not feel its effects in the least. Our volume of sales has fallen off greatly, and present prices are the lowest in our history. We have piled up stock to an enormous extent, feeling, as do other manufacturers employing skilled labor, that we should endeavor to keep our men together, besides which we were hopeful that a change for the better would take place in the immediate future."

91. FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT:—"We come in touch with a large number of brass foundries and brass manufacturers and find that while a few of them have been obliged to close for lack of money there is an even greater number who are proceeding to make improvements and enlarge their productive capacity in anticipation of doing a larger business.

"As to the cause of the financial crisis, we think the primary one was the state of mind of the people as a whole. It appears as though the trouble was greatly helped by unseen and powerful influences which were dissatisfied with the present administration."

92. FOUNDRY:—"In our opinion the financial trouble was caused by a too rigid investigation of corporations all at one time. We believe that had the matter been conducted on a smaller and more gradual scale it would not have disturbed public confidence in the manner in which it did. While we believe the investigation was needed, we do not think that everything should have been exposed at once."

93. CUTLERY:—"In our opinion the national administration is responsible for the financial trouble, but we, nevertheless, approve of the action taken in the matter, believing, as we do, that if the large corporations had not been brought to a halt now there would have come a time when things would be much worse than they are now."

94. CUTLERY:—"The activity of the administration in denouncing certain corporations and the incessant reiterations of threats directed against them, also the continual cry of sensational newspapers that the people were being robbed by the corporations, created a deep and widespread feeling of distrust in the honesty of men identified with the management of our large monetary and business institutions. Rash speculation contributed its share, in that bank funds were diverted from legitimate business to be used for the promotion of get-rich schemes. Distrust of the banks caused depositors to withdraw and hoard their money. While we endorse the attempts of the executive to reform abuses, still as business men we believe that more good would have been accomplished and far less harm done if the crusade had been carried on in a different way. In other words, if one desires to enter a house for some legitimate purpose, he should go in by the door, and not over a battered down wall."

95. LAMP BURNERS:—"Loss of confidence on the part of the public in our finances and the general belief that everyone and everything were contributing toward a revolutionary change in our commercial and social conditions. A bank failure which would have caused scarcely a ripple at any other time was sufficient to start the ball rolling. The general commercial conditions were in an exceptionally sound shape, and only the most energetic efforts of political demagogues in their role as commercial anarchists were able to bring about the catastrophe which we have passed through."

96. RAILROAD EQUIPMENT:—"In our opinion the causes of the financial and business depression are all traceable back to the agitation by the administration against corporations, particularly the railroads."

Lack of Confidence in Business Honesty.

97. SPECIAL MACHINERY:—"We believe the trouble was caused by the inability or unwillingness of the banks to extend loans to business houses; the scarcity of money which followed a general withdrawal of funds from the banks by depositors because of distrust in the integrity of bank management. There appears to be no good reason for such suspicion, except that a few men who had stood high in popular estimation were guilty of gross wrong-doing, as shown by the New York insurance and bank investigations. These violators of law should be made to suffer the penalties of their wrong-doing. Their prompt punishment would go a long way toward restoring public confidence."

98. COTTON AND SILK EMBROIDERY:—"In our opinion this money crisis was caused in the first place through over-expansion in substantially every line of business. Corporations, firms and individuals were doing a volume of business beyond that justified by their working capital; factories and plants were being enlarged without proportionate increase of capital. In the face of this condition of extreme tension, the New York bank suspensions and investigations were sprung upon the public, which caused widespread distrust, followed by the withdrawal and hoarding of bank deposits, and the stoppage of credits to manufacturers and business men. The resulting panic was, in our judgment, caused by lack of confidence, and not in any sense by lack of money, as the funds that under normal conditions would have been circulating in the channels of business were withdrawn from the banks and hidden away.

"Our New Jersey banks were not directly affected, because they were not tangled up in wild-cat speculation, but as the money markets of the country are governed indirectly by the great banks and financial institutions of New York, many of our manufacturers and business men experienced difficulty in getting money during the crisis."

99. ART NOVELTIES:—"We think it was simply a false alarm, without any reasonable cause; stampede, panic and disaster followed and the people are still afraid of the 'bogey man.' When they fully realize that there was really nothing to cause the fright business will resume normal conditions."

100. FIRE BRICK:—"Disturbance of confidence of people in industrial undertakings on account of disclosures of improper manipulations by large New York corporations."

101. BUILDING BRICK:—"The depression was caused by wild speculation by certain men in New York City, connected with banks and other moneyed institutions; fear on the part of depositors caused a run on trust companies and banks, fall in value of railroad and other stocks and want of confidence on the part of depositors and business men."

102. FIRE BRICK:—"Loss of confidence in corporations caused by revelations of conduct of men controlling some of them. Distrust of banks because of their association with bad corporations or those under suspicion. Withdrawal of funds from circulation and inability to prosecute business from lack of money."

103. WIRE GOODS:—"The industrial depression is the result of a total destruction of public confidence, primarily induced by the readjustment of a large part of the public conscience to principles of right, first initiated by the New York insurance investigations which exposed the venality of some men that had posed as models of righteousness. We have an abiding faith in the success commercially of the United States, and are confident that the

whole country will promptly resume its former business speed when the period of readjustment is passed."

104. RUBBER SPECIALTIES:—"The financial crisis began to make itself manifest about a year ago; it was caused by popular distrust of the management of large corporations which naturally followed the disclosures brought out by investigation of some of them. Over-production and reckless speculation were also in part responsible. We look for a gradual resumption of business coincident with the return of confidence in large corporations.

"The so-called financial leaders are few in number, and their power—almost always wielded for selfish ends—rests on the immunity from personal punishment for wrong doing, which, by reason of great wealth, they are popularly supposed to enjoy. The business world is tranquil or disturbed as they may be best for the furtherance of their plan.

"If by some means those in control of the legitimate business interests of the country could be induced to turn in a body against the disgraceful rule of these financial Ishmaelites who are powerful only because of slavish submission to their dictation, a condition of things such as we have now, with capital in hiding, factories wholly or partly closed, honest men ruined and labor without employment, would be unknown hereafter."

105. CIGAR MAKING:—"In my opinion want of confidence in the stability of large banks and trust companies is the direct cause of all the trouble; watering stock and other methods of creating so-called wealth without any real basis of worth has powerfully contributed to the financial disorder. The President's denunciation of such methods created a feeling of alarm among the people and depositors withdrew their money from the banks, leaving these institutions with no other resource than the sacrifice of securities at prices away below their actual value in order to continue payments. Old loans had to be called in and making new ones practically ceased, no matter how good the collateral offered as security. This greatly diminished the volume of money in circulation and necessarily a corresponding shrinkage in the volume of business done.

"It is mortifying to know that a few men are absolute masters of the finances of the country, and are able at will to bring about such conditions of money scarcity that legitimate industry is nearly starved out of existence. This is certainly a dangerous state of affairs, and good laws sternly enforced are needed to protect the people in their natural rights; not before this is done will the continuance of prosperity be assured."

106. VALVE SPECIALTIES:—"The cause of the present business depression is largely a matter of opinion. Up to October 1st, 1907, business had been carried on under 'high pressure' and money was plentiful. Possibly adverse decisions in the courts against railroad interest may have been one of the causes of the disturbance of confidence in the money market. The failure of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. exerted a powerful influence in spreading

distrust. The fact that a corporation of such magnitude and reputation could fail caused a widespread panic, accompanied with a general movement for the withdrawal of actual money from circulation. The refusal of banks to grant loans compelled contractors and others having extensive improvements under way to discontinue work in hand. Prices of material are declining, and it is presumed that but little buying will be done until 'bottom prices' are reached."

107. FURNITURE:—"Exposure of the questionable methods employed by large financial institutions robbed the public at large of confidence in banks. The people, not knowing to what extent it would go, withdrew their deposits and held on to what money they had instead of spending it as usual."

108. FERTILIZERS:—"The only reason we can give for stringency in the money markets of the East is that the Western banks, in unreasoning fear of future trouble brought about by baseless rumor, held fast to their money, thus cutting off the normal flow of funds to Philadelphia and New York banks."

109. WORSTED CLOTH:—"Agitation and legislation in various States adverse to capital, particularly that invested in railroads, and consequent loss of confidence by investors."

110. KNIT UNDERWEAR:—"During November and December of each year we have always succeeded in selling up our production for the following winter season; up to the present time (April) we have sold about one-quarter of our products, and there are but small prospects of being able to dispose of the balance. Lack of confidence at the time of the financial disturbance led to the curtailment of production and the laying off of a great many employes, who are, in fact, an important part of the purchasing public. Hence, our opinion is that while these people are unemployed, or on short time, business will not be as brisk as it was formerly. All this is due to lack of confidence, which renders railroads and industrial corporations unable to borrow sufficient money to keep business moving."

111. KNIT UNDERWEAR:—"In our judgment the 'panic' was entirely unnecessary, being merely the result of nervous apprehension which grew out of sensational newspaper reports. Such a condition might be brought about at any time if the people can be made to stop buying all but the absolute necessities of life under fear of what might happen."

112. CORSETS:—"In our opinion the late financial trouble was caused primarily by parties prominent in industrial and financial affairs. Their use of funds entrusted to their care for their own private purposes, foisting quantities of questionable securities upon institutions with which they are connected, thereby engendering a feeling of insecurity, and destroying that confidence which is so necessary for the maintenance of the economic con-

ditions under which we live and labor. We hazard the opinion that the trouble was due more to apprehension than to actual conditions."

113. **ELECTRIC LAMPS:**—"I am inclined to believe that the causes of the financial trouble might be summed up in the expression, 'want of confidence,' which is possibly the natural sequence to the various alarmist articles published from time to time during the past few years. 'Constant dropping will wear away a stone,' and there is no question but that the constantly recurring newspaper attacks and criticisms did a lot of harm. As it stands now, I do not look for much business activity until after election—this being Presidential year. This unsettling feature would be decidedly better if held every eight or ten years."

114. **ELECTRICAL APPARATUS:**—"In our opinion the stringency was due to lack of confidence caused by questionable business methods in certain New York banks and financial institutions, aggravated by tactless and unmerited attacks on corporations in general by those occupying high positions in the government."

115. **MIRRORS:**—"An over-extension of credit brought about by the fact that for several years the country has been very prosperous and nine-tenths of those engaged in industry have been increasing their business until a very large part of the mobile capital of the nation was tied up in such a way as to be unavailable for general purposes; this, with loss of confidence among the people, because of disclosures of dishonesty in the management of certain hitherto highly respected financial institutions, really led to the panic."

116. **GLASS BOTTLES:**—"Lack of actual currency with which manufacturing and other legitimate business interests could be kept moving. Hoarding of currency by individuals, probably due to lack of confidence on part of the public in the men and methods of our large financial institutions. Personally we can see no reason why there should have been a panic."

117. **FILES AND RASPS:**—"Causes of the money stringency, in opinion of the writer, are dishonest business methods on the part of corporations and individuals to get more than their share of the products of labor; the reckless investments to secure these ends by stock gamblers and others who seek to obtain something for nothing, disregarding business ethics and common sense honesty which require that in all legitimate transactions of trade there should be an equal exchange of values. The common knowledge of this crooked work by the public exposure of the same, then the efforts of the National and some State executives in the same direction, has created a lack of confidence among the people, causing them to hold on to their money instead of buying things, thus bringing about a business depression which, no doubt, will be temporarily extended by the uncertainty of results of the coming Presidential election. To effect a permanent cure, the

real causes of the trouble must be removed. This, in due time, will come to pass."

118. MECHANICS' TOOLS:—"High living on the part of those holding positions of trust, resulting in dishonesty in order to keep pace with the next biggest swindler. Then the panic, seeing the unreality of things, lost confidence, and things tumbled."

119. WIRE GOODS:—"In my opinion the exposure of the way in which trust companies and corporations were being managed, followed by governmental prosecution of railroads and large corporations for alleged business transactions and methods, which later was followed by the exposure of illegal use of trust and bank funds by officials in their 'get rich quick' schemes, upset the confidence of honest business men and the people in general. Naturally, the withdrawal from the banks, and hoarding of large sums of money followed, to the great detriment of business.

"At no time was there an actual shortage of money, but the manufacturers, banks and business men in general were frightened, and their timidity came very near to producing a far reaching panic. The dozen men—more or less—who control a great part of the nation's wealth, saw in the situation, which probably they had helped to create, their chance to invest their surplus funds profitably, and were not slow in availing themselves of the opportunity, while posing at the same time as the country's saviours."

120. BRASS AND COPPER WIRE:—"It is the writer's opinion that the recent depression of business was caused by dishonest speculation, inflation of values, over-extension of credit, and also a desire on the part of some financial interests to discredit the present Federal administration.

"The life insurance disclosures, the New York traction frauds, and bank scandals, both in New York and Chicago, all tend to prove that many of our leading citizens who stood high in the community were thoroughly dishonest, and people having money in these insurance companies and banks naturally became alarmed.

"With us particularly, the bad feature has been the copper speculation which has caused heavy losses to every manufacturer handling copper. Many of us within one or two months lost more than our total profits for the entire year. In the face of large accumulations of copper, prices were forced to a very high level, and when over-production could not be held in check, a severe break occurred which caused manufacturers in that line to hesitate before purchasing any more of this metal than they actually had orders for.

"A contributory cause, no doubt, was the extension of credits. In these days there is too much business done on borrowed money, and many manufacturers lack sufficient capital to handle the business they undertake. This method of doing business is wrong, and will sooner or later bring disastrous results.

"For many years past the larger financial interests have, no doubt, exerted an undue share of influence over our national government, and with the railroads have acted as though they were above the law, and even greater than the government itself. Until our present executive took office these interests were able to dominate and dictate to the people generally, but during the past seven years these conditions have radically changed, and these interests have been brought to their senses. The writer thoroughly believes that owing to dissatisfaction on the part of the interests as above referred to, some of our financiers, instead of doing their best to prevent any unsatisfactory condition of business, rather contributed in their own way to bringing it about. The foregoing is a brief outline of what in the writer's opinion was directly responsible for the crisis. Of course there were other contributory causes. We, however, are not a bit discouraged and expect that within a short time business will resume its old-time vigor, and that in consequence of the recent depression, business, for a few years at least, will be even better than it has been in the past."

121. HEATING AND COOKING APPARATUS:—"Over-speculation in Wall Street, and lack of confidence brought about by the scandals of men in high positions in financial and railroad corporations."

122. JEWELRY:—"Reaction from immense destruction of property at San Francisco, and by the Russo-Japanese War; the excessive use of credit for the almost universal expansion of legitimate business; wild and speculative schemes, aided by dishonest bank and trust company officials, so that when the resultant money stringency began to be felt, the disregard of the law by bank officials and the condition of things revealed by the investigation of New York Public Utilities, caused loss of confidence and extensive withdrawals of money from the banks by the public, entailing immense losses on legitimate manufacturing and business interests.

"So far as manufacturing jewelers are concerned, the panic in October caught them with stock at the maximum, all ready for the holiday trade, and with heavy liabilities for borrowed money. The great shrinkage in sales has forced them to carry over stocks of merchandise far above the normal amount. To this add the very limited demand for goods since, and the reason why it is impossible to run factories at more than one-half capacity is at once apparent."

Many other manufacturing jewelers have written in substantially the same strain as the immediately foregoing letter, and one of them gives figures which may be regarded as fairly illustrating the extent to which the entire trade was affected by the depression. The data relating to sales are as follows: October, 1907, sales, \$5,400; November, 1907, sales, \$1,900; and December, 1907, which should have been the best month of the year, \$900.

123. FANCY METAL GOODS:—"The financial troubles and industrial depression, which began last Fall, appear to us to have been the natural result of the high pressure at which business had been carried on for the past

few years, together with the loss of confidence resulting from the series of disclosures commencing with the insurance investigation in New York City, and culminating in the Metropolitan traction disclosures; the closing of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., and other financial institutions. The closing of these large trust companies and banks, and exposures of dishonest officials in high places in the business world, naturally frightened investors, both large and small, and the resulting panic and withdrawal of funds from banking institutions was the natural sequence and cause of the financial trouble."

124. SHEET METAL GOODS:—"The hoarding of cash by banks and individuals following the disclosures of reckless financiering in the case of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., of New York, and various other financial institutions in that city. This condition resulted in the withdrawal from circulation of a very large quantity of money, thus preventing legitimate business concerns from enjoying their usual and indispensable bank accommodations. Payments were very slow in consequence, with but little discounting, and curtailment of orders naturally followed. There is at the present time (April), a general improvement, but a feeling is generally prevalent in business circles that affairs will not show conditions of normal activity until after the Presidential election."

125. SHEET METAL:—"The action of the New York banks and trust companies in loaning the people's money to favored gamblers on all sorts of wild cat securities instead of to legitimate industries. The loss of confidence on the part of the people, caused by disclosures in insurance, railroad and other investigations, and the hostility of the financial magnates to the National administration for its interference in business affairs."

126. SILK GOODS:—"The immediate cause of the panic was loss of confidence caused by revelations of crookedness among the heads of some of the leading banks in New York City; a deeply-rooted and general feeling of distrust followed these disclosures and quickly spread to all the leading financial and commercial centers of the country, causing widespread depression, which still prevails in all branches of trade."

127. SILK AND COTTON GOODS:—"We attribute the financial trouble to the people who drew money from the banks and hoarded it in their homes, thus taking funds out of circulation. We believe in thorough investigation of financial institutions whenever there is any suspicion of improper or unlawful transactions on their part, and believe that had the public remained calm only good could have resulted from these investigations. To sum up our opinion in a few words, the public, by reason of its lack of self-control, is responsible for the present bad times."

128. LEATHER MANUFACTURE:—"Lost confidence in the financial strength of the banking and business community was the principal cause of the de-

pression. Money was withdrawn from the ordinary channels of trade which made it difficult and in some cases impossible to secure sufficient funds for manufacturing and other business purposes, thus seriously impairing the credit of many firms."

129. LEATHER MANUFACTURE:—"Over-trading generally without sufficient capital; over-issue of stock by corporations; loss of confidence in the soundness of banks and the ill-considered and untimely speeches of the national executive, which frightened people generally and impelled them to draw their money from the banks and hoard it away."

130. LEATHER NOVELTIES:—"Our opinion of the cause of the financial trouble is that it is due to the dishonesty of the large manipulators of stock, or, to quote the President of the United States, the 'successful dishonesty' of certain members of the money class, causing uneasiness and doubt among the middle and poorer classes, using these terms in a financial sense to such an extent that they, for self-protection, withdrew their savings from general circulation."

131. FOUNDRY:—"We look upon the present state of things as in part, at least, the natural outcome of the extraordinarily active condition of business during the past three years. Such conditions are almost sure to result in over-expansion in order to keep up with growing demand, and almost invariably when business begins to fall off, which it must do in time, everybody tries to realize at once—that is to say, each one concerned adopts the policy which he regards as best for himself, and the crash comes with all its attendant disasters. There was an easing up in business at least as early as July, 1907, but it escaped general notice, because all factories had orders far ahead of their capacity; they were, however, beginning to catch up with back orders, showing that there was a slowing up in the demand.

"Naturally the bank and trust company failures in New York had a very large share of influence in bringing about the present unfortunate condition of business, and the fact that bankers refuse to extend ordinary credits has thus far prevented a return to normal activity. The interdependent chain that, in a healthy condition of trade, keeps matters running smoothly, was disrupted by the fact that the various interests constituting its links sought safety in their own way. To lessen their risks, jobbers and dealers reduced stock on hand by cancelling orders for goods already placed, thus reducing the manufacturer to a choice between laying off his workmen or sinking for an indefinite period such capital and credit as he might be able to command in an accumulation of stock that might, under the altered conditions of reviving trade, have to be sold at a loss. Most of the manufacturers—particularly the smaller ones—could not do otherwise than adopt the first alternative, and so the purchasing power of the very people whose needs and necessities are the factors that sustain business of every description was, for the time being, absolutely paralyzed."

132. FOUNDRY:—"Contention among large financiers which ended in loss of confidence and caused the withdrawal of money from trade channels, resulting in curtailment of business, as money could not be obtained to meet pay rolls or carry on enterprises except at prohibitive interest."

133. FOUNDRY:—"Lack of confidence caused by over-speculation and the exposure of reckless financiering by life insurance companies, banks, railroads and other corporations."

134. DROP FORGINGS:—"In our judgment the present state of things is the result of: Attacks on capital and corporations, beginning high up and permeating the masses, producing a feeling of uncertainty and danger on the part of every man who had saved or invested money. We regarded this result of the present development of socialistic principles and antagonism to all aggregations of capital, regardless of what they have done for the community, as marking the most critical period in the development and permanency of free government yet reached by our people."

135. CARRIAGE LAMPS:—"The financial trouble, I believe, was caused by investigations of several large corporations which disclosed a state of things that should never have been allowed, such as the use of funds under their care by officers and directors for private gain. This state of affairs led people to withdraw their money from the banks and hoard it up in places that they considered safe."

136. OAKUM:—"Lack of confidence caused by exposures of rankly dishonest management of corporations, such as banks, life insurance companies and the realization that many men who had been held up as models of everything good were nothing more than mere thieves destroyed all confidence and brought on the trouble. The official who turned on the searchlight was not responsible for what it disclosed."

Carrying Large Business on Insufficient Capital.

137. LITHOGRAPH:—"The panic and industrial depression are, in my opinion, due to the following causes, viz.: We had, in the matter of manufacturing industry, reached the culmination in the manufacturing world of a period of over-extension, together with an unwarranted and unnecessary increase in prices, which brought about a serious disparity between the prices of commodities and the purchasing power of wage-earners, which called for correction.

"Simultaneously the entire financial world suffered from over-extension of speculation which had reached its climax and could go no further. Just at this juncture when the demand for currency was the heaviest the financial sharps, anticipating trouble, began to hoard it away in their vaults, thereby reducing the supply and accelerating the crisis, which might have

been avoided by a gradual retrenchment and return to safe conditions, which would have prevented the universal slaughter of values that has taken place."

138. WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS:—"The cause of the financial trouble in our opinion was the expansion of business beyond the limits of prudent credit and consequent lack of currency to continue the enormous production with still greater expansion in contemplation.

"These troubles were greatly intensified by adverse State legislation affecting corporations, and the hostile attitude of the National administration."

139. COTTON WARP WOOLENS:—"Over-extension of credits. Too many trying to do too much business with insufficient capital. The sweeping denunciations of corporations and rich men by the President helped to spread among our people the impression that instead of only a comparatively few tainted concerns and individuals, all were bad. This powerful influence, supplemented by the attacks of State legislatures on railroads, and the absurd penalties inflicted on them and other commercial and industrial corporations, precipitated the trouble perhaps a year ahead of time."

140. WORSTED YARNS:—"It is our opinion, and has been for some time before the money stringency set in, that business of all kinds was on a highly inflated plane, and that it was only a question of time when there would have to be an easing up in production, and return to more nearly normal proportions, as the feverish activity in all lines of trade could not continue indefinitely.

"We were fortunately in the position of having taken some large contracts just before the money stringency was generally felt, and our customers having stood up to their contracts, we have so far felt little effects of the stringency, except in that we have, since its beginning, taken in very little new business. We are, however, getting nearer the completion of our orders, when we shall feel the effects of a shortage of new business. In addition to this, we are handicapped by the enforcement of the fifty-five hour law which places us in a very awkward position, as every pound of our products is sold outside of the State, which brings us into unfair competition in our neighboring States of New York and Pennsylvania, where factories are run sixty hours per week.

"We have explained to our employes that we are compelled to go on the fifty-five hour basis by the action of the State Department of Labor, and not of own volition, as the contracts on hand and the quick deliveries required would warrant our continuing on the sixty hour basis for some time to come.

"The strict enforcement of the present factory laws, in so far as our line of manufacture is concerned, will, in our opinion, seriously impair the prestige of New Jersey as a manufacturing State; we know of nothing we can do to overcome this difference in hours, with all our fixed charges just the same as before."

141. LEATHER:—"Over-expansion of bank credits in all lines, but largely and chiefly in speculative operations in the stock markets, following shortly after the destruction of great amounts of capital and property by wars, earthquakes and fires, and greatly aggravated by the exposure of corrupt methods of administration of fiduciary corporations and the enforcement of heavy penalties therefor."

142. FOUNDRY:—"Trying to carry too much business' on the amount of money in circulation. Too much speculation of the 'get rich quick' order. Bad and questionable methods of business account more for the trouble than all other causes."

143. FOUNDRY:—"Undoubtedly there was too much business being done on credit, notably in New York City, where proper precautions were not taken by the banks. Here in Newark the financial situation was never bad, consequently most manufacturers have suffered less from scarcity of money than by the almost total cessation of orders. What we all want is orders."

144. PIG IRON:—"In the writer's opinion a combination of circumstances was responsible for the financial panic, chief among which was the fact that much more business was being attempted than could be safely taken care of by the aggregate capital of the country. There was therefore of necessity an undue expansion of credits, and a resort to all sorts of financial make-shifts for the purpose of keeping things moving. These finally were exhausted, and judgment day came when the books had to be closed and accounts balanced, as has happened in our business experience with a fair degree of regularity every ten or fifteen years. The cry of distress that followed caused fear and distrust throughout the business world, and innocent and guilty alike followed the one guiding impulse of self preservation, with confusion and panic as the natural and inevitable result.

"Matters were hastened by the sudden awakening of the people to the dishonest practices of men high in the financial and business world; these revelations of turpitude on the part of men who had been regarded as of spotless honor, and for the time being, utterly destroyed public confidence.

"Good times will return with the restoration of confidence and not before. When we emerge from our troubles, we shall be better off than before; the lessons we have learned and the experiences we have had will leave impressions not easily forgotten."

145. FOUNDRY:—"Over-capitalization and undermining of confidence due to exposure of corporate mismanagement by men heretofore held in high esteem."

146. GLASS MACHINERY:—"In regard to the cause of the industrial depression, my opinion is that, viewed broadly, the business machinery of the country was being run under too high pressure, with the safety valve

tied down, the fireman shoveling in coal and poking up the fire, and the engineer looking back to see how far he had come, instead of ahead to see what was in the way. Wages too high; living too high; building and other material too high, and too many wild cat schemes. Only one result could follow; things could not go higher, and there had to be a sudden stop, followed by a gradual return to more reasonable prices for material and wages, and more reasonable profits on invested capital. The exact obstruction that derailed the engine does not matter; that it would strike something while running at such reckless speed was certain. If not, and it continued a little further, an explosion of the boiler would have resulted in even a worse wreck."

147. MACHINERY:—"In my opinion the financial trouble was caused by the excessive use of promissory paper in business. A great many manufacturers were incurring grave risks in trying to do too much business on the amount of actual capital invested. The prices of material and products have advanced forty per cent. through the shorter working hours of the labor unions. We cannot compete in foreign markets where labor is cheaper and working hours longer."

148. ELECTRIC MOTORS:—"Too great an expansion of credits and too sudden a contraction of the same, accompanied by fears of the future, apprehension regarding banking accommodations, the whole accentuated by a feeling of uncertainty as to the stability of the general industrial situation."

149. ELECTRIC LAMPS:—"I believe the chief cause of the present financial trouble is due to the fact that people—business men and others—have gone too heavily in debt. Men have spent in various ways money that should have been kept for business. Another cause is that impractical men like the President of the United States and the Governor of New York are trying to regulate the business affairs of the country."

150. LAMPS FOR RAILROAD CARS:—"It seems to us that present conditions are due to the fact that credits were extended far beyond reasonable limits, and that too large a business was attempted upon the actual amount of capital invested; also that there has been a definite plan inaugurated and carried through certain localities to discredit the influences at work to restrict over capitalization and to bring about a higher moral standard of business dealings.

"We believe that some financial depression was bound to result in time from the first general cause, and that in addition thereto there has been a clear purpose to restrain, for selfish reasons, the influences working for better morals in business matters."

151. SILK GOODS:—"The cause of the financial trouble was, in our opinion, a general and long continued over-extension of credit and over-strain of existing capital and resources, which inevitably had to give way

sooner or later. In its commencement, a perfectly natural reaction, but aggravated by the American characteristic of overdoing things, that is to say, being pessimistic when business began to decline, and unduly optimistic when prosperity was at its height. The administration policy regarding corporations, trusts, etc., has been a contributory cause only in so far as it was interpreted generally, and in many cases misinterpreted, by the interested parties themselves. The actual currency famine and the hoarding of money all over the country was the result of an unaccountably insane and rapidly spreading fright, only comparable with the stampede of a herd of cattle."

152. SILK GOODS:—"Our opinion is the business had expanded beyond legitimate limits; credits were extended beyond the limits of safety; materials were high, and when the demand for goods fell off and prices began to recede, people became frightened and would not buy, so that the panic, once started, increased with each accession of fear, or business failure. Lack of currency seems to us to have been the least important of the contributory causes."

Wall Street Manipulation and Speculation.

153. SILK GOODS:—"The business troubles were, in my judgment, caused by fictitious values imparted to stocks and securities by Wall Street manipulation, and the people's discovery through insurance, bank and railway investigations, of the true character of such property and the fraudulent means resorted to in some instances to bolster up its fictitious value. Loss of confidence, with the withdrawal of capital, followed inevitably, and naturally the panic ensued."

154. SILK GOODS:—"In our opinion, Wall Street, with its illegitimate business methods, is the source of all great disturbance in the business and financial affairs of this country."

155. SILK GOODS:—"Over-speculation and lack of confidence in men connected with Wall Street and its methods of business."

156. CUT GLASS:—"We firmly believe that the panic was brought on by dishonest men in high positions who used and manipulated the finances of the country for their own selfish and dishonest purposes. Wall Street stock gambling was largely responsible. Wild speculation in stocks absorbed millions of the people's money without any return whatever.

"We believe there should be laws making it a criminal offence to offer for sale that which does not represent actual assets in proportion to the price for which it is sold."

157. GLASS TABLE WARE:—"We consider this financial trouble is due, first, to the few persons who control the finances of this country. Second,

to reckless stock dealings in Wall Street, that in many ways affected the financial world, either directly through actual relation to its transactions, or indirectly because of fear of what trouble and difficulty these might bring about, thus causing the calling in of loans and the withdrawal of capital from the banks."

158. TRUCKS:—"In our opinion the cause of the money stringency was due to the banks not standing back of the manufacturers, but instead, loaning their money in Wall Street on the prospect of larger returns in speculative deals. We feel that the entire responsibility rests on the stock gambling practices of Wall Street, where a prohibitive and and illegal rate of interest is offered, to draw money from the legitimate channels of business. We firmly believe now, that had the banks performed their part and looked out for the manufacturers, there would have been no trouble, and business would now be moving as smoothly as ever."

159. SHOE LASTS:—"Bank troubles in New York City, in combination with bear operations on stock exchanges, furthered by giving out pessimistic articles by newspapers, which taken together caused a widespread lack of confidence in the stability of prices."

160. CHEMICALS:—"Nervousness and loss of confidence occasioned by the inevitable shrinkage of investment values. Wall Street values were, and generally are, fictitious. Prosperity put money in the hands of a great many people who never before had any surplus money to invest, and who, without previous experience, accepted Wall Street valuations as real and true. Stocks dropped to their real values, and the investors lost the difference. Investments were at once withdrawn, and the remnants of fortunes were locked up where they would be safe temporarily, although earning nothing, but business lost the use of the money, and consequently trade stopped."

161. RUBBER:—"In our opinion the money stringency was brought on by several cumulative and concurrent causes. 1. Over-extension of credits. 2. Over-inflation of values. 3. The dishonest management of many financial institutions, and the illegal manipulation of funds by their officers, and by Wall Street financiers. 4. The proven lack of personal integrity on the part of many leaders of the financial world, heads of great railroad systems and other corporations, evidence of which had been coming to the knowledge of the public for several years through the efforts of President Roosevelt, thus shaking confidence at first, and finally causing a feeling of distrust among the public at large. 5. Ulterior plotting and planning of the great money powers of the country aimed toward bringing about this financial depression as an objective lesson to the President of the Republic, and such honest politicians as advocated reform, as well as the public at large. We will not undertake to indicate the relative importance of these causes in bringing about the general result."

162. OIL CLOTH:—"In our opinion all forms of business were being conducted under forced draught. Raw material advanced too rapidly, stimulating a false demand. When the banks began to clear out their wild cat securities, money was held back, and business men for want of funds were obliged to stop buying. Business fell off, and liquidation set in. Money conditions are now all right; when raw material strikes bottom and the Presidential election is over, business will be as good as ever, but on a much sounder foundation. It will not hurt the country to move for a few years on a more conservative basis all along the line."

163. CLAY MINING:—"I believe the trouble to have been largely caused by the greatly increased cost of labor and material of almost every description. Workmen were also much less regular and efficient than before unions were established, which makes the cost of labor much greater than the increased wages would indicate. I found it impossible to secure a sufficient advance in prices to cover increased cost of production; consequently the business of 1907, although far greater in volume, was less profitable than that of previous years. The high interest rates and difficulty of obtaining loans from banks also contributed to bring on the trouble.

"Many establishments were trying to do more business than their capital warranted, and when unable longer to borrow, were obliged to suspend or greatly curtail operations."

164. WOOLEN GOODS:—"The writer believes that present disturbances have occurred at a later date, but were hastened by the money stringency. Believe further that the cause was intense over-speculation in all kinds of stocks and lines of business which brought about extremely high prices for raw material and labor. We had reached the limit of prices beyond which manufactured articles cannot be bought or sold at a profit, and consequently there had to be a general and thorough readjustment of values."

165. WORSTED YARNS:—"Excessively high prices prevailing for material and labor—the latter in increased wages, lessened hours, and greatly diminished efficiency, causing a large and steady increase in the amount of money required to finance all kinds of undertakings, public and private. Because of this condition of things, the large and small banks were obliged to adopt a cautious course, thereby restricting the loaning of funds, the demand for which necessarily increased with the increased expensiveness referred to above. The banks were compelled to adopt this course in order to prepare themselves to meet a probable 'slump' in trade.

"The naturally pessimistic feeling which prevailed among investors, caused by the iniquitous laws enacted by many of the State legislatures against the railroad and other corporations, also had its effect. All these troubles were intensified by the attitude of the National administration toward great corporate enterprises, which caused a hundred times more suffering to the innocent than to the guilty."

166. SEARCHLIGHTS:—"We believe the financial trouble was simply the natural outcome of conditions that have existed during the past four or five years, owing to the fact that business had expanded at a rate out of all proportion to the reserve capital of the country as a whole.

"We believe that in addition to the general extravagance of all wage earners during the period of activity, the great reduction in the individual efficiency of workers in every class had much to do with the final collapse. Believing that there was no necessity for making an effort to retain employment on personal merit, the output of the individual workman has steadily declined during the past few years until it is now barely fifty per cent. of the standard maintained previous to the advent of trades unionism. This, together with the reductions in working hours, greatly impairs the productive capacity of the entire country.

"While extravagant living increased consumption per capita by a large percentage, the tremendous reduction in the amount of wealth produced per individual inevitably resulted in the depletion of the reserve capital of money and things.

"The country would quickly recover from present conditions were production maintained at a maximum even to the point of apparent over-production, and living expenses cut down. This would mean a large reduction in wages of all sorts, and steady employment for those at present unemployed. The unions and workmen generally, however, seem to prefer idleness to accepting this proposition."

167. METAL BUTTONS:—"The scarcity of money in proportion to the volume of trade being done, was only the means whereby trouble that had long been accumulating was brought to a head. The unreasonable rise in the cost of all kinds of material and also of labor would of themselves have brought industry to a standstill before long, because of the continual increase in prices which would soon have overrun the ability of the people to pay, if the manufacturer was to stand any chance of getting even a small profit out of his goods.

"During the time of prosperity, labor was scarce, high priced, and to a large extent, insubordinate and inefficient."

168. BRONZES:—"Broadly received, the present industrial troubles are the inevitable results of extravagance in living; wasteful business methods; and an indisposition on the part of workmen to give in return for the compensation received, an equivalent quantity of work."

169. ARTIFICIAL LEATHER:—"Labor demands such excessive wages that the cost of material has rapidly advanced. We think, however, that the present labor agitation in Washington is doing more toward keeping business down than any other influence known to us. Prices of practically all kinds of merchandise and manufactured goods have fallen off; the only element in production that seems not to have come down is the wages of labor, which must submit to readjustment before a resumption of business on a healthy basis can be brought about."

170. CHILDREN'S SHOES:—"The cost of material and labor had reached a point so nearly prohibitive, that it was impossible to buy, produce, or consume at a profit. Many manufacturers therefore had no incentive to try to maintain values, or to continue the production of goods, and therefore made no serious effort to do either."

Bad Currency Laws; Insufficiency of Currency.

171. GAS FURNACES:—"Undeserved credits extended to unsound enterprises, especially consolidations which increased corporate stocks without regard to actual value of assets. The disposition to capitalize possible future earnings. The bursting of several bubbles in October, 1907, by the compulsory withdrawal of bank support from speculation. A poor currency system, incapable of serving legitimate business in an emergency created by speculative non-producers. The bad example of riches piled up by speculators and promoters, leading to looseness in business methods generally."

172. STEEL WRITING PENS:—"The solid assets of the country increased out of proportion to the liquid assets. In other words, wealth producers brought more property into being than the money of the country would take care of. We should have a much larger volume in circulation. It is often stated that the circulation per capita was a great deal more than ever before, and so it should be because of the volume of business in the country being greater than ever before. While by far the largest part of this is carried on by merely swapping checks, the fact that practically every one worthy of employment was working, meant that a great deal more actual cash was required than formerly, and each person had a larger amount in his pockets than would be natural in dull times when men were out of employment. This soon used up the surplus cash and we should have had more of it to keep the business of the country moving."

173. PAPER BOXES:—"Inflated values forced upward by manipulation; insufficient currency to keep pace with abnormal increase of loans on such inflated values, so that the banks were unable to provide the funds required for moving the crops, and for meeting the ordinary requirements of manufacturing industry. Suspensions of large financial institutions, followed by mistrust and withdrawal of money by depositors.

"A further cause of the trouble was government action in exposing the unlawful practices of certain powerful corporations—railroad and others—and the determination of these interests to retaliate by endeavoring to discredit the government in every possible way."

174. PAPER:—"We attribute the business depression to the financial stringency, and the financial stringency to the locking up of liquid capital in fixed investments, such as railroads, steam and electric; factories, public improvements, renewals and extensions of loans, etc. We believe that the

revelations made from time to time during the past few years of unprincipled speculation and mismanagement in insurance circles, together with other evidences of abuses of trusts, had a cumulative influence in bringing on present troubles. The radical and incisive methods of the National and State government in dealing with corporation interests, destroyed confidence and created a general feeling of alarm, which resulted in a desire on the part of many to convert all kinds of property into the most convenient and desirable form of asset—money. The effort to do this with credits extended in many forms of fixed enterprises, as referred to above, precipitated the financial crisis."

175. AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS:—"In my opinion the National executive is largely responsible for the distrust which was the basis of the trouble, as by ill advised and persistent talk he did, in my opinion, precipitate a condition that might have been avoided. I believe that he should have taken counsel with those who knew more about such matters than he; but the action of the Executive was not the primary cause. His 'policies' have now become merely an incident in history. The fault lies deeper than any one man. The country is trying to do business on the present day scale with an antiquated financial system that never was the best. In brief, I am of the opinion that our present system of currency is the cause, not alone perhaps, but primarily, the cause of the trouble.

"The commercial business of the country is a very sensitive quantity, and this can readily be understood when it is remembered that confidence is the cornerstone and credit is the natural and necessary element for successful business."

176. METAL REFINING:—"The causes of the trouble are: Over-extension of producing activity; withdrawal of banking credits from merchants, manufacturers, builders, etc., precipitated by abuse of credits and misuse of bank funds by their own directors and favored customers; inadequacy of our currency laws, and, more than all, the lack of a central bank of discount, such as exists in European countries, and by the operation of which the merchant is not entirely dependent upon the banks or those who control them."

177. MACHINERY:—"The causes appear to be many, a few of them being, we believe, an inflexible currency system, unreasonable demands of organized labor, and sensational attacks on railroads and other corporate interests."

178. LIME AND CEMENT:—"It is my opinion that the panic was caused primarily by the absorption of liquid capital into fixed capitalized enterprises, not only in the United States, but in all the large commercial countries of the world. The panic was immediately brought on by lack of confidence due to the sudden realization of this fact by many people who were not before unprepared to meet it.

"The utterly inefficient currency and banking system of the United States, which creates alternately excessive periods of currency stringency and redundancy, contributed to the severity of the collapse, and finally, a general lack of confidence in the honesty and good faith of the comparatively few men who, as corporate trustess, exercise so large an influence on our commercial, manufacturing and transportation interests, also I believe, contributed to the general collapse."

"The attempt of the National administration to control corporations aroused more or less dissatisfaction and distrust. Before the time arrives when just and adequate control shall be established over corporations, we may expect some disagreeable experiences. Many of the measures directed to that end will continue to be mistaken and uneconomic, however well intentioned. The establishment of a modern currency and banking system based upon commercial assets instead of bond security, is, in my judgment, one of the most effective correctives which can now be applied.

"The real difficulty, however, is to be found in causes much less subject to remedial measures, than the correction of the banking and currency system."

179. AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS:—"We do not believe that the financial trouble was caused by the attitude of the administration toward corporations, or by stock operations in Wall street, although these may have had some effect. We hold the opinion that the wonderful development of our country's resources by the ambition and energy of the American people simply outran the capital of the country. That the tremendous amount of business done during the past four or five years has been of a healthy nature is evidenced by the fact that the financial stringency has not been a business men's panic. We find all men of large business have the utmost confidence in the future; with most of them it is only a question of having capital enough to go on safely.

"Although last fiscal year (ending June 30th, 1907), was the best in our experience, we find at this writing (April, 1908), that our contracts, sales and shipments are even ahead of those of the same date for 1907, thus showing clearly that the American farmer is all right, and not at all scared."

180. REFINING PETROLEUM:—"We believe the cause of the financial trouble was: Universal distrust in all branches of business, including discredit at home and abroad of transportation and industrial companies, caused by the feeling, whether real or imaginary, that the hand of the State and Nation was against successful business enterprise, and the widespread condemnation of corporate prosperity, emanating from governmental sources, and widely advertised by both State and Nation."

181. FERTILIZERS:—"The system of finance under which the country has been operating many years, is worse than insufficient. With a system as good, or better than that of England, Germany or France, no two of

which are identical, this country would have escaped most of the trouble that has come from the financial disturbance.

"Of course when a structure is tottering, it requires only a very little push to bring about its fall. Our National executive gave several little pushes, which in our opinion should not have been given, and created trouble that could have been avoided.

"There is not an intelligent, fair minded person in the country who does not agree that there are grievous evils which should be remedied, but the remedies should be applied with care and not roughly. However, this country is too great and prosperous to be downed by any such condition, and it will end before long in our being in smooth water again."

182. PAINTS:—"America is a great and extraordinary country. Whatever she does, she does in a big way. No other country has ever done as many big and extraordinary things as she has. When she goes in for a panic its a good one; not a little flurry, not a little storm, but a good, stiff hurricane—one worthy of her vastness and her gigantic force.

"Big storms, while extremely severe at the time, don't last long. They usually leave some wreckage behind, it's true, but the worst is soon over. The clouds quickly pass and the sun shines for all once more, and we feel better for it and appreciate more fully the daily blessings we enjoy.

"The great financial hurricane that has swept across the land is over. It will take a little time to clear away the debris, but not long, for the wreckage has not been great, and the warm sun of prosperity will soon repair what damage has been done.

"Let me repeat, America is a great country, and always does big and extraordinary things—this is the proof of her genius; and just as the panic stunned us all with its fearful suddenness and frightful severity, I believe, now that it has passed, we will have an exhibition of the country's great stability and recuperative powers that will astonish the world as much as the panic did.

"It is idle to say there was no reason for the financial disturbance that has dislocated the trade of the country. It is senseless to blame any one man or any one thing for it.

"The truth of the matter is the country has been over-trading, by reason of too rapid expansion. The growth of business has been out of proportion to the increase in currency. There has been more business than money. The funds were not sufficient to go around, and the only way to make the money go around was to reduce the need of it, and that had to come through liquidation. Liquidation revealed the weak spots; then the crash came; confidence was shattered, and the universal mistrust that followed led to hoarding. Money, which lubricates the wheels of commerce, having dried up, the wheels had to stop.

"We have had two months of liquidation, and values are now down to a point where people are willing to take hold again. Money is slowly seeking its proper functions once more, and only requires to be encouraged to come forth in volumes. The great restorative is confidence, and confidence

can only be created by the exercise of sane and safe business methods. The big financial men of the country know this, and I believe all business will now be done on a sounder basis than ever before.

"Remember, this has been a money panic, not a hard times panic. We have suffered not from want of business, but from too much business. We have seen that too great prosperity can wreck trade, as it often does an individual; and he is a thoughtless business man who fails to learn the lesson.

"I can say for our company, we believe the worst is over. We believe there will be a steady progress toward complete recovery. Our belief is based on the fact that values are again down to reasonable figures and that there is now more money in the country than ever before.

"Our vast crops, the most valuable in the history of the country, are being marketed at high prices; our exports are growing in greater proportion to imports; and the balance of foreign trade is greatly in our favor. Confidence is rapidly being restored. The country is not only as sound as ever it was, but sounder.

"There can be no better proof of great stability of the nation than the splendid way in which it has come through the terrific storm that has swept over it. The genius of the American business has been equal to the strain, and it will be equal to the task of recovering from its effects.

"Its up to every patriotic, enterprising business man and concern to do their part in restoring confidence, by taking up once more in an active and intelligent manner the work that has been temporarily interrupted. This done, conditions will soon become normal, and that prosperity which we have long been accustomed to and which is the fair reward of energy and ability in a wonderfully productive land, will soon become general again and stir us to new and greater achievements.

"This company is going to do its part."

Unreliable Corporations and General Extravagance.

183. RUBBER GOODS:—"Cause of financial trouble was over-capitalization of corporations, causing distrust and finally panic among investors and people who had saved money. There seemed to have been no over-production of merchandise, for as a matter of fact the demand for more than a year back was greater than the supply. The remedy is to stop flooding the markets with securities of worthless corporations."

184. SPECIAL COTTON FABRICS:—"Over-production and over-purchasing by customers. Financial disturbances caused, we believe, partly by the above, and partly by bad currency laws, together with the efforts of powerful financial interests to discredit the policies of the administration."

185. VEHICLE WHEELS:—"Too much inflation as it were; everyone from the Nation down was extravagant. Too much credit given to stock companies with large capital but not of money. The cause of this extravagance

must be sought in the Civil War times, when people made money fast, but in thirty-three cent dollars, and acquired the habit of spending dollars of that value. When dollars increased in value to one hundred cents, we were not able to break ourselves—meaning the Nation, State, county, city, and so on down to the private individual, of the habit of continuing to spend them as freely as before.

“Our money system seems to be wrong when compared with that of England, France and Germany. When money is especially needed, our laws seem to increase the need and diminish the supply. When money is plentiful, our laws seem to diminish the demand and increase the supply.”

186. ENGRAVING AND PRINTING:—“All financial disturbances seem to have three main features in common, that is to say: 1. Speculation. 2. The thing speculated in is an object of intense human desire or need. 3. It must be capable of being monopolized.

The present trouble, in my opinion, had its rise in speculation in privileges, of various forms, but of one essential nature. The writer is opposed to every variety of socialism, including the ownership, control or management of the machinery of production, and his belief is equally strong that no function of government should ever be administered, either wholly or in part, by private persons or corporations. Legalized monopoly in private hands should be made impossible. The corporation or person who has a special privilege or monopoly, has thereby a part of the government taxing power.

“Briefly stated, the genesis of the trouble looks to me like this:

“The weakness in our industrial system is at the point where the final consumer is dealt with—that is, in the affairs of retail merchants and small business concerns, like jobbing carpenters, masons, plumbers, and others who operate on a similar scale. The cause of this weakness lies in the fact that very few of them own the locations on which their business is carried on. Allowing that they have plenty of orders, their real prosperity depends upon the amount of rent and taxes they are called upon to pay. Most of them do business on such narrow margins that a slight increase in rent may mean loss instead of profit.

“Speculation in land makes the value of business locations unreasonably high, and the retail man renting from year to year, as many of them do, is forced to pay rent on this unnatural value. The evil is so widespread, and affects so large a proportion of those engaged in business, that industry is crippled to a serious extent in that the retailer's debt paying power becomes impaired, and business is interrupted because the wholesaler cannot collect his accounts. This condition reacts upon the manufacturer and farmer, whose employes together with those of the retailer and small tradesman constitute the greater part of the 'market' for goods. The loss of wages suspends for the time being the buying power of labor, and consequently every handler of the goods, from the retailer to the manufacturer and the farmer, must suffer more or less through the suspension. This cannot go on without something giving way sooner or later, and so, every boom is sure to end in panic

and depression. The spark that fires the powder is of various forms, but if the powder were not there, no explosion could occur.

"To sum up: Periodical panics and their succeeding business depressions are caused by land booms which impose unbearable burdens on business. Taxes on labor products add to the burden. When the business structure can stand no more, there is a breakdown, followed by stagnation for a time, and then begins the slow process of readjustment."

187. CUT GLASS:—"It seems certain that panics will occur about every ten years so long as we continue the present indirect method of taxation, that is, the taxing of everything in sight, as we do now. The only natural form of taxation is the taxing of land values. Land values should be taxed to their full rental values; this would supply enough revenue for all local, State and National purposes. Single taxers believe that panics are caused by the rise in land values, and consequently land rent is raised so high that the profits of many business concerns are absorbed in the rent. Everything that is produced by labor and capital should be free from taxation; this comprehends in a sentence the entire single tax idea.

"We think the tariff and other special privileges help to cause panics, because it gives the large capitalists an opportunity to charge more for their products than they should. In time this has a tendency to weaken the purchasing power to a point where would-be purchasers have no money to buy, and those who have the monopoly find themselves with a large stock on hand and no orders. It does not appear that money was the cause of the trouble; it seems to have been merely one of the results of the present system of taxation."

The Stoppage of Railroad Extension and Improvements

188. MACHINE TOOLS:—"We consider there were several causes for the financial trouble. We believe the business barometer of the steel and iron trades to be the demand of the railroads, and when they cease placing orders, these and practically all other industries are sure to be more or less seriously affected. The railroads discontinued purchasing equipment, making improvements, alterations, etc., because they found it practically impossible to borrow money except at exorbitant rates of interest. Their inability to borrow on more reasonable terms was probably caused to some extent by the continued prosperity and that amount of money already spent on improvements, additions, etc., to meet the great demand upon their facilities which arose during the past few years, had used up considerable of the surplus capital of the country that was subject to investment, and in some cases on account of lack of confidence in some of the railroads, because of the character of certain men identified with their management. The final crash was brought about by revelations of wrong doing on the part of some New York banks, which made people suspicious of them all, and led to the withdrawal of large amounts on deposit."

189. HOT WATER CAR HEATERS:—"The main trouble found in our business, which is entirely with railroads, is caused by these corporations curtailing expenses, not running their full number of passenger cars, about fifteen per cent. of which are idle; no repairs are being made, and practically no new cars are being built."

190. STEEL ENAMELED CONDUITS:—"Our products are used chiefly in new construction work. The money stringency caused a halt in new development, and the electrical jobbers through whom we market our goods curtailed their stocks. Our sales for a period from November 1st, 1906, were \$238,000 against only \$97,000 for the same period in 1907."

191. MENS' HATS:—"That the financial agitation is the direct cause of the panic seems clear for the following reasons: We learn from our business connections throughout the country that with scarcely an exception crops are very good and money plentiful; but because of the curtailment of railroad improvements and other large construction enterprises, so many wage earners have been thrown out of employment that business is almost paralyzed for the time being. The withholding of cotton by the Farmers' Alliance, of the South, and the ungenerous treatment of their clients by the banks, have been disturbing factors in that section. In our opinion these causes of discontent, intensified by too much sensational newspaper interference in business, has caused a degree of uneasiness and distrust resulting in a general disposition toward conservatism, which in its turn must be overcome before normal conditions are restored."

Other Views and Comments, Not Classifiable Under the Foregoing Headings.

192. RAILROAD SWITCHES:—"We believe that several causes contributed to bringing about the industrial depression, among them being: Extravagance of the people; dictatorial attitude of labor; too much agitation by the administration at Washington; corrupt management of money institutions. All of the above had a share of influence in bringing about distrust and alarm; the money was drawn from the banks and until confidence is restored it will not find its way back, and hard times will continue."

193. CHAIN MANUFACTURE:—"We believe that the causes leading up to the depression are of many kinds. In our opinion the primary cause is the universal extravagance of the public, from the millionaire to the working man. There seems to have gradually come over the people an impression that the unprecedented prosperity would last indefinitely, so that a large proportion of our people have been living away beyond their means. We believe that this view of the trouble and its causes is sustained by the result of the investigation of financial institutions in New York City. The bank directors, presidents, cashiers and clerks, were found to be living ex-

travagantly, and doing precisely what we believe to have been the primary cause of the depression. The aggressive attitude of the National administration, and the drastic legislation, State and National, enacted or proposed against corporations, had much to do with hastening the end toward which everything was tending."

194. MALLEABLE IRON:—"The recent bump to business, which only a few months ago seemed perfectly healthy and without a cloud upon its horizon, has cast a deep gloom over everything and makes the reality of the disastrous collapse very difficult to believe. When we look around to assure ourselves we are not laboring under some hallucination and seek information as to the cause of the sweeping disaster, what answers do we get? One captain of finance tells us that it is caused by our President; another that the Russo-Japanese War, coupled with the San Francisco earthquake is responsible; still another that it is caused by our non-elastic currency, or too fast living and over-speculation. Outside of these so-called experts, there is a distinct and self-satisfied cult who pretend to have examined the situation from every side, and after doing so declare that our form of government is entirely to blame, and the only reliable preventative against the recurrence of such troubles is—Socialism. These are only a few of the many current theories, and doubtless each of them has its own particular following, more or less numerous.

"An ordinary manufacturer pretending to no particular knowledge of the science of finance, but aiming to make honest goods and sell them at reasonable prices, is naturally disinclined to rush into a controversy for which he is not by his training especially fitted. Our suspicions or even our beliefs should not be given to the public as indisputable facts. Doubtless, there are many people who believe that the President, exercising his strictly constitutional rights, may have started trouble for those who have much to do with our financial system, and who, if so disposed, could, by combining, impede the free circulation of money, and bring about the condition of business stagnation that now confronts us; but the question to be answered is, have they or have they not been active in planning or abetting a conspiracy having such a purpose in view.

"The currency of the country was not destroyed by the Russo-Japanese War; neither was it swallowed up in the San Francisco earthquake. Living at too fast a pace did not consume it, and how Socialism can better matters, I fail to see.

"Panic or lack of confidence, it seems to me, had much to do with our troubles. In the face of trials, such as we have gone through, or are now going through, even the most careful and shrewd business men lose their judgment and act from fear or are swayed by impulse.

"Why should business have come so suddenly to a standstill? Farm crops, which are always the basis of our prosperity, were never more bountiful; the demand for factory products was greater than the supply, and there is not now the explanation of an overstocked market as there was in the industrial disturbances of former years.

"The writer has been through several panics from 1857 to the present time, and this one differs from them all in that there is no overstock of goods of any kind, and there is less debt than ever before in the history of the country.

"A bountiful harvest and an unsatisfied demand for manufactured articles will soon bring about a revival of business along conservative lines, if the quacks of finance will only permit matters to drift along in their natural order."

195. GLAZED KID:—"The financial trouble through which we have recently passed cannot, in our opinion, be attributed to any one cause. Probably the main reason may be laid to increased gold production, on account of which, in 1904, the value of money decreased very rapidly, and from the same date there was a constant increase in the value of merchandise due to this cheapening of money. If this equalization process had only continued until the value of merchandise was in exact relation to the value of money, the chances are that this acute crisis would not have come. It has always occurred that any rise in prices is overdone, and that reaction and liquidation must follow. This readjustment of the value of merchandise to that of money is going on to-day, and we think that within a few months business will again be normal.

"Besides these causes, the fact that we have enjoyed bountiful harvests for a great many years has also induced speculation of all kinds, which has tied up a great deal of liquid capital, thus in a measure helping to make money scare for commercial and industrial purposes.

"The above in short are the reasons to which we attribute the hard times which we had, though political agitation has, no doubt, helped in a measure to shake public confidence. We would add, however, that in our judgment what has been done in Washington in regard to rebates and other unfair practices will ultimately be for the benefit of all."

196. HATTERS, FUR:—"There are two principal causes for the industrial depression, and these in my judgment are as follows:

"First: The railroads which gave so much employment were unable to borrow money at reasonable rates, and therefore were compelled to stop making improvements.

"About ten years ago, some financial people, foreseeing that the expansion of business would necessitate the finding of cheap money abroad, went to France (where I came from) and tried to induce the bankers there, who are the advisers of the investing class, to recommend the investment of money in railroad stocks and bonds; it required a few years to study the situation, and finally some issues of Pennsylvania and New York Central stocks were sold, and the plan to secure French capital was in a fair way to becoming successful, when the governmental attacks on the railroads and the prejudice aroused against them thereby, created distrust in the minds of foreign investors which it will take years to remove.

"Second: While in Europe, in 1907, the writer had an interview with the head of a large banking institution whose specialty it is to finance industry and commerce, in the course of which, while commenting on the industrial situation in the United States, he said that the present prices of raw material and other expenses of manufacture were entirely too high here, and that bankers and money lenders, bound as they were by the established legal rate of interest, incurred a risk out of proportion to the prospects of profit in lending money under these circumstances. No reasonable assurance could be given that the manufacturer would succeed in selling his goods at a profit; if he did so, his notes would be paid, and both the bank and himself would earn a profit, but if not, it is quite probable that the major part of the loss would fall upon the bank. With a fixed legal rate of interest on money, and no authority to adjust the same to the risk incurred, the only safe policy for the banks to pursue is to be cautious in making loans, restricting them to such enterprises only, as seem reasonably sure of being profitable.

"It has since seemed to the writer that our banks, in limiting discounts or refusing them altogether, were largely influenced by the same consideration."

197. LEATHER MANUFACTURE:—"The cause of our trouble appears to be the scarcity of money, as it is very evident that the country is as rich in natural resources as it has ever been; the question then is—where has the money gone. The large sums spent by the railroads for improvements amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars can scarcely affect the situation, for all this money was expended for labor in one or another form, and should have gone back into circulation unless hoarded away or sent out of the country.

"There are reasons for believing that of the wages paid to the hundreds of thousands of foreign laborers in the construction of buildings, railroads, etc., during the past seven years, the greater part has not gone into circulation, but is carried around in belts on the persons of these workmen, or has gone to their old homes in Europe.

"If newspaper reports concerning the large amounts of money taken from this country to Europe and left there in the form of charities, homes, living establishments or the purchase of art objects, by well-known individuals, families, and the thousands of tourists who spend two-thirds of their time, and even a greater proportion of their incomes, abroad are true that is another large channel through which our money is steadily flowing to Europe and other parts of the world. The revenues of the largest of all American family estates have flown for years to England, where the self-expatriated owner has taken up his abode. If it were possible to ascertain the amount of money left in Europe during the past eight or ten years, the aggregate amount would be surprisingly large.

"The writer believes that a large proportion of the merchants, manufacturers, and men connected with banking institutions, have been spending more than their earnings; that is to say, they have been spending anticipated

profits or revenues, based on high or inflated valuations, and a large proportion of the money has been wasted upon luxuries."

198. MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS:—"The manner in which the confidence of investors has been imposed upon by Wall Street has shaken public confidence.

"A legitimate manufacturer must invest a large amount of money in real estate, machinery, fixtures, raw material and wages of labor before he can earn a dollar, and is satisfied at the end of the year if his business has paid his expenses, and shows a small profit; but a Wall Street broker has no money invested outside of office furniture and therefore incurs no risk. He lives on the 'fat of the land,' has the very best of everything, rides in his automobile, has his yacht and summer residence, and is looked up to and respected in the place where he lives, and does it all off other people's money. Stop the gambling in stocks of all kinds, and also the cornering of cotton, wheat, corn and other great staple articles of commerce and everybody, excepting only the brokers, will have more money."

199. SILK FINISHING MACHINERY:—"As is generally known, the financial troubles that have caused such a great disturbance to industry began in October, in New York City. It seems, however, to have had no effect on Paterson, as the mills and shops were busy, while New York and other places were in distress.

"Our line of work being mainly silk machinery, we did not feel the effects of the hard times to any great extent until the silk troubles began. The raising of the Japanese 'boycott' had a great deal to do with the undoing of the silk industry. Silk went away down in price, calculations failed, and several prominent silk houses began to totter. The banks also were hard up, not being able to furnish pay rolls and other necessary funds, and several large silk concerns failed. Big failures invariably cause the smaller manufacturers to shrink, and therefore there was a sudden falling off in business about January 1st.

"Beyond the matter of the Japanese 'boycott', which affected Paterson in a peculiar manner, the reasons for the trouble apparently are the same here as elsewhere, viz., lack of confidence in financial circles. Conditions about here are not improving very fast, although the difficulties with regard to currency have disappeared to a large extent."

200. HARDWARE SPECIALTIES:—"Thirty-five years experience in manufacturing in Newark does not discover to the writer anything new in present conditions.

"The primary cause of all our periods of depression is deserted farms and congested cities. In such periods very few competent workmen are discharged, and as a general rule, the unemployed are hardly worth employing. The efforts of the labor unions to improve upon the work of nature have not been successful thus far. All men are not equal, even if they do receive the same wages.

"We are now simply evening up, after two or three years of over-production, with conditions complicated by a banking system that affords opportunities to officials to loot their own banks."

201. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:—"Answering your question as to the cause or causes of the money stringency, we desire to say that the question is a very difficult one to answer, and we doubt any one being able to answer it correctly. In our judgment many causes contributed to the trouble.

"Some time ago there seemed to be a surplus of money, which was apparently a drug on the market, and discounts were low. Business commenced to boom in all directions; railroads, manufacturers, and commercial enterprises generally commenced to expand, until by gradual stages this surplus was worked off and money commenced to be a scarce article. The railroads found it very hard to finance their large operations, and borrowers generally began to experience difficulty in meeting obligations. Coupled with this state of affairs was a general expectation that something was going to happen, which caused a widely prevalent feeling of unrest.

"The aggressive policy of the national administration perhaps, did not contribute to allay suspicion; indeed it was rather augmented thereby, and it only required some bad break or failure to begin a general tie-up.

"Our banking laws should provide for cohesion among the banks to stem and overcome such a panic. Each bank being for itself, each bank looked after itself, which contributed to making matters still worse. We fully believe, however, that no necessity exists just now for alarm. The demand for money is not as great now as it was prior to the panic. We believe that generally speaking, no new enterprises are now, or have been for some time planned, and that work wherever it could be stopped has already been suspended. This will ease money conditions very materially and contribute largely to restoring public confidence, but until we have a correct financial policy of a national character, we are apt to have a recurrence of this panic."

202. SHOE MANUFACTURE:—"The high tide of prosperity upon which the country was floating, and the natural extravagance engendered by it, was the primary cause of our present financial troubles. The desire to get rich quick and to have money to spend as freely as their apparently more prosperous neighbors, led men to forget the moral law and to take advantage of conditions under their control for the purpose of issuing all sorts of securities having intrinsically little or no value, thereby robbing the public and each other as opportunity afforded. The banks that loaned money on such securities were unable to realize on them when the panic came, and therefore had to suspend.

"The President of the United States, realizing the situation, and foreseeing the disasters that would follow if these conditions remained unchanged, began his campaign against vicious corporations, trust, and undesirable citizens. The public, on its part, with a vague idea that many things were wrong, became frightened and—the panic ensued. It was a

blue pill to a bilious people, and some time will be required for recovery; but, as was said on another memorable occasion of great national disaster, 'God reigneth and the government of the United States still lives.'"

The foregoing letters—202 in number—convey practically every shade of opinion expressed in the upwards of fourteen hundred more or less similar communications on the subject written by manufacturers in response to the Bureau's request.

These statements should receive a careful perusal, both because of the transcendent importance of the subject matter and the remarkably clear and forceful but at the same time temperate manner in which the views regarding the causes of the disaster are set forth. The opinions expressed are those of men trained in the management of large enterprises, and who are through long experience thoroughly acquainted with the many causes that *disturb the stability of business*.

The presentation ends with the following tables, in which the effect of the depression on the employment of labor and the volume of current business is given by industries, and another table showing the effects of the depression in the several counties separately.

THE MONEY STRINGENCY AND INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION, 1907-08.

TABLE No. 1.—Effect on Employment.

INDUSTRIES.	Total Number of Establishments Reporting.	Month Indicated by the Greatest Number Reporting as the Time when the Depression Began.	Average Number of Wage-earners Employed Before the Depression.	Number of Establishments Reporting a Lay-off of Wage-earners.	Wage-earners Discharged or Laid Off Because of the Depression.	
					Number.	Per Cent.
Brewery products	12	November	565	3	38	6.7
Brick and terra cotta.....	55	October	9,466	29	3,173	33.5
Buttons (metal and pearl).....	12	"	756	6	196	25.9
Carpets and rugs.....	7	November	1,060	2	110	10.3
Carriages, wagons and trucks.....	20	December	1,531	12	905	59.1
Chemicals	27	November	3,720	8	712	19.1
Cigars and tobacco.....	22	"	7,096	9	363	5.1
Clay (mining)	2	"	105	1	12	11.4
Confectionery	6	"	591	1	75	12.6
Cooperage	4	"	146	None.	None.	.....
Cotton goods	34	November	6,950	17	1,168	16.8
Cream separators	1	December	300	1	200	66.6
Cutlery	9	November	910	1	12	1.3
Electrical appliances	26	October	3,132	18	939	29.9
Fertilizers	3	"	200	None.	None.	.....
Food products	11	November	1,720	1	25	1.4
Foundry products (iron and brass).....	56	October	9,158	41	3,698	40.3
Furnaces, ranges and boilers.....	16	November	1,714	11	628	36.6
Furniture	5	"	675	3	97	13.9
Glass (window and bottle).....	22	"	9,892	11	2,022	20.4
Graphite products	4	"	1,091	2	3	0.2
Hardware specialties	23	October	1,769	15	325	18.3
Hats (men's)	21	November	4,896	9	563	11.4
Insulated wire and cables.....	10	"	1,522	8	406	26.6
Jewelry and watch cases.....	64	October	3,821	45	940	24.6
Leather	46	November	3,654	38	1,315	35.9
Leather products	43	"	4,354	15	278	6.3
Light, heat and power appliances.....	8	"	665	4	127	19.0
Lime, plaster and cement.....	4	October	490	2	180	36.7
Machinery (general and special).....	86	"	14,928	71	6,683	44.7

Mechanical tools, files and rasps.....	12	November	1,391	8	335	24.
Men's clothing	10	"	1,111	3	125	11.2
Men's shirts	9	October	1,866	2	125	6.6
Metal novelties and sheet metal goods.....	49	"	5,588	34	1,281	22.9
Millwork (house trimmings)	19	December	941	13	393	41.7
Musical and scientific instruments.....	17	November	2,713	11	685	25.2
Oakum	2	"	170	1	10	5.8
Oilcloth and linoleum.....	3	"	755	2	218	28.8
Paints, oils and varnishes.....	18	October	5,880	6	152	2.5
Paper	16	November	1,462	8	170	11.6
Paper boxes	21	"	1,280	10	217	16.9
Plumbers' hardware	3	"	198	2	64	32.2
Pottery products	7	November	847	4	191	22.5
Printing and bookbinding.....	18	"	1,275	5	117	9.1
Railway equipment	3	October	900	2	700	77.7
Rubber (hard and soft).....	18	November	2,602	16	1,071	41.1
Shipbuilding	9	"	960	5	205	21.3
Silk goods (broad and ribbon).....	89	October	17,025	51	3,949	23.1
Silk mill supplies.....	5	November	216	3	48	22.2
Smelting and refining precious metals.....	9	September	4,218	4	472	11.1
Steel forgings	13	October	2,332	8	899	38.5
Steel specialties	8	November	1,530	5	318	20.7
Structural steel and iron	7	"	1,070	6	495	46.2
Stone crushing	9	October	1,915	5	920	48.0
Window shades	2	November	645	2	122	18.9
Women's wear	24	"	4,313	8	314	7.2
Wooden goods	9	"	479	7	102	21.2
Worsted and woolen goods.....	20	"	6,008	14	916	15.2
Miscellaneous	26	"	2,303	13	374	16.2
Totals.....	1,114		168,871	642	40,181	23.8

THE MONEY STRINGENCY AND INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION, 1907-08.

TABLE No. 2.—Effect on the Volume of Business.

INDUSTRIES.	Total Number of Establishments Reporting.	Condition of Trade just before the Depression. Number of Establishments Reporting it as			Percentage of Falling off in Orders due to and following the Depression.		
		Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Brewery products	12	7	3	1	15	2	3
Brick and terra cotta	55	46	9		100	10	44
Buttons (metal and pearl)	12	5	6	1	70	25	38
Carpets and rugs	7	6		1	50	25	30
Carriages, wagons and trucks	20	16	2		100	10	32
Chemicals	27	23	2		50	5	14
Cigars and tobacco	23	16	6		90	5	21
Clay (mining)	2	2			80	50	65
Confectionery	6	5	1		50	50	50
Cooperage	4	4					
Cotton goods	34	26	6	2	95	1	35
Cream separators	1	1			50	50	50
Cutlery	9	9			85	25	37
Electrical appliances	26	20	5	1	90	15	40
Fertilizers	3	2	1				
Food products	11	9	1		60	5	10
Foundry products (iron and brass)	56	48	4	1	80	10	49
Furnaces, ranges and boilers	16	16			100	20	55
Furniture	5	5			50	30	35
Glass (window and bottle)	22	16	4	1	80	20	35
Graphite products	4	4			50	33	37
Hardware specialties	23	20	1	1	100	10	43
Hats (men's)	21	17	4		100	5	35
Insulated wire and cables	10	8	1		75	10	42
Jewelry and watch cases	64	60	4		100	10	51
Leather	46	30	11	2	100	20	50
Leather products	43	37	4	1	100	10	31
Light, heat and power appliances	8	7	1		80	15	24
Lime, plaster and cement	4	3			50	25	31
Machinery (general and special)	86	80	5		100	10	53
Mechanics' tools, files and rasps	12	10	2		90	25	41
Men's clothing	10	8	2		100	5	31
Men's shirts	9	7	2		50	10	29
Metal novelties and sheet metal goods	49	37	7	1	100	10	37
Millwork (house trimmings)	19	16	2	1	95	10	28
Musical and scientific instruments	17	15	1		60	15	31
Oakum	2	2			35	35	35
Oilcloth and linoleum	3	2	1		50	40	45
Paints, oils and varnishes	18	18			50	10	15
Paper	16	12	3		75	15	35
Paper boxes	21	18		1	75	10	30
Plumbers' hardware	2	2	1		45	40	42
Pottery products	7	6	1		75	20	42
Printing and bookbinding	18	15	1	1	50	11	16
Railway equipment	3	2			90	80	85
Rubber (hard and soft)	18	18			100	33	51
Shipbuilding	9	8	1		100	20	45
Silk goods (broad and ribbon)	89	72	11	1	100	10	48
Silk mill supplies	5	3	2		75	30	31
Smelting and refining precious metals	9	7	1	1	50	25	29
Steel forgings	13	11	2		80	20	53
Steel specialties	8	8			70	20	31
Structural steel and iron	7	6	1		100	50	65
Stone crushing	9	8	1		100	35	48
Window shades	2	2			45	20	32
Women's wear	24	21	3		100	5	29
Wooden goods	9	9			90	35	45
Worsted and woolen goods	20	17	1	2	95	10	34
Miscellaneous	26	19	6		100	10	24
Totals and averages	1,114	927	133	20	74.4	19.7	38.4

THE MONEY STRINGENCY AND INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION, 1907-08.

TABLE No. 3.—Effect on the Volume of Business.—Continued.

13 LAB

INDUSTRIES.	Total Number of Establishments Reporting.	Contracts Cancelled Because of the Depression.			Establishments Reporting Having Paid Premium for Currency.			
		Number of Establishments Reporting Cancellations.	Number of Contracts Cancelled.	Money Value of Cancelled Contracts.	Number so Reporting.	Highest Per Cent.	Lowest Per Cent.	Average Per Cent.
Brewery products	12	None.						
Brick and terra cotta.....	55	7	79	\$343,140	2	6	6	6
Buttons (metal and pearl).....	12	3	20	38,250				
Carpets and rugs.....	7	2	75	68,000				
Carriages, wagons and trucks.....	20	2	4	119,460	1	6	6	6
Chemicals	27	1	5	4,000				
Cigars and tobacco.....	22	1	50	6,500				
Clay (mining)	2	None.						
Confectionery	6	2	100	60,000				
Cooperage	4	None.						
Cotton goods	34	9	225	114,500	3	6	4	4.2
Cream separators	1	None.						
Cutlery	9	3	8	19,000				
Electrical appliances	26	2	24	60,300				
Fertilizers	3	None.						
Food products	11	2	2	42,700				
Foundry products (iron and brass).....	56	4	7	39,935				
Furnaces, ranges and boilers.....	16	2	2	26,000				
Furniture	5	None.						
Glass (window and bottle).....	22	5	37	848,950				
Graphite products	4	None.						
Hardware specialties	23	3	2,512	77,035	2	6	2	4
Hats (men's)	21	4	546	76,856				
Insulated wire and cables.....	10	1	10	1,500				
Jewelry and watch cases.....	64	3	106	154,784	2	8	3	5.5
Leather	46	6	52	1,980,500				
Leather products	43	6	17	57,425	1	1	1	1
Light, heat and power appliances.....	8	1	1	100				
Lime, plaster and cement.....	4	None.			1	5	5	5
Machinery (general and special).....	86	17	64	351,649	2	3.5	3	3.2
Mechanics' tools, files and rasps.....	12	3	20	1,150				

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION OF 1907-08.

THE MONEY STRINGENCY AND INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION, 1907-08.

TABLE No. 3.—Effect on the Volume of Business.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Total Number of Establishments Reporting.	Contracts Cancelled Because of the Depression.			Establishments Reporting Having Paid Premium for Currency.			
		Number of Establishments Reporting Cancellations.	Number of Contracts Cancelled.	Money Value of Cancelled Contracts.	Number so Reporting.	Highest Per Cent.	Lowest Per Cent.	Average Per Cent.
Men's clothing	10	1	2	41,500	1	6	6	6
Men's shirts	9	3	24	242,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal novelties and sheet metal goods..	49	7	90	262,800	1	6	6	6
Millwork (house trimmings).....	19	1	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musical and scientific instruments.....	17	3	15	51,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakum	2	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oilcloth and lineoleum.....	3	1	15	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints, oils and varnishes.....	13	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper	16	2	160	10,200	1	4	4	4
Paper boxes	21	1	2	2,000	1	5	5	5
Plumbers' hardware	3	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottery products	7	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and bookbinding.....	18	2	12	3,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway equipment	3	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubber (hard and soft).....	18	3	64	226,000	1	2	2	2
Shipbuilding	9	1	3	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk goods	89	24	197	1,612,100	2	3	2	2.5
Silk mill supplies	5	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smelting and refining precious metals..	9	3	6	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel forgings	13	3	35	117,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel specialties	8	3	60	256,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Structural steel and iron.....	7	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone crushing	9	2	3	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Window shades	2	1	15	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women's wear	24	4	3,837	122,420	2	6	4	5
Wooden goods	9	2	3	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worsted and woolen goods.....	20	5	100	370,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	26	3	15	23,000	2	4	3	3.5
Totals and averages.....	1,114	169	8,630	\$8,504,424	26	4.9	4.	4.8

THE MONEY STRINGENCY AND INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION, 1907-08.

TABLE No. 4.—Presenting the Data of Tables Nos. 1, 2 and 3, by Counties.

COUNTIES.	Number of Establishments Reported.	Month in Which Money Stringency Was First Felt.	Average Number of Persons Ordinarily Employed.	Wage-earners Discharged Because of Money Stringency.		Extent to Which Orders Fell Off—Per Cent.	Orders Cancelled after the Money Stringency Began.		Establishments Reporting Having Paid Premium for Currency.	
				Number.	Per Cent.		Number.	Value.	Number Reporting.	Average Per Cent. Reported.
Atlantic	9	November	1,136	4	0.3	33.3	24	\$15,500	1	4
Bergen	30	October	3,380	334	9.8	28.4	182	38,140	1	6
Burlington	29	November	3,338	1,226	36.7	43.2	30	191,800	1	6
Camden	49	"	6,634	1,022	15.4	28.3	243	242,660		
Cape May	6	October	513	183	35.6	23.3		40,000		
Cumberland	24	November	4,484	806	18.1	25.6	5	72,000	3	4.6
Essex	382	"	38,485	7,506	19.5	39.6	2,992	2,357,746	4	4.7
Gloucester	11	October	2,768	827	29.8	22.1	85	391,700		
Hudson	155	November	33,192	6,419	19.3	35.3	2,696	1,790,560	3	3.4
Hunterdon	12	October	1,302	467	35.8	51.9	3	104,850		
Mercer	59	November	8,209	2,424	29.5	42.6	69	281,750	2	6
Middlesex	65	"	17,237	3,893	22.5	34.4	48	194,324	1	6
Monmouth	21	"	1,737	286	16.4	28.8		102,700		
Morris	22	December	3,214	589	17.7	47.9	5	27,000	1	3.5
Passaic	153	November	24,996	6,057	24.2	40.1	1,390	2,301,800	5	3.8
Salem	7	October	1,454	180	12.3	47.0				
Somerset	6	November	1,264	351	27.7	26.6		60,000		
Sussex	7	October	1,167	262	22.4	29.7	5	15,000	1	5
Union	48	November	6,818	3,122	45.7	38.6	827	69,394	3	3.3
Warren	19	"	7,443	4,223	56.7	44.3	26	207,500		
Totals and averages..	1,114	.....	168,871	40,181	23.8	35.5	8,630	\$8,504,424	26	4.4

Statistics of Steam Railroad Service in New Jersey

For the Year Ending June 30, 1908.

Number of Miles of Road, Number of Employes, Number of Days Employed, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily and Yearly Earnings per Employee, Number of Employes Injured While on Duty, and Number Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.

This presentation of useful and interesting data relating to the employment of labor on the great trunk lines of railroads and their branches within the territorial boundaries of New Jersey, is in the customary form of one table each for the seven companies, viz.: the Pennsylvania; Philadelphia and Reading; Central Railroad of New Jersey; Erie; New York, Susquehanna and Western and other branches of the Erie system, and the Lehigh Valley.

The figures which appear on these tables relate to the number of employes whose duties are performed entirely or for the most part within the territorial limits of New Jersey; the working time, wages and yearly earnings of these employes, and the number reported as having suffered physical injury of a serious character while engaged in the discharge of their regular duties, with the number of instances in which such injuries resulted in death, either immediately or soon after the accident occurred. The number of miles of road owned and operated by each company is also given in these tables.

In addition to the above, there are two summary tables, one containing a comparison of the totals relating to each individual road as compiled for 1907 and 1908, and the other a comparison of the aggregate totals of all the roads for the same time; in this table increases or decreases are entered numerically, and by percentages.

PARTICULARS.	1907.	1908.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1907 as com- pared with 1908.			
			Amounts.	Per- centages.		
Aggregate number of miles of rail- road in New Jersey.....	1,626.37	1,634.86	+	8.49	+	0.5
Aggregate number of persons em- ployed	45,810	42,514	-	3,296	-	7.2
Aggregate number of days worked..	13,360,961	12,607,874	-	753,087	-	5.6
Average number of days worked per employee	292	296	+	4	+	1.4
Average number of hours worked per day	10.6	10.4	-	0.2	-	1.9
Average number of days not on duty	73	69	-	4	-	5.5
Aggregate amount paid in wages..	\$28,987,303.07	\$27,940,975.12	-	\$1,046,327.95	-	3.6
Average wages per day	\$2.17	\$2.23	+	0.5	+	2.3
Average yearly earnings per em- ployee	\$632.99	\$657.22	+	\$24.23	+	3.8
Aggregate number of employes in- jured while at work.....	1,567	1,827	+	260	+	16.6
Aggregate number whose injuries resulted in death.....	90	116	+	26	+	28.9

As shown by the above table, there are six headings under which increases have taken place, and five that have experienced reductions. The increases are as follows: In the aggregate number of miles of railroad in New Jersey, 8.49 miles, or 0.5 per cent.; in the average number of days employed during the year per employe, 4, or 1.4 per cent.; in the average wages paid per day, five cents, or 2.3 per cent.; in the average yearly earnings per employe, \$24.23, or 3.8 per cent.; in the aggregate number of employes seriously injured while at work, 260, or 16.6 per cent., and in the number of those whose injuries resulted in death, as shown by the table, 26, or 28.9 per cent. The decreases are as follows: In the aggregate number of persons employed, 3,296, or 7.2 per cent.; in the aggregate number of days worked during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1907, 753,087, or 5.6 per cent.; in the average working time per day, 12 minutes per day, or 1.9 per cent.; in the average number of days not on duty, 4, or 5.5 per cent.; and in the aggregate amount paid in wages during the year, \$1,046,328, or 3.6 per cent.

The most noticeable change shown by the foregoing table is the falling off in the number of persons employed, and the total amount of wages paid in 1908, as compared with 1907. The average number of employes in the railroad service and the amounts distributed among them in wages show large and steadily maintained increases for each year up to 1908, when,

as the result of a combination of disturbing influences which produced a partial unsettlement of practically all the business interests of the country, the great railroad improvements which had been in progress for several years were either materially reduced in scope or brought to an entire standstill during the fiscal year covered by this report, and conditions with regard to the employment of labor returned to those which prevailed during 1906.

To illustrate the progressive character of railroad development in New Jersey, and to show the seriousness of the setback which it has suffered, largely of course through general causes affecting all forms of business, but also, it seems only fair to say, through special influences arising from unjust and indiscriminate criticism of railroad management, the figures relating to employment and wages for the past five years are here given:

Year.	Number of Employees in New Jersey.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.
1904.....	37,654	\$22,440,399
1905.....	37,953	23,168,810
1906.....	42,702	25,687,890
1907.....	45,810	28,987,303
1908.....	42,514	27,940,975

The banner year of railroad prosperity, as shown by the above table, was 1907, when, as compared with 1904, the number of employes was 8,156 greater, and the amount paid in wages of labor was \$6,546,904 larger than during any previous year. The labor employed on the railroads had increased 21.7 per cent., and the total wages paid, 29.1 per cent., as compared with 1904; each year's reports showed substantial advances in the wage rates and annual earnings of employes, and until the commencement of the money stringency panic, late in 1907, all conditions seemed favorable to a continuance of expansion along these lines. The depression resulting from the money troubles of last year, however, with other causes, brought about the discharge of 3,296 employes, and the withdrawal from circulation of the wages amounting to, as before stated, \$1,046,328, which these men would have earned had conditions permitted their remaining at work.

It is greatly to the credit of railroad management that notwithstanding the hard times which prevailed during the year,

the average wages per day shows an increase of 2.3 per cent., and the average yearly earnings of labor an increase of 3.8 per cent. in 1908, as compared with 1907. The average yearly earnings of steam railroad employes, which were \$657.22 in 1908, are exceeded in only five out of the eighty-nine more or less mechanical occupations under which the industries of New Jersey are classified in the annual statistics of manufactures.

The second summary table which follows here gives the totals of each item included in the report for each railroad company separately, the data for 1908 being placed in comparison with those of 1907, thus permitting the increases and decreases, where either such occur, to be seen at a glance. With the single exception of the New York, Susquehanna and Western, which shows increases in many important details, all the roads show by their totals an equal proportion of the decreases and increases indicated on the previous summary table. This table shows that in the operation of these seven trunk lines of railroad the number of employes injured while on duty was 1,827, or 260 more than was reported for 1907, and the number of instances in which these accidental injuries resulted in death was 116, or 6.3 per cent. of the total, as against 90, or 5.7 per cent. of deaths in 1907.

By far the largest number of accidents occurred among the classes of railroad employes known collectively as trainmen, and also those whose duties were directly connected with the movement of trains, such as switchmen, flagmen, yardmen, trackmen, etc. Carpenters, bridge builders, and others engaged in construction work also helped to swell the regretably long list of casualties.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1908.

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

Summary of 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 the 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.....	1907	392.48	18,937	5,756,645	304	10.0	61	\$13,415,065 84	\$2 33	\$708 41	1,095	43
	1908	402.60	18,223	5,449,848	299	9.8	66	12,883,958 88	2 36	707 01	1,084	57
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.....	1907	223.19	2,766	873,254	316	.....	49	1,516,068 82	1 73	548 11	96	9
	1908	239.86	2,394	736,345	307	.....	58	1,298,322 17	1 76	542 22	134	9
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.....	1907	398.65	8,691	2,452,975	282	10.7	83	5,467,498 43	2 23	629 10	71	14
	1908	398.65	7,274	2,162,766	297	10.2	68	4,941,489 20	2 28	679 33	132	20
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company	1907	206.88	7,785	2,250,939	289	10.4	76	4,478,478 33	1 99	675 27	133	16
	1908	206.99	7,350	2,283,468	311	10.2	54	4,775,088 95	2 09	649 67	131	16
Erie Railroad Company.....	1907	141.93	2,709	745,453	275	10.6	90	1,514,136 09	2 03	558 92	.....	.....
	1908	141.93	2,369	662,889	279	10.5	86	1,350,686 85	2 04	570 15	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.....	1907	131.74	3,111	787,737	253	11.1	111.79	1,632,072 76	2 07	624 61	172	8
	1908	131.74	2,846	787,504	277	11.1	88	1,654,947 61	2 10	581 50	294	12
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company	1907	131.50	1,811	493,958	273	10.7	92	963,982 80	1 95	532 29	.....	.....
	1908	131.09	2,058	525,054	255	10.9	110	1,036,481 46	1 97	503 61	52	2
Totals.....	1907	1,626.37	45,810	13,360,961	292	10.6	73	\$28,087,303 07	\$2 17	\$632 77	1,567	90
	1908	1,634.86	42,514	12,607,874	296	10.4	69	27,940,975 12	2 22	657 22	1,827	116

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal year Ending June 30, 1908.

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—402.60.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.					Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Em- ployee.	Number of Employees Injured Dur- ing Year.	Number of Employees Whose In- juries Resulted in Death.
	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Em- ployed.	Average Number of Days Employ- ed per employee.	Average Number of Hours Em- ployed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year not on Duty, Sundays in- cluded.					
Conductors	394	130,527	331	10	34	\$508,724 86	\$3 90	\$1,291 17	34	2
Brakemen	904	261,472	289	11	66	681,075 93	2 60	753 40	157	15
Engineers	706	231,612	328	10	37	997,125 74	4 39	1,412 35	19	2
Firemen	751	244,917	326	10	39	567,960 71	2 32	756 27	43	2
Switchmen	247	80,095	320	11	45	150,242 31	1 90	608 26	13	2
Flagmen	225	73,465	326	11	39	164,901 18	2 24	732 89	2	2
Engine wipers, etc.	229	71,529	312	11	53	163,274 25	3 28	712 98	13	2
Yardmen	1,185	335,681	284	10	81	1,011,787 42	3 00	853 82	13	1
Trackmen	1,839	555,353	293	10	72	881,139 41	1 52	466 45	113	19
Agents	152	52,323	344	10	21	136,067 84	2 60	895 18	1	.....
Assistant agents	5	1,800	360	10	5	5,719 00	3 17	1,143 80	.....	.....
Baggagemen	182	56,850	312	10	53	124,649 96	2 19	684 88	4	.....
Clerks	1,068	362,172	339	9	26	797,654 68	2 31	748 74	.....	.....
Other depot men	1,496	417,368	277	10	88	819,270 99	1 97	547 64	233	1
Machinists and helpers..	829	246,674	297	9	68	663,189 41	2 69	799 85	136	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers.	208	61,456	290	9	75	143,789 29	2 38	691 29	16	.....
Boilermakers and helpers.	223	69,313	311	9	54	180,649 82	2 60	810 08	29	.....
Carbuilders and helpers..	866	267,006	307	9	58	563,170 87	2 11	650 31	36	1
Carpenters and bridge- builders	570	157,850	276	10	89	404,756 77	2 57	710 09	65	.....
Construction gangs	81	19,193	236	10	129	31,957 90	1 67	394 54	1	.....
Telegraph operators.....	442	138,594	312	9	52	340,084 30	2 45	769 41	.....	.....
Division Supt's office.....	63	18,568	294	9	71	82,704 34	4 46	1,312 76	.....	.....
Supply department	14	4,323	308	10	57	9,615 70	2 22	686 83	.....	.....
Other employes	5,494	1,591,712	289	10	76	3,454,446 20	2 17	628 76	163	11
Totals.....	*18,223	5,449,848	299	9.8	66	\$12,883,958 88	\$2 36	\$707 01	1,084	57

*2,683 employes are required to pass into States of Pennsylvania and New York in connection with their duties.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1908.—Continued.

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

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company (Atlantic City Railroad, Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad and Port Reading Railroad). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—221.86.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	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.
General officers	10	2,650	365	.....	\$12,540 00	\$3 44	\$1,254 00	.....	.....
Conductors	85	26,065	306	59	74,530 12	2 36	876 70	.....	.....
Brakemen	202	57,853	286	79	120,121 08	2 07	594 65	.....	.....
Engineers	96	29,368	305	60	104,494 51	2 56	1,088 48	} 97	4
Firemen	96	29,368	305	60	67,455 79	2 30	702 66		
Switchmen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flagmen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine wipers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yardmen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trackmen	391	133,206	340	25	199,339 40	1 49	509 81	3	1
Agents	80	27,425	342	23	292,138 38	1 45	425 23	17	3
Assistant agents	20	5,855	292	73	48,478 70	1 77	605 99	.....	.....
Baggagemen	18	5,902	311	54	8,963 38	1 53	448 10	.....	.....
Clerks	63	21,444	349	16	8,550 36	1 52	475 02	.....	.....
Other depot men	347	106,769	307	58	35,548 07	1 61	584 25	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers... ..	16	5,458	341	24	161,108 15	1 51	464 28	3	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers... ..	7	1,864	266	99	13,700 06	2 40	818 75	} 5	.....
Boilermakers and helpers... ..	11	2,804	254	111	4,474 32	2 40	639 18		
Carbuilders and repairers	16	6,069	379	.....	6,687 70	2 38	607 97	} 2	.....
Carpenters and bridge-builders	46	13,456	292	73	13,958 42	2 30	872 40		
Construction gangs	60	15,643	260	105	31,513 40	2 34	685 07	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	27	7,990	295	70	22,056 33	1 41	376 61	.....	.....
Division Supt's office.....	10	3,933	393	.....	17,192 23	2 15	636 74	.....	.....
Other employes	106	30,404	286	79	7,511 12	1 91	751 12	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,394	736,345	307	58	48,570 15	1 60	458 20	7	1
Totals.....	2,394	736,345	307	58	\$1,298,322 17	\$1 76	\$542 32	134	9

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1908.—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—398.65.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employes injured During Year.	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Other officers	12	3,574	298	.....	67	\$42,166 52	\$11 80	\$3,513 88	.....	.....
Station agents	151	44,368	294	11	71	113,850 78	2 57	753 65	.....	.....
Other station men.....	733	242,217	330	10	35	461,395 28	1 90	629 46	.....	.....
Enginemen	315	103,733	329	10	36	403,624 79	3 89	1,281 38	.....	.....
Firemen	306	100,855	329	10	36	234,533 27	2 33	766 44	14	1
Conductors	274	75,949	277	12	88	269,485 75	3 55	983 53	10	.....
Other trainmen	667	182,955	274	10	91	452,276 70	2 47	678 08	62	5
Machinists	296	66,577	225	9	140	209,279 46	3 14	707 03	3	.....
Carpenters	297	84,787	285	10	80	210,699 06	2 49	709 42	.....	.....
Other shopmen	1,031	268,334	260	10	105	632,583 17	2 36	613 56	5	.....
Section foremen	111	34,409	310	10	55	83,983 72	2 44	756 61	.....	.....
Other trackmen	776	299,021	385	10	.....	424,419 58	1 42	546 93	6	6
Switchmen, flagmen and and watchmen	417	118,885	285	12	80	238,409 82	2 01	571 73	1	2
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	97	27,307	282	9	83	71,826 24	2 63	740 48	.....	.....
Employes account float- ing equipment	236	56,742	240	10	125	151,418 72	2 67	641 60	.....	.....
All other employes and laborers	1,555	453,053	291	10	74	941,536 34	2 08	605 49	23	4
Totals.....	7,274	2,162,766	297	10.2	68	\$4,941,489 20	\$2 28	\$679 33	132	20

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1908.—Continued.

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

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad (Morris and Essex Division, and Sussex Railroad). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—206.99.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.					Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employes Injured During Year.	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
	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.					
General officers	6	2,190	365	8	.....	\$24,590 00	\$11 18	\$4,083 33	.....	.....
Conductors	144	53,422	371	11	.....	183,617 32	3 43	1,275 12	.....	3
Brakemen	368	132,555	360	11	5	300,603 69	2 27	816 86	61	1
Engineers	240	89,508	364	11	1	346,105 88	3 96	1,442 11	5	1
Firemen	273	89,508	328	11	37	210,628 76	2 35	771 53	15	.....
Switchmen	53	19,337	364	10	1	34,572 03	1 79	652 30	.....	.....
Flagmen	314	113,291	360	11	5	134,031 74	1 19	426 85	3	.....
Engine wipers, etc.....	53	21,983	414	10	.....	31,971 30	1 46	603 23	.....	1
Yardmen	221	80,871	365	10	.....	245,515 16	3 04	1,110 93	3	1
Trackmen	891	235,605	264	10	101	343,781 01	1 46	385 84	20	6
Agents	109	39,923	366	11	.....	84,988 42	2 13	779 71	.....	.....
Baggagemen	114	41,784	366	11	.....	77,446 73	1 83	670 59	.....	.....
Clerks	366	131,618	360	10	5	263,174 70	1 99	719 05	.....	.....
Other depot men.....	329	125,785	382	11	.....	190,585 38	1 52	579 28	14	.....
Machinists and helpers..	138	51,282	371	10	.....	114,594 57	2 24	830 40	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers..	46	14,860	323	10	42	33,567 99	2 26	729 74	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers..	52	18,990	365	10	.....	43,498 40	2 28	830 74	.....	.....
Car builders and repairers	600	202,041	336	10	29	429,017 06	2 13	715 03	3	1
Carpenters and bridge builders	340	99,326	292	10	73	219,470 89	2 21	645 50	4	.....
Telegraph Operators	43	15,157	352	10	13	35,655 51	2 36	829 20	.....	.....
Division Supt's office...	20	7,350	367	9	.....	18,692 12	2 54	934 61	.....	.....
Supply department	61	18,811	308	10	57	34,039 48	1 81	558 02	.....	.....
Other employes	2,569	678,271	264	10	101	1,375,030 81	2 02	535 24	1	2
Total.....	7,350	2,283,468	311	10.2	54	\$4,775,088 95	\$2 09	\$649 67	131	16

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1908.—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—141.933.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.					Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employees injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year not on Duty, Sundays included.						
General officers	4	1,371	342	8	23	\$28,674 50	\$20 96	\$7,168 62		
Conductors	71	22,915	322	10	43	76,725 05	3 35	1,080 63		
Brakemen	196	57,511	302	10	103	134,318 28	2 61	685 29		
Engineers	112	28,069	275	10	90	114,249 36	4 07	1,120 09		
Firemen	112	29,817	266	10	99	71,200 59	2 38	635 71		
Switchmen	141	46,560	330	12	35	73,168 42	1 57	518 92		
Flagmen										
Engine wipers, etc....										
Yardmen	304	76,204	250	12	115	109,493 52	1 44	360 17		
Trackmen										
Agents										
Ass't agents	37	13,193	356	12	9	24,818 86	1 88	670 78		
Baggagemen										
Clerks										
Other depot men	401	116,170	289	12	76	187,778 72	1 62	468 27		
Machinists										
Blacksmiths										
Boilermakers	130	30,223	232	10	13	85,553 06	2 83	658 10		
Carbuilders										
Carpenters and bridge builders										
Telegraph operators	61	20,006	327	10	38	35,172 13	1 77	576 59		
Division Supt's office										
Supply department										
Other employes	549	149,760	272	12	93	276,697 27	1 85	504 00		
Total.....	2,369	662,889	279	10.5	86	\$1,350,686 85	\$2 04	\$570 15		

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1908.—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—131.74.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.		Aggregate Number of Days Em- ployed.		Average Number of Days Employ- ed per employee.		Average Number of Hours Em- ployed per Day.		Average Number of Days During Year not on Duty, Sundays In- cluded.		Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Em- ployee.	Number of Employees Injured Dur- ing Year.	Number of Employees Whose In- juries Resulted in Death.
	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Em- ployed.	Average Number of Days Employ- ed per employee.	Average Number of Hours Em- ployed per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year not on Duty, Sundays In- cluded.										
Conductors	21	6,498.5	309	13	56						\$21,110 39	\$3 25	\$1,005 25	25	.....
Brakemen	61	20,429.1	335	13	30						47,965 51	2 35	785 99	67	.....
Engineers	171	48,084.9	281	13	84						170,404 01	3 55	996 51	24	.....
Firemen	387	48,420.4	260	13	105						118,304 58	3 50	911 25	36	.....
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	309	113,900.3	384	12	.....						307,790 18	2 59	996 08	13	.....
Engine wipers, etc.	75	25,687.3	342	12	23						45,656 30	1 78	608 75	.....	.....
Trackmen, including construction gangs ...	469	118,628.0	253	10	112						181,550 79	1 53	387 10	15	3
Agents, assistant agents and clerks	137	48,778.1	356	10	9						95,330 16	1 95	695 84	4	.....
Baggagemen, other sta- tion men and depot men	299	73,506.1	246	12	119						150,223 85	2 04	502 42	9	.....
Machinists and helpers..	34	10,133.1	298	10	67						23,298 57	2 30	685 25	1	.....
Blacksmiths & helpers }	97	25,130.4	259	10	106						70,276 00	2 80	724 49	12	.....
Boilermakers & helpers }	111	35,290.5	318	10	47						59,800 69	1 70	538 74	.....	.....
Carbuilders and re- pairs	128	30,687.5	239	10	126						60,138 62	1 95	469 83	16	.....
Carpenters	97	25,130.4	259	10	106						70,276 00	2 80	724 49	12	.....
Telegraph operators	22	5,726.0	260	11	103						9,619 01	1 68	437 23	.....	.....
Other employes	725	171,604.2	236	11	129						293,478 95	1 71	404 80	72	5
Total.....	2,846	787,504.4	277	11.1	88						\$1,654,947 61	\$2 10	\$581 50	294	12

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1908.—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—131.09.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.					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.
	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.					
General officers	1	216	216	.....	149	\$562 50	\$2 60	\$562 50	.....	.....
Conductors	53	17,655	333	10	32	56,503 03	3 20	1,066 09	.....	.....
Brakemen	169	46,788	276	10	89	97,178 15	3 08	575 01	.....	.....
Engineers	75	24,365	324	10	41	88,530 10	3 64	1,180 40	40	1
Firemen	81	25,313	312	10	53	58,328 50	2 30	720 10	.....	.....
Switchmen	7	2,403	343	12	22	3,999 87	1 66	571 41	1	.....
Flagmen	33	10,653	322	12	43	12,859 70	1 21	389 68	.....	.....
Engine wipers	115	36,581	318	12	47	57,674 45	1 58	505 41	.....	.....
Yardmen	64	18,090	282	12	83	44,904 94	2 48	701 63	.....	.....
Trackmen	577	124,851	216	12	149	182,144 62	1 46	315 69	4	.....
Agents	61	21,218	347	12	18	39,154 61	1 85	641 87	.....	.....
Baggagemen	8	2,712	339	12	26	4,541 61	1 67	567 70	.....	.....
Clerks	68	20,653	302	12	62	31,003 20	1 60	455 92	.....	.....
Other depot men.....	280	40,571	144	12	221	81,037 25	2 00	239 41	.....	.....
Machinists	27	8,185	302	10	62	22,066 75	2 69	817 28	.....	.....
Blacksmiths	9	2,650	294	10	71	6,664 71	2 51	740 52	.....	.....
Boilermakers	13	3,881	298	10	67	11,396 57	2 94	876 65	.....	.....
Carbuilders & repairers..	193	52,456	271	10	94	94,191 27	1 80	488 03	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridge-builders	83	19,471	234	10	131	44,022 28	2 26	531 11	.....	.....
Telegraph operators ..	34	11,217	329	10	36	22,518 92	3 01	662 32	.....	.....
Division Supt's office....	21	6,271	298	10	67	10,406 83	1 66	495 56	.....	.....
Other employes	86	28,854	335	12	30	66,791 60	2 31	776 65	7	1
Total.....	2,058	525,054	255	10.9	110	\$1,036,481 46	\$1 97	\$503 61	52	2

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

Retail Prices for a Selected Bill of Table Supplies Obtained from Representative Dealers in Groceries and Meats of the Leading Cities and Towns of the State. Prices as they were in June, 1908.

The retail prices which follow are for a selected bill of goods composed of articles chosen with a view to making the list as nearly as possible representative of the standard varieties of table supplies most generally used by families having average incomes. The plan followed since the subject was first taken up as a permanent feature of the Bureau's work ten years ago, is to consider only such varieties of food supplies as are in general demand, and to exclude the more costly kinds such as are consumed to only a comparatively slight extent by families living on the incomes of ordinary wage earners. To insure the utmost possible uniformity in the conditions under which reports are made, the same dealers, situated in various parts of the State, are called upon to furnish the prices each year, and the figures from all localities are uniformly for the month of June, thus insuring the best possible conditions for making yearly comparisons with a view to showing such changes as may have taken place in prices.

In the previous reports on "cost of living," reference was made to the fact that although every article appearing in the bill of goods is so particularized in the matter of quantity and quality as to leave no room for misunderstandings with regard to either, it was still evident from the difference in prices entered by dealers for a number of articles, that, notwithstanding these and other precautions, there must have been a very considerable difference either in the quantity or quality of the goods on which such widely varying prices were quoted. Some discrepancies of like character are apparent in the reports for this year, but the articles involved are fewer in number, and the

difference in prices less extreme. The most reasonable way of accounting for these variations seems to be that dealers have reported as "best," the goods in stock that came nearest to answering that designation; in other words, while the report calls for prices on the best quality of certain lines of goods to be found in the markets, the dealer, not unnaturally, responds by entering the prices of goods representing the highest grades handled by himself, without reference to whether or not these are of the standards specified in the inquiry schedule. The lines in which prices as reported show the widest variations are teas, butter, flour in packages, and several varieties of canned goods. There are, however, but few of these articles, and the difference in prices quoted for them only slightly impairs the correctness of the averages presented in the tables.

The value of these averages for the purposes of showing by yearly comparisons such rise or fall as may have taken place in prices, is really no less because of these few inaccuracies which are practically self cancelling from the fact that they are repeated in the reports of the same establishments each successive year.

The form of this year's compilation has been somewhat changed by dropping the fourth, or basic table, from which the average prices of separate articles and also the aggregate cost of the entire bill in the seventy-one cities and towns of the State were drawn. This was done in deference to a desire on the part of the State authorities for the elimination of tabular matter from State reports so far as the same could be accomplished without impairing their intelligibility. The only difference which the omission of the fourth table will make is that without it, the prices charged in the different cities and towns for the separate articles included in the list of goods cannot be compared; this, however, is a detail of comparatively slight importance and its absence in no way lessens the general value of the presentation.

In all other respects the form of tabular presentation is the one made familiar by years of repetition; that is, Table No. 1 giving the total cost of the entire test bill of goods by localities, as compiled from the figures received from each of the cities and towns reporting; Table No. 2 giving prices of each separate article in standard quantities for 1908, in comparison with the

same data for 1907; and Table No. 3, which with regard to form, is the same in every respect as Table No. 2, excepting only that comparisons of prices are made to cover a period of ten years, or from 1898 to 1908.

On Table No. 1 the name of the city or town showing the lowest aggregate cost of the bill is entered first, the others following in the order in which the figures increase, the highest priced place being as a matter of course, the last one entered on the table.

Califon, Hunterdon county, is again, as it has been for the past four years, lowest in price, and is therefore by reasonable inference, the most inexpensive location for residence in the State, so far as table supplies are concerned, the cost of the bill of goods being only \$9.91 there as against \$15.69 in Montclair, where it is the highest. The difference between these extremes in cost of articles reported as being alike in quality and quantity, is shown by the table to be \$5.78, or 58.3 per cent. in favor of the first named locality. Next lowest after Califon comes Middle Valley, Morris county, where the cost of the bill is \$11.325. In seven localities prices range between \$11.325 at Middle Valley, Morris county, and \$11.775 at Marlboro, Monmouth county; in thirty-one localities the range of prices is from \$12.045 at Manahawken, Ocean county, to \$12.795 at Mount Holly, Burlington county; in nineteen localities the range is from \$13.010 at Flemington, Hunterdon county, to \$13.935 at Hackensack, Bergen county; in twelve municipalities prices vary from \$14.230 at Salem, Salem county, to \$14.920 at Rutherford, Bergen county, and in one locality, Montclair, Essex county, the prices quoted for the test bill of goods is \$15.690, that being, as before stated, the highest price on the list.

The average cost of the bill for the entire State is \$12.996, which is \$3.09, or 31.2 per cent. above the lowest, and \$2.69, or 17.1 per cent. below the highest prices quoted for the same in the various cities, towns and municipalities of the State. An examination of the table will show that prices are almost without exception lowest in the small towns and municipalities, that as a rule, are furthest from the large wholesale supply centers, and highest in the larger towns where the advantages of close proximity to the markets are enjoyed. The difference in all prob-

ability is very largely due to the fact that in the smaller places food supplies are often sold out of general stores in which many other lines of goods are handled, the sales of which contribute largely to defraying expenses and building up profits. Labor in such establishments when not performed by the proprietors or members of their families, costs far less than in the large cities. Rents, too, if the proprietors do not own the buildings, which however they usually do, are much lower in small communities than in the large cities and towns. Other important advantages enjoyed by country stores are the almost total absence of expense for delivery, customers as a rule attending to that themselves, and the fact that trade is done almost entirely on a cash or barter basis, with practically no liability to losses on account of bad debts.

Table No. 2 shows average prices in the entire State of each article included in the bill for 1908, in comparison with 1907. Prices for both years and the differences between them in the way of increases or decreases, are entered decimally, for the reason that many of the average prices show changes in the comparisons as low as one-tenth of a mill.

The prices of flour in barrels, first and second quality, although entered on the table is not included in the totals for either year, the reason for their exclusion being that these goods appear also in 25 pound bags, and their inclusion under both designations would be a repetition, which, as a matter of course, would cause the increase which has taken place in the prices of flour to appear to be just double what it really is, while at the same time making a misleading addition to the total cost of the entire bill.

An examination of the table will show that of the fifty varieties of goods, only two articles, "butter of second quality," and "prunes" of first quality, are quoted at the same prices for both years; nineteen articles show increases, the aggregate total of which is \$0.273, and thirty-one articles show decreases amounting in the aggregate to \$0.673; the net decrease is therefore exactly 40 cents, or nearly 3 per cent. in the total cost of the bill of goods in 1908, as compared with 1907. Divided among the fifty articles specified in the table, the total of 40 cents would represent an average reduction of three-quarters of one cent for each one of them. Of the total increase,

17.7 cents, or 44 per cent. of the entire amount is derived from flour and Maracaibo coffee, and among the thirty-one items showing decreases, old and new white potatoes furnished 43 cents, or 64 per cent. of the total. If potatoes were excluded from the test bill and their reduction in prices excluded from the comparison, the prices of 1908 would show a falling off of only \$0.243, or 1.8 per cent.

All the various cuts of beef show increases which range in amount from .007 cents for rib roast, to .016 cents for sirloin steak.

Table No. 3 is the same in all respects as No. 2, except that average prices per article are compared with those that prevailed in 1898, instead of 1908, and also that the comparison is based on a smaller list of articles, those only being used that appeared in the first investigation of the cost of living which was made in 1898. The purpose of this comparison is to show both numerically and by percentages the changes in prices that have taken place over the longest period of time for which the necessary data are available. Flour by the barrel is substituted in this table for the same commodity in 25 pound bags, which change will, as a matter of course, cause a very considerable enlargement in the aggregate cost of the bill of goods for both years, over the figures presented in the comparison on Table No. 2.

In 1898 the cost of the bill was \$16.901; in 1908 it is \$20.972; the increase in the prices of the goods named on this table over a period of ten years, is therefore \$4.071, or 24.1 per cent. Of the forty-three articles appearing in the comparison, two, "suscotash" and "prunes" of second quality, showed no variation in prices during the ten years, while 34 articles show increases and seven articles decreases in 1908 as compared with 1898. In 1898 the first and second qualities of flour sold by the barrel for \$5.154 and \$4.370, respectively; in 1908, the first quality of flour is \$6.781, and second quality \$5.860 per barrel. The increase in the first quality has been \$1.627 per barrel, or 31.5 per cent., and in the second quality the increase is shown to be \$1.490, or 34.1 per cent.

All the varieties of meats—fresh, salted and smoked—show increases ranging from 11.70 per cent. for breast of mutton, to

47.10 per cent. for bacon. Rib roast of beef increased 17.30 per cent.; chuck roast, 23.72 per cent.; sirloin steak, 22.99 per cent.; round steak, 26.31 per cent.; corned beef brisket, 33.33 per cent.; smoked beef, 13.25 per cent.; fresh pork, 37.50 per cent.; salt pork, 36.84 per cent.; ham, 25.21 per cent.; shoulder, 32.14 per cent.; and mutton, leg, 22.06 per cent., during the ten year period. Other articles showing large advances in prices are: Butter, first quality, 37.89 per cent.; butter, second quality, 51.47 per cent.; lard, 39.56 per cent.; cheese, best, 25.53 per cent.; cheese, medium, 27.27 per cent.; coffee, Maracaibo, 26.40 per cent.; and seeded raisins, 30.52 per cent.

Oatmeal, in 2 pound packages, shows a reduction in price of 5.66 per cent.; granulated sugar, 1.69 per cent.; Rio coffee, 4.73 per cent.; Java coffee, 25.62 per cent.; first quality of black tea, 1.40 per cent.; first quality of green tea, 3.34 per cent.; and tomatoes by the can, 7.33 per cent., in the schedule of 1908, as compared with that of 1898. These last named articles, seven in number, are the only entries among the list of forty-three varieties of food supplies that show reductions in present prices, as compared with those of ten years ago; all the others show increases of varying—but without exception—large percentages as indicated above. As before stated, the net average increase in the cost of the entire list of articles for the ten years covered by the comparison is shown by the table to have been 24.08 per cent. As a result of this advance in prices a family whose consumption of goods selected from this list of 1898, amounted to an average of \$6.00 weekly, finds itself obliged to pay in 1908, \$7.45 per week for precisely the same articles.

This advance in cost is only partly offset by the increase—19.2 per cent.—which by the statistical reports of each year is shown to have taken place in the average earnings of persons employed in manufacturing industry since 1898, so that the increased cost of food supplies has, during the past ten years, out-run the advance in earnings, by 5.6 per cent.

Quite different has been the experience of the various classes of labor engaged in the building trades during the same time. Since 1891, a period of seventeen years, the wage rates (not earnings) of carpenters per hour has increased 52.0 per cent.—26.6 per cent. of which was gained during the ten years between

1897 and 1907; since 1890 the wage rates of bricklayers and masons has advanced 98.0 per cent., only 19.1 per cent. of which, however, was secured during the last ten years; painters wage rates show an increase of 33.6 per cent. since 1898, and the wage rates of plumbers, stone cutters and slate roofers have advanced 33.3 per cent., 28.5 per cent., and 45.4 per cent., respectively, for the same period of time.

The increase in wage rates secured by the various classes of labor employed in the building trades will average 31.1 per cent. for the past ten years, or 6.3 per cent. more than the increases in the prices of food for the same time. It is thus apparent that with average steadiness of employment, wages in the building trades has increased in purchasing power to the extent of 6.3 per cent., while that of the vastly greater number of persons employed in manufacturing industry has diminished 5.6 per cent.

SUMMARY 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 of Goods.
Hunterdon	Callfon	\$9.910
Morris	Middle Valley	11.325
Essex	Newark	11.335
Sussex	Stillwater	11.480
Morris	Flanders	11.527
Cumberland	Bridgeton	11.585
Ocean	New Egypt	11.740
Monmouth	Marlboro	11.775
Ocean	Manahawkin	12.045
Middlesex	Cranbury	12.080
Hunterdon	High Bridge	12.100
Passaic	Paterson	12.110
Ocean	Collier's Mills	12.185
Warren	Washington	12.230
Warren	Port Colden	12.310
Warren	Blairstown	12.310
Morris	German Valley	12.312
Hunterdon	New Germantown	12.350
Monmouth	Asbury Park	12.490
Hudson	Jersey City	12.497
Monmouth	Allentown	12.510
Sussex	Swartwood	12.520
Monmouth	Allenwood	12.528
Monmouth	Freehold	12.532

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of Entire Bill of Goods.
Warren	Belvidere	12.620
Warren	Oxford	12.630
Union	Elizabeth	12.652
Warren	Marksboro	12.725
Hunterdon	Glen Gardner	12.755
Sussex	Newton	12.785
Warren	Beattystown	12.805
Burlington	Burlington	12.825
Gloucester	Clayton	12.850
Sussex	Monroe	12.857
Ocean	Lakehurst	12.895
Hudson	Harrison	12.930
Burlington	Lower Park	12.955
Monmouth	Matawan	12.965
Burlington	Mount Holly	12.975
Hunterdon	Flemington	13.010
Morris	Drakestown	13.110
Bergen	Garfield	13.137
Hudson	Hoboken	13.190
Camden	Camden	13.220
Passaic	Passaic	13.230
Warren	Allamuchy	13.230
Warren	Phillipsburg	13.250
Middlesex	Cheesequake	13.250
Morris	Dover	13.290
Mercer	Trenton	13.320
Essex	Belleville	13.360
Atlantic	Mays Landing	13.480
Atlantic	Hammonton	13.590
Gloucester	Woodbury	13.685
Cape May	Cape May	13.740
Mercer	Princeton	13.760
Middlesex	Dunellen	13.870
Bergen	Hackensack	13.935
Salem	Salem	14.230
Morris	Chester	14.240
Burlington	Moorestown	14.240
Cumberland	Millville	14.270
Middlesex	Metuchen	14.275
Warren	Hackettstown	14.340
Morris	Boonton	14.460
Essex	Orange	14.580
Burlington	Bordentown	14.715
Essex	South Orange	14.740
Somerset	Somerville	14.740
Bergen	Rutherford	14.920
Essex	Montclair	15.690

Average cost of the entire bill of goods in the State, \$12.996.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices,
Per Article, Month of June, for 1907 and 1908.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Prices.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1908, as compared with 1907.
		1907.	1908.	
Flour, wheat, first quality.....	Barrel	\$6.389	\$6.781	+ \$0.392
Flour, wheat, second quality.....	Barrel	5.886	5.860	— .274
Flour, wheat, first quality.....	Bag (25 lbs.).....	.815	.885	+ .050
Flour, wheat, second quality.....	Bag (25 lbs.).....	.712	.749	+ .037
Flour, prepared	Pound .....	.058	.069	+ .011
Oatmeal, loose	Pound .....	.045	.050	+ .005
Oatmeal, package	Pound (2 lb.).....	.101	.100	— .001
Sugar, granulated	Pound .....	.055	.058	+ .003
Molasses, N. O.....	Gallon .....	.602	.583	— .019
Syrup	Gallon .....	.467	.466	— .001
Bread, large	Loaf .....	.086	.088	+ .002
Bread, small	Loaf .....	.050	.049	— .001
Butter, first quality	Pound .....	.305	.302	— .003
Butter, second quality	Pound .....	.256	.256	.....
Lard	Pound .....	.136	.127	— .009
Eggs	Dozen .....	.225	.228	+ .003
Cheese, best	Pound .....	.182	.177	— .005
Cheese, medium	Pound .....	.143	.140	— .003
Coffee, Rio	Pound .....	.189	.181	— .008
Coffee, Java	Pound .....	.317	.238	— .079
Coffee, Maracaibo	Pound .....	.236	.316	+ .080
Tea, black, first quality	Pound .....	.635	.632	— .003
Tea, green, first quality	Pound .....	.615	.606	— .009
Tea, mixed, first quality	Pound .....	.591	.590	— .001
Potatoes, old	Bushel .....	.987	.932	— .055
Potatoes, new	Bushel	1.834	1.459	— .375
Beef, roast, rib	Pound .....	.176	.183	+ .007
Beef, roast, chuck	Pound .....	.136	.146	+ .010
Beef, steak, sirloin	Pound .....	.214	.230	+ .016
Beef, steak, round	Pound .....	.182	.192	+ .010
Beef, corned, round	Pound .....	.141	.152	+ .011
Beef, corned, brisket	Pound .....	.093	.100	+ .007
Beef, smoked	Pound .....	.273	.282	+ .009
Pork, fresh	Pound .....	.159	.154	— .005
Pork, salt	Pound .....	.137	.130	— .007
Bacon	Pound .....	.186	.178	— .008
Ham	Pound .....	.163	.149	— .019
Shoulder	Pound .....	.125	.111	— .014
Mutton, leg	Pound .....	.172	.177	+ .005
Mutton, breast	Pound .....	.108	.105	— .003
Mackerel, salt, No. 1	Pound .....	.187	.171	— .016
Mackerel, salt, No. 2	Pound .....	.141	.133	— .008
Tomatoes	Can .....	.108	.101	— .007
Corn	Can .....	.113	.112	— .001
Succotash	Can .....	.119	.116	— .003
Rice	Pound .....	.089	.092	+ .003
Prunes, first quality	Pound .....	.115	.115	.....
Prunes, second quality	Pound .....	.085	.086	+ .001
Raisins, seeded	Pound .....	.131	.124	— .007
Vinegar	Gallon .....	.223	.226	+ .003
Soap, common	Cake .....	.049	.048	— .001
Kerosene oil	Gallon .....	.124	.122	— .002
Total average cost of the bill of goods in the State for 1908, in comparison with 1907.....		\$13.396	\$12.996	— .400

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices,
Month of June, for 1898 and 1908.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Prices.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1908 as compared with 1898.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	
		1898.	1908.			
Flour, wheat, first quality.....	Barrel	\$5.154	\$6.781	+	\$1.627	31.56
Flour, wheat, second quality.....	Barrel	4.370	5.860	+	1.490	34.09
Oatmeal, loose	Pound .....	.044	.050	+	.006	13.63
Oatmeal, package	Pound (2 lb.).....	.106	.100	-	.006	5.66
Sugar, granulated	Pound .....	.059	.058	-	.001	1.69
Molasses, N. O.	Gallon .....	.479	.583	+	.104	21.71
Syrup	Gallon .....	.401	.466	+	.065	16.20
Butter, first quality	Pound .....	.219	.302	+	.083	37.89
Butter, second quality.....	Pound .....	.169	.256	+	.087	51.47
Lard	Pound .....	.091	.127	+	.036	39.56
Cheese, best	Pound .....	.141	.177	+	.036	25.53
Cheese, medium	Pound .....	.110	.140	+	.030	27.27
Coffee, Rio	Pound .....	.190	.181	-	.009	4.73
Coffee, Java	Pound .....	.320	.238	-	.082	25.62
Coffee, Maracaibo	Pound .....	.250	.316	+	.066	26.40
Tea, black, first quality.....	Pound .....	.641	.632	-	.009	1.40
Tea, green, first quality.....	Pound .....	.627	.606	-	.021	3.34
Tea, mixed, first quality.....	Pound .....	.587	.590	+	.003	0.51
Beef, roast, rib.....	Pound .....	.156	.183	+	.027	17.30
Beef, roast, chuck.....	Pound .....	.118	.146	+	.028	23.72
Beef, steak, sirloin.....	Pound .....	.187	.230	+	.043	22.99
Beef, steak, round.....	Pound .....	.152	.192	+	.040	26.31
Beef, corned, round.....	Pound .....	.120	.152	+	.032	26.66
Beef, corned, brisket.....	Pound .....	.075	.100	+	.025	33.33
Beef, smoked	Pound .....	.249	.282	+	.033	13.25
Pork, fresh	Pound .....	.112	.154	+	.042	37.50
Pork, salt	Pound .....	.095	.130	+	.035	36.84
Bacon	Pound .....	.121	.178	+	.057	47.10
Ham	Pound .....	.119	.149	+	.030	25.21
Shoulder	Pound .....	.084	.111	+	.027	32.14
Mutton, leg	Pound .....	.145	.177	+	.032	22.06
Mutton, breast	Pound .....	.094	.105	+	.011	11.70
Mackerel, salt, No. 1.....	Pound .....	.154	.171	+	.017	11.03
Mackerel, salt, No. 2.....	Pound .....	.128	.133	+	.005	3.90
Tomatoes	Can .....	.109	.101	-	.008	7.33
Corn	Can .....	.101	.112	+	.011	10.89
Succotash	Can .....	.116	.116	.....	.....	.....
Rice	Pound .....	.082	.092	+	.010	12.19
Prunes, first quality.....	Pound .....	.102	.115	+	.013	12.74
Prunes, second quality.....	Pound .....	.086	.086	.....	.....	.....
Raisins, seeded	Pound .....	.095	.124	+	.029	30.52
Soap, common	Cake .....	.043	.048	+	.005	11.62
Kerosene, oil	Gallon .....	.100	.122	+	.022	22.00
Totals.....		\$16.901	\$20.972	+	4.071	24.08

The Vegetable and Fruit Canning Industry of New Jersey--Season of 1907.

The canning of vegetables and fruits is an industry of great and growing importance in New Jersey, and of particular value as an adjunct to the farming interests of our State, furnishing as it does, an outlet for an extensive line of produce that can be disposed of more profitably in that way than in its natural form. The industry wherever established under favoring conditions, has given an impetus to farming that has brought under productive cultivation large areas of land that otherwise would have lain waste, and made it practicable to carry over the superfluity of one season's crops, to meet the wants of less bountiful years. Through the processes of canning as now carried on, a reserve accumulation of foods of a wide range, sufficient in volume to meet even the most extensive world wide demand, is now assured. The canning industry has had a uniformly successful development in New Jersey since it was first established here about seventy years ago, but by far the greatest part of the expansion has taken place during the past twenty-five years; as the area of cultivated land increased, the canning industry kept pace with its growth.

With the exception of two establishments in Union, all the canneries are located in the counties lying south of Mercer, much the larger number being found in Salem and Cumberland counties.

The condition of the industry in New Jersey for the year 1907, with full particulars regarding the pack for the same year, will be found on the three tables which follow as part of this presentation. The first gives the data for each establishment relating to capital invested; number of persons employed; amount paid in wages; value of goods produced, and number of days in operation. The second and third tables show respectively the quantities of vegetables and fruits that were canned and

marketed during the year. The financial condition of the canning industry in 1907 and 1906, are compared in the following summary tables, which gives also in absolute numbers and by percentages such increases or decreases as are shown to have occurred during the later year.

Comparison of Financial Statements for the Years 1906-07.

	Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907.	
	1906.	1907.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Number of canning establishments	44	42	-	2 - 4.5
Capital invested	\$920,045	\$775,996	-	\$144,049 - 15.6
Number of persons employed.....	4,865	4,901	+	36 + 0.7
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$341,883	\$429,442	+	\$87,559 + 25.3
Total selling value of products....	\$1,581,418	\$2,263,361	+	\$681,943 + 43.1
Aggregate number of days in operation	3,403	3,594	+	191 + 5.6
Average yearly earnings of labor..	\$70 28	\$119 49	+	\$49 21 + 70.0

As shown by these figures there were 42 canneries in operation in 1907, and 44 in 1906; there has, therefore, been a falling off of two establishments, which is equal to 4.5 per cent. of the total number in operation during the year 1906. The capital invested shows a very much larger proportionate decline, the falling off for the year amounting to \$144,049, or 15.6 per cent. Large increases are shown under all the other headings, particularly in the average season's earnings of the labor employed, which are 70.0 per cent. greater than in 1906, and in the value of products which shows an increase of 43.1 per cent. Considering that the aggregate number of days in operation shows an increase of only 5.6 per cent. in 1907 as compared with 1906, it would seem that the large increase in the season's earnings per employee must have been due to a very liberal advance in daily wages or piece prices.

Of the forty-two canning establishments considered, thirty are owned and operated by partnerships or individual owners, and twelve are the property of and managed by corporations. The number of partners and individual owners is 48, and the number of stockholders in corporations is 310. The capital invested is \$775,996; and the number of persons employed is 4,901, of which 2,078 are men and 2,823 women. The total selling value of all goods canned and marketed was, for the year, \$2,263,361,

an increase over the production of 1906 of \$681,943, or as before stated, 43.1 per cent. The largest amount of capital invested is \$200,000, and the smallest, \$600; the average amount of capital invested per establishment is \$18,476; and the average time in operation during the year was 85.5 days per establishment.

Table No. 2 shows the quantities and varieties of fruits packed in 1907, the same being given in one, two, and three pound cans, and also in gallon cans. These data are given by localities, and the totals of each article are given on the bottom line of the table.

The following table shows the fruit pack of 1907 in comparison with that of 1906, with the increases and decreases of each article both in amounts and by percentages.

Comparison of Fruit Pack in 1906 and 1907.

Articles.	Basis of Quantities.	Quantities for the Years		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907.	
		1906.	1907.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Apples	Pounds.....	54,604	640,800	+ 586,196	+1,073.5
Blackberries	Pounds.....	221,232	544,620	+ 323,388	+ 146.1
Cherries	Pounds.....	171,100	2,004	- 169,096	- 98.8
Pears	Pounds.....	5,346,680	3,197,952	- 2,148,728	- 40.2
Peaches	Pounds.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Raspberries	Pounds.....	99,216	51,624	- 47,592	- 48.0
Strawberries	Pounds.....	582,348	1,075,908	+ 493,560	+ 84.7
Huckleberries	Pounds.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....
Blueberries	Pounds.....	21,200	268,012	+ 236,812	+1,117.0
Pineapples	Pounds.....	.....	63,624	.....	.....
Gooseberries	Pounds.....	.....	15,204	.....	.....
Totals .....	.....	6,648,380	5,849,748	- 798,631	- 13.8

Of the eleven varieties of fruits which appear on the above table, only seven are susceptible of comparison, for the reason that the others, viz.: peaches, huckleberries, pineapples and gooseberries do not appear in the record for both years. To simplify the comparisons, goods packed in two pound cans, three pound cans, and gallon cans, which are entered under these designations in tables Nos. 2 and 3, have been reduce to a basis of single pounds.

Decreases are shown in the pack of cherries, pears and raspberries in 1907 as compared with 1906, while increases are shown by apples, blackberries, strawberries and blueberries.

The total quantity of fruit of all kinds reported in the pack of 1907, is, as shown by the table, 5,849,748 pounds; the pack of 1906 was 6,648,380 pounds, and the falling off in 1907 is, therefore, 798,631 pounds, or 13.8 per cent.

Peaches and huckleberries have disappeared entirely from the pack of 1907, while pineapples and gooseberries in comparatively small quantities appear for the first time in the list of that year. The greatest increase in the entire fruit pack is shown by apples, of which 54,604 pounds were reported for 1906, as against 640,800 pounds for 1907. The most conspicuous of the decreases occurs in pears, the pack of which fell off from 5,346,680 pounds in 1906 to 3,197,952 pounds in 1907, a shrinkage of 2,148,728 pounds, or 40.2 per cent.

Table No. 3 shows the varieties and quantities of vegetables packed in the canneries of New Jersey for 1907. The location of each cannery and its total product of each line of goods is given in dozens of two and three pound cans, and in a few instances, gallon cans. The footings of this table shows the totals of all varieties of vegetables reported in the pack of 1907, and the following table presents these totals in comparison with those of 1906, all increases and decreases being duly entered in amounts and percentages.

Comparison of Vegetable Pack in 1906 and 1907.

Articles.	Basis of Quantities.	Quantities for the Years		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907.	
		1906.	1907.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Tomatoes	Pounds.....	29,694,384	51,379,140	+ 21,684,756	+ 73.0
Pumpkins	Pounds.....	242,900	1,329,228	+ 1,086,328	+ 447.2
Squash	Pounds.....	633,400	459,444	- 173,956	- 27.4
Lima Beans	Pounds.....	.....	6,348,528	.....	.....
Spinach	Pounds.....	1,008,896	1,230,084	+ 221,188	+ 21.9
Peas	Pounds.....	5,994,288	8,275,056	+ 2,280,768	+ 38.0
Corn	Pounds.....	.....	67,200	.....	.....
String beans	Pounds.....	14,400	.....	.....	.....
Asparagus	Pounds.....	243,216	649,584	+ 406,368	+ 16.7
Rhubarb	Pounds.....	1,140,800	695,448	- 445,352	- 39.0
Sweet potatoes	Pounds.....	433,228	496,800	+ 58,572	+ 13.3
Okra	Pounds.....	29,700	62,940	+ 33,240	+ 112.2
Okra and tomatoes...	Pounds.....	26,376	13,536	- 12,840	- 48.7
Beets	Pounds.....	.....	642,972	.....	.....
Totals		39,466,588	71,649,960	+ 32,183,372	+ 81.5

The total quantity of vegetables of all kinds reported in the pack of 1907 is 71,649,960 pounds. In 1906 the product reported was 39,466,588 pounds. The increase in 1907 is, therefore, 32,183,372 pounds, or 81.5 per cent. Of the fourteen articles which appear on the table, ten are comparable for both years, and four having been reported for only one year, cannot be compared. Of these ten articles, seven show increases of very large amounts, and three show comparatively small decreases. There is a gain of 21,684,756 pounds, or 73.0 per cent. in the pack of tomatoes; 1,086,328 pounds, or 447.2 per cent. in pumpkins; and 2,280,768 pounds, or 38.0 per cent. in green peas. The decreases are: squash, 173,956 pounds, or 27.4 per cent.; rhubarb, 445,352 pounds, or 39.0 per cent.; and a combination of okra and tomatoes (first placed upon the market by the canners in 1906), 12,840 pounds, or 48.7 per cent. On the whole the season of 1907 appears to have been one of the most prosperous in the history of the canning industry in New Jersey; taking fruits and vegetables together the pack of 1906 amounted to 46,114,968 pounds, as against 77,497,708 pounds in 1907; the net gain is therefore 31,382,740 pounds, or 68.0 per cent.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Location of Canneries, 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 1907.

TABLE No. 1.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Management.		Capital Invested.	Number of Persons Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages.	Selling Value of Product.	Number of Days in Operation.
		Private Firms, Number of Partners.	Corporations, No. of Stockholders.		Males.	Females.	Totals.			
1	Aldine	2	.....	\$7,000	16	25	41	\$1,200	\$13,600	48
2	Alloway	1	.....	15,000	40	60	100	3,500	25,000	50
3	Bridgeton	4	.....	12,000	50	60	110	7,800	53,943	135
4	Bridgeton	1	.....	2,500	13	22	35	1,420	11,396	60
5	Bridgeton	2	.....	35,000	80	140	220	20,000	175,000	180
6	Bridgeton .....	.....	.....	25,000	50	125	175	22,400	95,000	200
7	Bridgeton .....	.....	.....	30,000	60	110	170	18,000	120,933	192
8	Bridgeton .....	.....	.....	12,000	50	100	150	10,000	40,000	60
9	Bordentown	1	.....	25,000	45	60	105	8,000	80,000	300
10	Canton	2	.....	25,000	40	75	115	5,000	56,000	90
11	Cape May	2	.....	12,000	30	12	42	2,175	24,170	25
12	Cedarville	2	.....	16,000	30	68	98	8,017	71,010	60
13	Cedarville .....	.....	.....	12,000	60	110	170	13,057	92,000	180
14	Centerton	1	.....	3,000	12	25	37	400	5,950	60
15	Daretown	2	.....	9,000	35	70	105	7,000	40,000	40
16	Daretown	1	.....	2,000	6	15	21	500	5,200	26
17	Elizabeth	2	.....	10,000	8	14	22	479	2,200	14
18	Elmer	1	.....	20,000	60	70	130	6,000	30,600	38
19	Fairton	2	.....	12,000	50	90	140	4,760	30,231	60
20	Freehold	1	.....	209,000	350	150	500	151,777	472,584	125
21	Glassboro .....	.....	.....	20,000	122	79	201	13,408	49,426	90
22	Greenwich	2	.....	30,000	80	90	170	6,000	60,000	60
23	Hopewell .....	.....	53	5,200	19	65	84	2,937	13,500	40
24	Leesburg	3	.....	15,000	42	45	87	3,690	22,250	60
25	Matawan	1	.....	4,000	26	75	101	13,893	84,456	165
26	Mt. Holly	2	.....	10,000	25	50	75	3,125	20,000	150
27	Mt. Holly .....	.....	3	25,000	20	32	52	6,550	23,498	110
28	New Egypt	1	.....	1,000	6	14	20	700	4,000	60
29	Newport	3	.....	10,000	52	80	132	4,600	31,000	70
30	Pennington .....	.....	54	5,300	20	24	44	1,671	9,314	20
31	Phalanx	1	.....	25,000	25	40	65	8,000	40,000	103
32	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge and Pennsville .....	.....	3	49,546	200	300	500	30,000	165,000	306
33	Rio Grande .....	.....	3	8,000	75	50	125	3,500	20,000	50
34	Salem	1	.....	600	3	5	8	500	2,500	40
35	Salem	1	.....	2,500	4	8	12	400	4,800	30
36	Salem	1	.....	20,000	50	100	150	5,000	40,000	60
37	Shioh	2	.....	.....	15	35	50	2,021	8,300	62
38	Sharptown	2	.....	7,500	35	65	100	7,000	43,000	35
39	Williamstown .....	.....	5	15,250	34	50	90	3,335	29,000	41
40	Woodstown	2	.....	12,000	50	125	175	8,370	66,700	27
41	Woodstown .....	.....	172	18,000	75	49	124	11,207	70,000	47
42	Yorktown	2	.....	7,000	15	35	50	2,000	11,800	25
Total.....		48	310	\$775,996	2,078	2,823	4,901	\$420,442	\$2,263,361	3,594

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1907.

TABLE No. 2—FRUIT.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Apples.		Blackberries.			Pears.		Strawberries.			Blueberries.		Rasp-berries.		Pine-apples.		Cherries. Gallon Cans. Doz.	Gooseberries. Gallon Cans. Doz.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	1-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	1-pound cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.				
3	Bridgeton						100														
4	Bridgeton						900		90												
5	Bridgeton				2,000	1,400	14,000			1,400		4,000	2,700								
6	Bridgeton				2,240	640	25,165				3,622		835								
7	Bridgeton				2,847	753	4,400	1,820					1,651					20			
13	Cedarville			896	1,270	37	4,990	6,472	78	3,988		6,694	225								
15	Daretown						6,500														
19	Fairton					300						475									
25	Matawan		1,195		525	77	4,041	2,055	15				549	30		200	926	414			
27	Mt. Holly	386	1,374				920	320	623			200	476	314	28	180	263		152		
31	Phalanx		3,400				325														
32	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge and Pennsville						8,900														
33	Rio Grande		300																		
36	Salem						2,000														
	Totals.....	386	6,269	896	8,882	3,207	72,241	15,695	2,206	3,988	3,622	10,894	6,362	863	2,373	180	473	926	414	20	152

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1907.

TABLE No. 3—VEGETABLES.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Tomatoes.			Asparagus.		Lima Beans.		Pumpkins	
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1	Aldine	14,000								
2	Alloway	28,000								
3	Bridgeton—a	200		9,940					2,000	
4	Bridgeton	1,850	450	5,475			400	30		
5	Bridgeton	36,000	6,000	18,200			10,000	2,700	9,000	1,100
6	Bridgeton	13,448	12,508	9,912			392	550		
7	Bridgeton			24,525			230	200		1,075
8	Bridgeton			9,000			12,000			1,900
9	Bordentown						30,000			
10	Canton	56,000								
11	Cape May									
12	Cedarville	42,200					4,200			
13	Cedarville	56,332								
14	Centerton	6,000							1,000	
15	Daretown	34,000		700						
16	Daretown	5,600								
17	Elizabeth	2,000								
18	Elmer	36,000								
19	Fairton	19,428		3,644						
20	Freehold						192,800			
21	Glassboro	40,346	4,052	2,366						
22	Greenwich	40,000		5,000						
23	Hopewell	11,830								
24	Leesburg	23,000							600	
25	Matawan	5,709		4,320	10,262	2,746				1,100
26	Mt. Holly	10,000			210	2,500				
27	Mt. Holly	1,400	1,000	6,010		112				
28	New Egypt			3,400						
29	Newport	30,000		2,800						
30	Pennington	128,000								
31	Phalanx	23,000		50	4,000				500	
32	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge & Pennsville.	173,370		5,939						
33	Rio Grande	20,000								
34	Salem	2,000								
35	Salem	4,000								
36	Salem	40,000								
37	Shiloh	7,600								
38	Sharptown	37,000								
39	Williamstown—b			8,550						
40	Woodstown	64,000								
41	Woodstown	51,026		380					9,448	
42	Yorktown	10,600		1,200						
Totals.....		1,073,939	24,010	121,411	14,472	5,353	250,022	3,480	22,548	5,175

a—This firm also reports 6,000 barrels of whole tomato pulp.

b—This firm also reports 1,400 dozen quart glass jars tomatoes and 640 barrels of tomato pulp.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

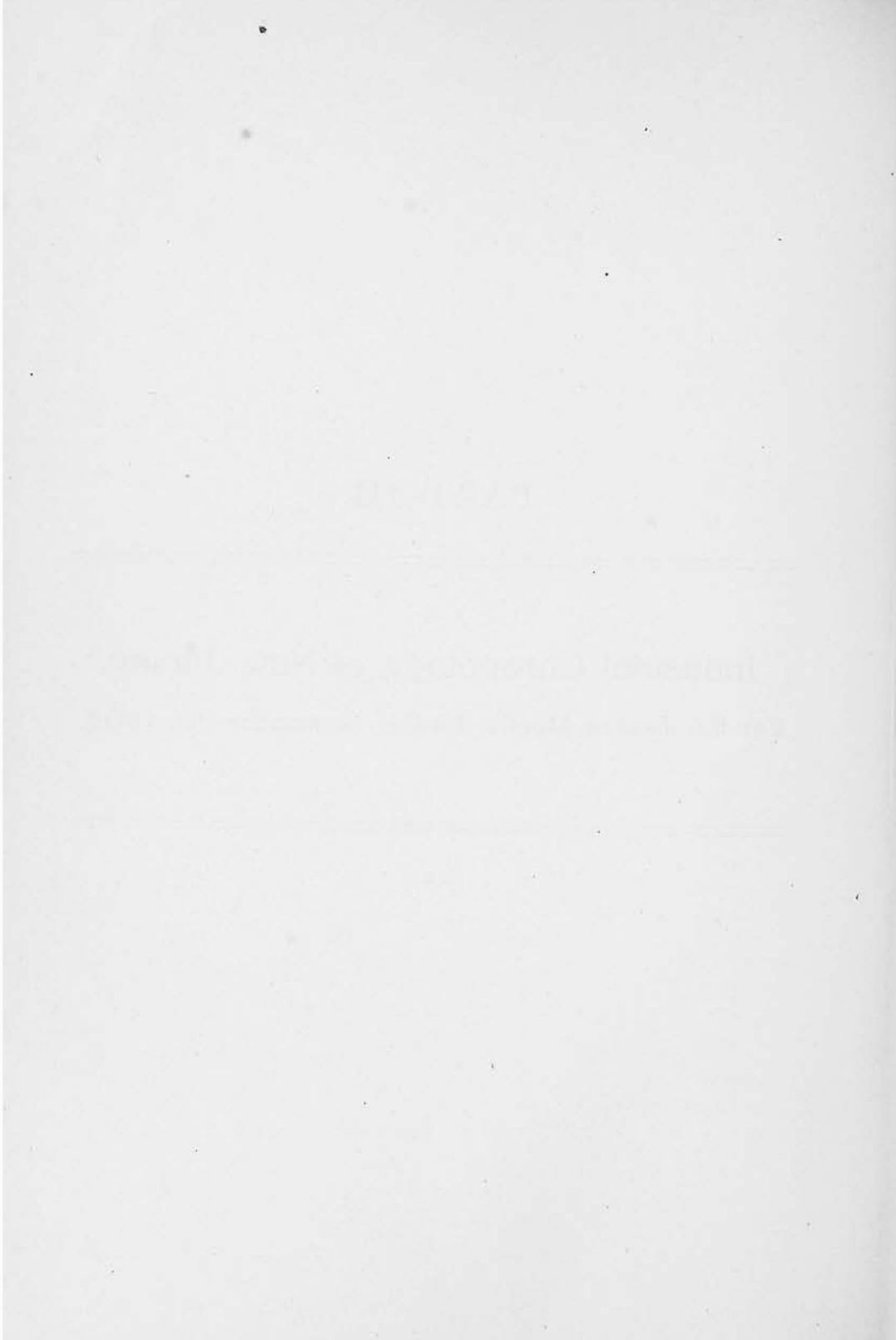
Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1907.

TABLE No. 3—VEGETABLES.—Continued.

Squash			Rhubarb		Beets.			Spinach.			Okra.			Corn.	Peas.	Sweet Potatoes.	Okra and Tomatoes.
3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-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.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-Pound Cans. Doz.	2-Pound Cans. Doz.	3-Pound Cans. Doz.	3-Pound Cans. Doz.
136		810															
			2,000	1,800	8,000	1,000	100										
				575			2,800										
	6,000	400		1,260													
					1,002												
						304											
								25,500	1,670	2,720							
				2,600													
		170															
		427										750	58				
												342	18				
													166				
													52				
3,600																	
604		165															
4,340	6,000	1,472	2,000	6,235	9,002	1,304	2,900	25,500	1,670	2,720	1,092	76	218	2,800	344,794	13,800	376

PART III.

Industrial Chronology of New Jersey.
For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1908.



Industrial Chronology of New Jersey.

The presentation of the Industrial Chronology of New Jersey for the year ending September 30th, 1908, follows closely in general plan that of previous years. Some changes have, however, been made, mainly for the purpose of reducing the space occupied, which had, with the adoption of improved methods for securing information relating to the various matters covered by the subject, grown to such an extent that its inclusion with the other parts of the annual report would expand the book to a much larger size than is desired. Under these circumstances, the only practicable way of avoiding a division of the annual report into two volumes seemed to be to eliminate from the several sections all matter of only minor importance, and consolidate others so as to reduce the number of topic headings to six instead of nine, which had heretofore been the divisional arrangement of this part of the report.

The greatest saving of space has been effected by dropping from the record of "accidents to workmen while on duty" all cases of minor injuries, and retaining only those that either resulted fatally, or that seemed likely to render those who suffered them incapable of performing their customary duties for a considerable period of time.

Under the heading "strikes and lockouts," only such controversies as seemed to be of sufficient importance to consider are included; slight disagreements on trivial grounds in cases where the number involved was small, and the time lost trifling, were passed unnoticed.

The record of "incorporations for industrial purposes" has been discontinued, at least for the time being, because of the utter impossibility of determining by any means within the control of the Bureau, which among the firms or corporations were organized for the purpose of establishing plants in New Jersey, in order that

these might be separated for the purposes of the report, from those who, while incorporating here for the attainment of some advantages conferred by our laws, intend locating their business—if started at all—in some other state. Another reason for abandoning the old form of presenting this feature of the “chronology” is furnished by the fact that the official in each county on whom the Bureau was obliged to depend for the information would occasionally overlook the blanks for returns which were sent out each month, and as the work involved was performed without compensation, and purely as a matter of official courtesy, there seemed no way of avoiding the annoyance and to some extent inexactness caused by such delays, except by devising a method of securing the information which shall be more directly under the Bureau’s own control, after which this important feature of the chronology will be restored. The changes in working time and the changes in wage rates, which formerly appeared under separate headings, have been merged together under one title, “Changes in Working Hours and Wages,” and the text and tables relating to such occurrences appear in this report under that consolidated heading.

The various occurrences noted in the chronology are set forth as briefly and concisely as possible, keeping in view the necessity of making a clear statement of the facts in each case, and care has been taken to include under the several divisions only such subject matter as unquestionably belongs within the scope of its title.

The record for the twelve months presents the “Accidents to Workmen While on Duty;” the “Closing up or Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants;” “Increases and Reductions in Wages and Working Hours;” the “Opening of New Manufacturing Plants and Enlargement of Old Establishments;” “Strikes and Lockouts;” matter “Concerning Trade and Labor Unions” and the “Losses to Manufacturing Plants from Fire and Flood;” this latter subject is presented in tabular form only.

A condensation of the figures which appear in connection with the subjects quoted above is given in a series of seven tables—one for each section—and full particulars relating to the items from which these are drawn will be found in the classified notes

included in the text of the presentation, the whole being so arranged as to indicate the place and chronological order of each occurrence.

The contents of the "chronology" are derived largely from information drawn in the first place from newspaper clippings, the accuracy of which has been verified by careful investigation of each statement before the same is included in the record; the entire contents of this chapter may, therefore, be regarded as a substantially correct and comprehensive digest of occurrences in the field of labor and industry.

Although the tables are largely self-explanatory, a brief analysis of their figures may be helpful in bringing out the points of most particular interest.

Table No. 1 presents by occupations the number of wage earners who suffered injuries of a serious character while at work; the table is arranged alphabetically, and is divided so as to show the number whose injuries resulted in death, either immediately or at some time later, as a direct consequence of the injuries sustained. One hundred and nineteen occupations are represented in the table, and the figures show that a total of 1,075 workmen employed in these were injured, of which number 234, or 21.8 per cent. were either killed outright, or died a short time after receiving their injuries.

While a considerable number of the accidents included in the table involved no more serious consequences than a more or less extended period of enforced idleness, there were still many cases in which the victims, when not killed outright, were either partly or wholly crippled for life, and their future ability to provide a livelihood for themselves and their dependents either greatly impaired or totally destroyed.

Even in the least serious of these accidents the loss of wages, which no doubt followed in most cases, cannot have been other than distressing to the families of these sufferers whose earnings at the best of times afford but little, if any surplus to meet such trying emergencies.

The accidents divided among general industry headings are shown on the following table:

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.		Percentage of Deaths.
	Injured.	Died of Injuries.	
Railroads	279	95	34.0
Metal trades	210	29	13.8
Hand trades	138	20	14.5
Out door laborers	69	16	23.2
Tunnel laborers	55	13	23.6
Electrical	54	16	29.6
Wooden goods	49	4	8.2
Chemical products	34	3	23.5
Textile products	31	2	6.4
Sewer diggers	21	2	9.5
Clay products	16	6	37.5
Rubber mills	13	3	23.1
Coke and gas	11	3	27.2
Leather products	11	..	....
Explosives	10	4	40.0
Other occupations	74	13	17.5
Totals	1,075	234	21.8

Of the fifteen general lines of industry under which the 119 separate occupations reporting accidents, as shown on Table No. 1, are reclassified, railroad trainmen and roadmen, as shown by the above summary, furnishes by far the largest number of victims, 279, with 95 deaths; the "metal trades," which include foundrymen, machinists, boiler makers, structural iron workers, etc., come next with 210 injured and 29 deaths; the "hand trades" follow with 138 injured and 20 deaths; electrical workers, including employes of power stations and linemen, report 54 injured and 16 deaths. Tunnel laborers suffered very severely, as did other outdoor laborers employed principally in digging trenches or quarrying stone.

The highest proportion of fatalities to the number of accidents—40.0 per cent., occurred in the "explosives" industry, with "clay products," 37.5 per cent., a close second.

The proportion of accidents resulting in death is large because, as before stated, care has been taken to limit the list to casualties of a really serious character, and the record as here presented should therefore be regarded as a motive for some form of preventative action and a guide in determining the occupations to which it should be applied.

Accidents to employes while at work are chargeable to several primary causes; some, such as railroad casualties, appear to be

almost inseparable from the necessary operation of the industries in which they occur; others are chargeable to carelessness on the part of the victims themselves, or rather a relaxation of carefulness such as sometimes results from long familiarity with danger; others are due to ignorance or negligence on the part of fellow employes, and others again—a numerous class—are chargeable to inherent incapacity on the part of alien laborers to understand the dangers incidental to the various lines of hard and perilous work in which only they can find employment; but in addition to all these there are many casualties in the list of this and other years, particularly in the indoor occupations, that would never have occurred if the precautions which the law requires for their prevention had been strictly observed.

Table No. 2 shows the number of manufacturing plants—name of company and industry in which engaged—that were closed permanently or temporarily during the year. The list comprises 62 establishments, of which nine are reported as having closed permanently, the owners retiring from business, and fifty-three who were, through the exigencies of business, forced to suspend work entirely from one to ten months of the year.

A majority of these suspensions were caused by the general demoralization of the machinery of business, cutting off loans of money, and shrinkage of credits which followed the financial panic of the fall of 1907. The stagnation which followed extended to all forms of industry, but those engaged in the production of metal goods, or that used iron, steel and other metals as basic material, seem to have been most severely affected. Next after the metal trades, the industries engaged in the production of building material, such as window glass, fireproofing, building brick, terra cotta and wall paper, appear to have suffered most from trade stagnation, as some of the largest plants in the state identified with these lines of goods, where not closed entirely, were operated with only a small proportion of the ordinary working force during the greater part of the year.

It is worthy of being noted that in a large number of instances, as shown by the Bureau's correspondence, factory owners who found it necessary to suspend active operations showed their faith in the future by utilizing the time of enforced idleness for the purpose of extending their plants and otherwise improving facilities for handling the greater volume of business which they

confidently looked for when the passing of the financial flurry and the uncertainties of the Presidential election brought about a full restoration of confidence in the business world.

Table No. 3 shows the "Increases and Reductions in Working Hours and Wages" reported for the twelve months ending September 30th, 1908. The establishments reporting changes in either of these respects are entered alphabetically by industries. The compilation is not limited to factory industries alone, but includes all classes of wage earners who are sufficiently important by reason of numbers or organization to attract public attention. With very few exceptions the decreases were brought about some time between October, 1907, and January, 1908, when the depressing influence of the money stringency was most severely felt, and the increases, which began in small but increasing numbers during the early summer, are for the most part so many steps toward the restoration of the standards of wages and working hours which prevailed before the reductions were made.

The entries on the table show that in all there were 24 instances reported of reductions in working time, the range of which was, as reported, from 9 to 30 hours per week, and 16 reported instances of increase in working time of from 5 to 27½ hours per week.

From one asphalt works, one iron foundry, one steel rolling mill, and one wall paper manufactory reports were received showing that they had, respectively, been compelled to employ night shifts in order to keep up with their orders.

The wage changes reported are only 16 in number, of which 9 were increases ranging from 50 cents per week in a Millville glass house, to 50 cents per day, which was secured by a number of street laborers at Union Hill.

Table No. 4 shows the number of new buildings completed in New Jersey during the twelve months ending September 30th, 1908, that were designed for manufacturing purposes, the kind of goods to be made, location of the factories, and name or title of the owning firms. The table also contains a record of the old established manufacturing plants that were to any considerable extent enlarged or improved during the same period of time. In all there were 50 new buildings of various sizes erected, and 27 old ones extensively remodeled and enlarged; this is the smallest factory growth shown by the reports for any year since 1898,

and the falling off from the record of the previous twelve months, when 165 new buildings of various sizes were erected, and 156 old plants enlarged, illustrates most strikingly the extent of the check which our industrial expansion received through the late financial disturbances.

Table No. 5 shows the number of strikes and lockouts that occurred during the twelve months covered by the chronology; with the location of each strike, industry in which it occurred, and the cause or purpose for which it was undertaken. In all there were 57 strikes and no lockouts during the year, which shows a most gratifying reduction in the number of such disturbances as compared with the record of the next preceding twelve months, when the number was 162.

As to the causes or purposes of the strikes, most of which occurred in the large cities or other centers of manufacturing industry, 11 were against attempted reductions in wages; 9 against allowing non-union men to work; 9 to secure increase of wages; 3 to force employers to sign yearly contracts; 4 against the discharge of union men; 2 for an eight-hour work day; 2 to force employers to discharge foremen who were disliked by union men; 2 against the use of time cards in shops, and 1 for each of the following reasons: Increase of wages and recognition of union; disagreement over piece prices; for the restoration of sales commission; for the enforcement of union shop rules; to force contractors to employ four hod carriers instead of three for each mason; sympathy with other workmen on strike; for change from piece to day work; because of quarrel between rival factions of a union; to prevent steam fitters from installing water meters; increase in wages and reduction in working time; to compel employer to allow his workmen an extra 20 cents per day for car fare; and against a reduction in working time.

The record of strikes for the twelve months ending September 30th, 1907, showed a total, as before stated, of 162, of which number 96 were for increase of wages coupled in twelve instances with demands for considerable reductions in working hours. How far the self assertion of the unions was checked by the widespread industrial depression of the past twelve months is shown by the fact that during that time there were only 9 strikes growing out of demands for increase in wages, and in only one of these was a reduction in working time insisted on also. In 1907 there

were seven attempts on the part of employers to reduce wages, which were resisted by strikes, while for 1908, with the advantages overwhelmingly in favor of employers, the number of strikes against wage reductions was only nine, and these were for the most part because of readjustments of piece prices which are customarily made in certain lines of industry every year. The operatives concerned are usually apprehensive of losses to themselves on such occasions, and quite frequently are ready to emphasize their opposition to any re-arrangement of the wage scale by a strike. The fact is, as shown in another division of this report, that employers generally have set an example of forbearance in not availing themselves of the helplessness of their employes, which should engender a similar spirit of fairness among the latter, when in the course of time it may come to pass that they shall hold a similar position of advantage.

Table No. 6 contains a list of the trade and labor unions organized in New Jersey during the twelve months ending September 30th, 1908.

The table, which is very brief, contains only five new unions, and gives the trades or occupations to which they belong, with the cities or towns in which they were organized.

The decided check sustained by the unions and the unionizing movement generally throughout the state in consequence of the falling off in industrial activity, is shown by the fact that the record of the year previous showed thirty-four new unions formed in twenty-two distinct trades.

Table No. 7 gives in chronological order a list of manufacturing plants in New Jersey that were either totally destroyed or damaged to some extent by fire during the year, with their location, names of owners, kind of goods made, amount of loss for each establishment and for all establishments.

The number of fires was 86, and the money losses on account of them range from the trifling sum of \$25.00, in the case of an iron foundry situated in New Brunswick, to \$250,000.00 in a large wire mill at Trenton. The losses for the year to manufacturing industry on account of fires reached a total of \$1,383,889.00, all but a small proportion of which was covered by insurance.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 1.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty, from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS AT WHICH WORKMEN WERE EMPLOYED WHEN INJURED.	Number Injured.	Number Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Aluminum worker	1	..
Artificial ice plant	1	..
Asphalt workers	2	..
Bakers	4	..
Baking powder employee.....	1	..
Barrel makers	2	1
Bedstead maker	2	1
Blast furnace worker	1	..
Boatmen	7	1
Boiler makers	3	..
Bottling works employee	1	..
Brakemen (steam railroad)	82	27
Bridgebuilders	11	..
Brewery workmen	2	..
Brick and terra cotta makers.....	3	1
Carpenters	60	7
Carpenter (ship)	1	..
Carpet mill employee	2	..
Celluloid works employee	1	..
Cement workers	5	2
Conductors (railroad)	11	4
Conductors (trolley)	5	3
Chemical works employee	14	3
Cotton mill employee	3	..
Cutlery worker	1	..
Dyers and bleachers	4	..
Engineers (steam railroad)	24	10
Engineers (stationary)	11	3
Electricians	14	5
Electric worker	1	..
Explosive works employee	6	3
Firemen (railroad)	16	7
Fireworks employes	4	1
Fireproofing worker	1	..
Forge workmen	4	..
Foundry workmen	33	..
Freight handlers	4	..
Garbage collector	1	..
Glass workers	2	1
Glucose mill employes	2	..
Hardware workman	1	..
Hod carriers	2	1
Iron worker	1	..
Jute bag makers	2	..
Laborers (coal docks)	3	..
Laborers (coke works)	8	2
Laborers (gas works)	3	1
Laborers (lumber yard, saw mill, etc.).....	34	2
Laborers (quarry)	12	5
Laborers' (railroad)	123	42
Laborers (sewer, trench and cellar digging).....	21	2
Laborers (tunnel)	55	13
Laborers (unclassified)	69	16
Lace maker	1	..
Leather novelties worker	1	..
Licorice works employee	2	..
Linemen (telegraph and telephone)	28	8
Laundry workers	2	..
Lithograph employee	1	..
Longshoremen	4	..
Machinists	38	3
Machine tool makers	3	..
Masons	9	2

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty, from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS AT WHICH WORKMEN WERE EMPLOYED WHEN INJURED.	Number Injured.	Number Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Mail carrier	1	1
Metal workers	13	1
Miners (iron)	14	8
Miners (zinc)	5	1
Motormen (trolley)	6	2
Nickle worker	1	..
Oakum workers	2	1
Oilcloth workers	7	..
Oil refinery employee	12	1
Painters	46	5
Paint and color makers	3	1
Paper box makers	2	1
Paper mill employes	6	..
Packing box maker	1	..
Pattern maker	1	..
Peach basket maker	1	..
Pipe organ workers	2	1
Phosphate workers	1	..
Phonograph workers	3	..
Plasterer	1	1
Printers	3	1
Pottery workers	5	1
Plumbers	8	2
Railroad car shop employes	4	..
Refrigerator workman	1	..
Rolling mill workers	9	..
Roofers	12	2
Rope makers	3	1
Rubber mill workers	13	3
Sausage maker	1	..
Shipbuilders (iron)	10	1
Shipbuilders (wood)	6	..
Shoe makers	6	..
Silk mill employes	2	..
Silversmith	1	1
Smoking pipe worker	1	..
Smelters and refiners of metals.....	11	2
Soap makers	4	2
Steeple Jack	1	..
Steamfitter	1	1
Structural steel and iron workers	10	3
Tanners and finishers	4	..
Thread works employes	3	..
Tinsmiths	13	2
Tire maker	1	..
Trolley car repairer	1	..
Truck drivers	4	1
Vegetable cannery workers	2	1
Wall paper worker	1	..
Water works employee	1	..
Watchman	2	1
Wire mill employes	18	5
Worsted mill employes	6	..
Well digger	1	..
Wheelwright	1	..
Zinc worker	1	..
Totals	1,075	234

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 2.

Closing Up or Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants, from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

KIND OF BUSINESS.	Location of Factory or Works.	Closed Permanently or Temporarily.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.
Barber chairs	Trenton	Permanently	The Klien Barber Chair Co.
Graphite works	High Bridge	Permanently	The Raritan Graphite Co.
Incubators	Jamesburg	Permanently	The Pineland Incubator Co.
Ink	Roselle	Permanently	The Anti-Fraud Ink Co.
Quarry (lime stone).....	Sparta	Permanently	Edison Cement Co.
Printing	Spottswood	Permanently	
Rubber mill	Belleville	Permanently	The Hardeman Rubber Co.
Silk mill	Stirling	Permanently	The Stirling Silk Co.
Structural steel and iron (bridge).....	Manasquan	Permanently	The New Jersey and West Virginia Bridge Co.
Automobiles	Trenton	Temporarily	The Walters Automobile Co.
Automobiles	Bayonne	Temporarily	The Crane and Whitman Automobile Works.
Brick	Weber	Temporarily	The Didier-March Co.
Blast furnace (iron).....	Oxford	Temporarily	Empire Steel and Iron Co.
Copper refining	Perth Amboy	Temporarily	The Raritan Copper Co.
Cement	Alpha	Temporarily	The Alpha-Portland Cement Co.
Cement	Alpha	Temporarily	Vulcanite Cement Co.
Cement	New Village	Temporarily	Edison Cement Works.
Cigars	Camden	Temporarily	American Cigar Co.
Cut glass	Flemington	Temporarily	Empire Cut Glass Co.
Car repairing	Dover	Temporarily	Fitz-Hugh Luther Co.
Car works	Elizabeth	Temporarily	John Stephenson Car Works.
Cotton thread	East Newark	Temporarily	Clark Mile-End Spool Cotton Co.
Explosives	Kenvil	Temporarily	The Eastern Dynamite Works.
Foundry	Bloomfield	Temporarily	American Malleable Co.
Foundry	Phillipsburg	Temporarily	Warren Foundry and Machine Co.
Fire proofing	Lorillard	Temporarily	The National Fire Proofing Co.
Fire proofing	Port Murray	Temporarily	National Fire Proofing Co.
Glass works	Millville	Temporarily	The Capital Glass Works.
Glass works	Millville	Temporarily	Whitall-Tatum Co.
Glass works	Millville	Temporarily	T. C. Wheaton Co.
Glass works	Vineland	Temporarily	Capital Glass Works.
Glass works	Vineland	Temporarily	The Vineland Flint Glass Works.
Glass works	Williamstown	Temporarily	The Williamstown Glass Works.
Handkerchiefs	Perth Amboy	Temporarily	H. Rosenthal & Co.
Iron mining	Hibernia	Temporarily	Joseph Wharton Co.
Iron mining	Wharton	Temporarily	Joseph Wharton Co.
Locomotive works	Paterson	Temporarily	Rodgers Locomotive Works.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 2.—Continued.

Closing Up or Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants, from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

KIND OF BUSINESS.	Location of Factory or Works.	Closed Permanently or Temporarily.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.
Machinery	Phillipsburg	Temporarily	Ingersoll-Rand Co.
Machine tool making	Plainfield	Temporarily	The Pond Machine Tool Co.
Machine tool making	Plainfield	Temporarily	Pedrick and Ayre Co.
Oilcloth works	Camden	Temporarily	Farr & Bailey Co.
Phonograph works	Camden	Temporarily	Victor Talking Machine Co.
Rubber mill	Lambertville	Temporarily	The New Jersey Rubber Co.
Rubber mill	Titusville	Temporarily	The Raymond Rubber Co.
Rubber mill	Bloomfield	Temporarily	Combination Roll and Rubber Co.
Rolling mill (Iron)	Boonton	Temporarily	Boonton Iron and Steel Co.
Rolling mill (Iron)	Dover	Temporarily	Ulster Iron Works.
Rolling mill (Iron)	Rockaway	Temporarily	Rockaway Rolling Mill.
Rug manufacture	Newfield	Temporarily	The Newfield Rug Co.
Saw mill	Hackettstown	Temporarily	American Saw Mill Co.
Silk mill	Belvidere	Temporarily	Bamford Bros. Silk Manufacturing Co.
Silk mill	Oxford	Temporarily	Renard Silk Co.
Silk mill	Town of Union	Temporarily	The American Silk Co.
Steel chains	Trenton	Temporarily	The Enterprise Chain Co.
Shoes	Burlington	Temporarily	The R. T. Wood Co.
Stove works	Dover	Temporarily	Richardson-Boynton Co.
Stone quarry	Bound Brook	Temporarily	The Chimney Rock Crusher Co.
Woolen mill	Trenton	Temporarily	Colonial Woolen Mills.
Woolen mill	Bloomfield	Temporarily	Thomas Oaks & Co.
Woolen mill	Raritan	Temporarily	The Raritan Woolen Mills.
Woolen mill	Raritan	Temporarily	The Somerset Manufacturing Co.
Wall paper mill	New Brunswick	Temporarily	Janeway & Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 3.

Increase and Reduction in Wages or Working Hours, from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Location of Factory.	NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRM.	Increases (+) Reductions (-)	AMOUNT OF INCREASE OR REDUCTION.
Asphalt works	Perth Amboy	Barber Asphalt Works.....	+	Employment of a night shift.
Bleach and dye works.....	Millville	Manantico Bleach and Dye Works.....	-	One-half regular working time.
Brick yard	Perth Amboy	The Ostrander Brick Co.....	-	One cent per hour.
Car shops (railroad).....	Camden	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	-	One day per week.
Car shops (railroad).....	Kearny	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	-	One day per week.
Car shops (railroad).....	Trenton	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	-	Nine (9) hours per week.
Car shops (railroad).....	Hamilton Twp.	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	-	Nine (9) hours per week.
Car shops (railroad).....	Elizabeth	Central Railroad Co.....	-	Twelve (12) hours per week.
Car shops (railroad).....	Jersey City	Erie Railroad Co.....	+	Eighteen (18) hours per week.
Canister manufacturing	Phillipsburg	Canister Manufacturing Co.....	-	Ten (10) hours per week.
Cotton cloth works	Groverville	Morris and Co.....	+	Twenty (20) hours per week.
Cotton thread works.....	East Newark	Clarks Mile End Spool Cotton Co.....	+	Ten (10) hours per week.
Electric lamps	Harrison	General Electric Co.....	+	Fifteen (15) hours per week.
Electrical railroad signals.....	Carwood	The Hall Signal Co.....	-	Fifteen (15) hours per week.
Foundry	Beverly	Elba Iron Works.....	+	Employment of a night shift.
Foundry	Phillipsburg	Andover Iron Co.....	+	Ten (10) per cent.
Flax spinning	Paterson	Barbour Flax Spinning Co.....	-	Twenty-seven and one half (27½) hours per week.
Glass works	Cumberland Co.	Window Glass Manufacturers	-	Twelve and one-half (12½) per cent.
Glass works	Millville	Whitall-Tatum Glass Works	+	Fifty (50) cents per week.
Iron mines	Wharton	Joseph Wharton Co.....	-	Ten (10) per cent.
Jute yarn	Paterson	Dolphin Jute Manufacturing Co.....	-	Twenty-seven (27) hours per week.
Laborers (street)	Union Hill .....	.....	+	Fifty (50) cents per day.
Machinery	Bound Brook	American Engine Co.	+	Fifteen (15) hours per week.
Machinery	Paterson	Watson Machine Co.....	+	Thirty (30) hours per week.
Machinery	Phillipsburg	The Ingersoll-Rand Co.	+	Ten (10) hours per week.
Painting & paperhanging.....	Red Bank .....	.....	+	Painters, 25 cents, and paperhangers, 50 cents per day.
Painting & paperhanging.....	Somerville .....	.....	+	Twenty (20) cents per day.
Phonograph works	West Orange	Edison Phonograph Co.....	+	Six (6) hours per week.
Phonograph works	West Orange	Edison Phonograph Co.....	+	Twelve (12) hours per week.
Pipe organs	Garwood	The Aeolian Co.....	-	Ten (10) hours per week.
Pipe organs	Garwood	The Aeolian Co.....	-	Fifteen (15) hours per week.
Paint works	So. Bound Brook.....	Standard Paint Co.....	+	Fifteen (15) hours per week.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 3.—Continued.

Increase and Reduction in Wages or Working Hours, from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Location of Factory.	NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRM.	Increases (+) Reductions (-)	AMOUNT OF INCREASE OR REDUCTION.
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	Camden .....	.....	-	Nine (9) hours per week, including Saturday half-holiday.
Pottery (jiggermen)	Trenton	Potteries Employing Union Men.	+	\$5.00 per day instead of piece work prices.
Rolling mill	Rockaway	Rockaway Rolling Mills	+	Employment of a night shift.
Rubber goods (mechanical) ..	Passaic	New York Belting and Packing Co.	+	Between 10 and 25 per cent. in wages.
Rubber works	New Brunswick ..	United States Rubber Co.	+	Fifteen (15) hours per week.
Sewing machines	Elizabeth	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	+	Nine (9) hours per week.
Silk mills	Paterson	Helvetia Silk Mills	+	Twenty-seven (27) hours per week.
Silk mills	Phillipsburg	The Singleton Silk Co.	-	Eleven (11) hours per week.
Silk mills	Summit	Summit Silk Manufacturing Co.	+	Twenty-seven (27) hours per week.
Silk mills	Summit	Summit Silk Manufacturing Co.	+	Twelve (12) hours per week.
Silk mills	Wharton	The Ross Silk Co.	-	Thirteen (13) hours per week.
Silversmiths	Newark	Tiffany Co.	-	One-half regular working time.
Spoke mill	Lambertville	The Lambertville Spoke Works.	+	Ten (10) hours per day, and six (6) days per week.
Structural iron	Dunellen	Levering and Garrigues Co.	-	Five (5) per cent.
Structural steel and iron	Trenton	The American Bridge Co.	-	Ten (10) hours per week.
Trainmen { Engineers .....	.....	Lehigh and Hudson Railroad.	+	} \$7.75 per month. \$3.10 per month. \$3.10 per month. \$4.75 per month.
Firemen				
Conductors				
Brakemen				
Trainmen .....	.....	Erie Railroad Co.	-	From 2 to 5 per cent., according to the wages received.
Watch case works	Riverside	Philadelphia Watch Case Co.	-	Stopped night work.
Watch manufacturers	Jersey City	Standard Watch Co.	+	Eighteen (18) hours per week.
Wall paper mill	New Brunswick ..	Janeway and Carpender Co.	+	Employment of a night shift.
Wood working mill	Smithville .....	.....	-	To $\frac{1}{4}$ of regular working time.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 4.

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	Improvements.		NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRM.
		New Buildings Erected.	Old Buildings Enlarged.	
Acetyline	Jersey City	New .....	.....	Davis-Bournevou Acetyline Development Co.
Automobile tires	Trenton	New .....	.....	The Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co.
Belting and hose	Newark	New .....	.....	Rosendale-Reddaway Co.
Box factory (cigar).....	Newark	New .....	.....	A. Peterson.
Boiler making	Jersey City	New .....	.....	L. O. Koven and Brother.
Boiler making	Bayonne .....	.....	Old	Babcock and Wilcox Co.
Brewing	Newark	New .....	.....	Consumers Brewing Co.
Brick	Perth Amboy	New .....	.....	Powers Realty and Construction Co.
Brick (enameled)	South River .....	.....	Old	American Enamel Brick and Tile Co.
Briquettes (fuel)	Perth Amboy	New .....	.....	New Jersey Briquetting Co.
Cement	Buttzeville .....	.....	Old	Edison Cement Co.
Cement building blocks	Perth Amboy	New .....	.....	Franz Von Windheim.
Carriages	Red Bank .....	.....	Old	John W. Mount Co.
Chandeliers	Paterson	New .....	.....	New Jersey Chandelier Co.
Chairs (dining room)	Jersey City	New .....	.....	Levison Co.
Cigars	New Brunswick .....	.....	Old	New Brunswick Cigar Co.
Cornice work	Trenton .....	.....	Old	Charles T. Carl.
Corsets	Newark	New .....	.....	Van Orden Corset Co.
Crucible manufacture	Trenton	New .....	.....	The Jonathan Bartley Crucible Co.
Cut glass	Flemington	New .....	.....	Flemington Cut Glass Co.
Dyeing and finishing cotton goods.	Paterson	New .....	.....	Globe Cotton Dyeing Co.
Druggists' graduates	East Millville	New .....	.....	Globe Graduating Co.
Electric lamps	Newark .....	.....	Old	Edison General Electric Co.
Electric lights	Harrison	New .....	.....	General Electric Co.
Explosives	Keyport	New .....	.....	The Rendrock Powder Co.
Foundry	Dover	New .....	.....	The Lackawanna Foundry Co.
Foundry	East Burlington .....	.....	Old	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.
Gas and electric fixtures.....	Union Hill .....	.....	Old	Alois M. Lutz.
Gas lights	Perth Amboy .....	.....	Old	Perth Amboy Gas Light Co.
Graphite products	Jersey City	New .....	.....	Dixon Crucible Co.
Homeopathic vials	East Millville	New .....	.....	The American Vial Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 4.—Continued.

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	Improvements.		NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRM.
		New Buildings Erected.	Old Buildings Enlarged.	
Iron and steel	High Bridge		Old	Taylor Iron and Steel Co.
Jewelry	Newark	New		Larter and Sons.
Leather	Newark	New		The Standard Leather Co.
Leather	Newark	New		George Stengel, Inc.
Leather (pantasote)	Passaic		Old	Pantasote Leather Co.
Linoleum	Kearny		Old	The Nairn Linoleum Co.
Machinery	Arlington	New		William Gardam & Sons.
Marble flooring and roofing	Little Falls	New		Jones Cryptic Elastic Flooring and Roofing Co.
Metal novelties	Newark	New		H. W. Rosenbaum Co.
Oilcloth	Yardville		Old	The United Oilcloth Co.
Oil refinery	Elizabeth	New		Standard Oil Co.
Oil refinery	Changewater	New		The Tidewater Pipe Line Co.
Paper	Kenilworth	New		Ramie Fibre Manufacturing Co.
Paper boxes	New Brunswick	New		Raritan Paper Box Co.
Paper fibre board	Camden	New		McAndrew-Forbes Co.
Paper	Milford		Old	The Warren Manufacturing Co.
Porcelain goods	Trenton	New		Cochran Drugan and Co.
Pottery	Keasby	New		Didier-March Co.
Power house	Jersey City		Old	Public Service Corporation.
Pneumatic tools	Marion	New		H. G. Kotten Co.
Rubber goods	Lambertville		Old	The New Jersey Rubber Co.
Rubber goods	Trenton		Old	Home Rubber Co.
Rubber tires	Milltown		Old	The Michelin Tire Co.
Silk goods	Paterson	New		Harmon Silk Co.
Silk goods	Paterson	New		Samuel J. Aronson Co.
Silk goods	Paterson	New		Lower Preakness Silk Co.
Silk goods	Paterson	New		Franz C. Reinhardt.
Silk goods	Phillipsburg	New		Continental Silk Co.
Silk goods	Wharton		Old	Singleton Silk Co.
Saws	Hackettstown	New		The American Saw Co.
Saw mill	Red Bank		Old	Waters and Osborne.

Sash, doors and blinds.....	Spring Lake	New .....	.....
Sanitary goods	Washington .....	.....	Old	The American Sanitary Works.
Shirts	Paterson .....	.....	Old	Excello Shirt Co.
Shirts	Paterson .....	.....	Old	The Manhattan Shirt Co.
Shirts	Trenton	New .....	.....	The Trenton Shirt Co.
Smelting and refining precious metals	Newark .....	.....	Old	Baker & Co., Inc.
Structural steel and iron.....	Newark .....	.....	Old	The Goeller Iron Works.
Varnish	Newark	New .....	.....	Patton Paint Co.
Wall paper	Collingswood	New .....	.....
Watches	Trenton	New .....	.....	Robert H. Ingersoll and Brother.
Women's wrappers	Millville	New .....	.....	Felmer and Whitaker.
Women's waists	Red Bank	New .....	.....	The Worth Manufacturing Co.
Woolen goods	Passaic .....	.....	Old	Gera Mills.
.....	Newark	New .....	.....	Stenger and Levy.
.....	Jersey City	New .....	.....	Jaboz Burns and Sons.

TABLE No. 5.

Strikes and Lockouts, from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION IN WHICH STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OCCURRED.	LOCATION IN WHICH STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OCCURRED.	CAUSE OR OBJECT OF STRIKE OR LOCKOUT.
Agents	Newark	Employers refused to agree to a yearly contract.
Blacksmiths	Paterson	Against the use of "time cards."
Brick and terra cotta	South River	Against reduction in wages.
Builders	East Orange	Against working with non-union men.
Builders	Hoboken	To compel the discharge of two non-union men.
Carpenters (journeymen)	Elizabeth	Against reduction in wages.
Carpenters	Newark	Against reduction in wages.
Chair works	Trenton	Against reduction in wages.
Chemical works	Jersey City	For increase in wages and recognition of the union.
Cigars	Newark	For the reinstatement of an officer of their union who had been discharged.
Clothing	Red Bank	Disagreement over the adjustment of piece prices.
Drivers (coal)	Communipaw	To force the discharge of an objectionable foreman.
Drivers (express)	Bayonne	Against the discharge of a fellow employee.
Drivers (milk wagons)	Paterson	For restoration of "extra sales" commission amounting to \$2.00 per week.
Fire proofing and wire lath	Guttenberg	To compel company to pay union wage rates.
Gas piping	Paterson	Against reduction in wages.
Glass	Perth Amboy	For increase in wages.
Handkerchiefs	Passaic	For an increase in piece prices.
Hat trimmers	Orange	Disagreement between employers and the union over shop rules.
Hod carriers	Montclair	For the employment of 4 instead of 3 hod carriers to each mason.
Iron workers	Newark	Against working with non-union men.
Iron workers	Trenton	Sympathy with other workmen on strike against the employment of non-union men.
Iron workers	Montclair	Against working with non-union men.
Laborers (country road)	Woodbridge	Against reduction in wages.
Laborers (street)	South Orange	Increase in wages.
Laborers (road grading)	New Brunswick	To enforce a demand for increase of wages.
Laborers (car repairing)	Perth Amboy	To secure a change from piece work to days work.
Lathers	Elizabeth	Against reduction in wages.
Masons	Jersey City	Against working with non-union men.
Masons' helpers	Dover	For increase in wages.
Machinery	New Brunswick	Against reduction in wages.
Mechanics and Laborers	Hackensack	Employers refusal to sign agreement for another year.
Metal workers	Trenton	Against reduction in wages.
Paper mill	Hoboken	For a contract establishing a scale of working hours and wages.
Painters	Trenton	Against reduction in wages.
Painters and paperhangers	Passaic	Increase in wages and the right to work for non-union employers.
Pork packing	Newark	Trouble between rival parties in the union.

Pork packing	Newark	Against the installation of a time register in the works.
Plumbers	Jersey City	Against allowing steamfitters to install water meters.
Plumbers	Plainfield	Against working with men whose employers were not members of the Master Builders Association.
Pottery	Trenton	Against allowing general ware pressers to work on Sanitary Ware.
Printers	Newark	For eight hour work day.
Printers	Bloomfield	Increase in wages and reduction of one hour per day working time.
Printers	Watssessing	For eight hour work day.
Railroad employes (docks)	Perth Amboy	Against reduction in wages.
Steamfitters	Elizabeth	Against working with non-union men.
Steamfitters	Newark	Employers refusal to allow 20 cents per day for car fare.
Street cleaning	Jersey City	Against a reduction in working time of two days per week.
Stone cutters	Trenton	To secure the right to lay stone dressed by themselves.
Shoe manufacturer	Vineland	Change in the system of grading work and fixing prices.
Silk (weavers)	Phillipsburg	Reinstatement of discharged loom fixers.
Silk (weavers)	West Hoboken	Against working with an objectionable man.
Tailors	New Brunswick	For increase in wages.
Trucking (helpers)	Newark	Against the employment of cheap labor during winter months.
Trucking (teamsters)	Jersey City	For reinstatement of a man belonging to union.
Trucking (teamsters)	Newark	To force the reinstatement of a discharged man.
Trucking (teamsters)	Paterson	For increase in wages.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 6.

Trade and Labor Unions Organized from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

TRADE OR OCCUPATION.	Locality Where Union was Organized.
Barbers	Bayonne.
Barbers	Jersey City.
Engineers (stationary)	Jersey City.
Store employes	Paterson.
Teamsters	Passaic.
Truckmen's helpers	Newark.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 7.

Manufacturing Plants Damaged by Fire or Flood, from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

NAME OF FIRM.	MONTH.	LOCATION OF WORKS.	KIND OF GOODS MADE.	AMOUNT OF LOSS.
Newark Box and Lumber Co.....	October	Newark	Wooden boxes	\$1,700
John Zipfel	October	Newark	Trunks and traveling bags	5,000
Rosendale-Reddaway Belting Co.....	October	Newark	Cotton belting and hose	38,000
American Patent Leather Co.....	October	Newark	Patent and enameled leather	11,200
Ocean Freezing Co.....	October	Point Pleasant	Freezing and preserving fish	15,000
Ocean County Bottling Co.....	October	Point Pleasant	Bottling light beverages	10,500
American Locomotive Co.—Cook plant.....	October	Paterson	Locomotives	300
Universal Drier Co.....	November	Camden	Paint dryer compound	5,000
Whitall-Tatum Co.....	November	South Millville	Glass bottles	5,000
W. H. Compton Shear Co.....	November	Newark	Shears and scissors	23,200
Atha Steel Company	November	Newark	Structural and tool steel	2,500
Newark Spring Mattress Co.....	November	Newark	Spring bed mattress	2,000
Middle Valley Trap Rock Co.....	November	Teetertown	Quarry stone	2,700
Empire Foundry Co.....	November	New Brunswick	Iron castings	25
Louis Summersett	November	Red Bank	Printing	4,000
Bishop and Search Iron Co.....	November	Riverdale	Iron ore	550
Mathew Moore	November	Whippany	Leather and fertilizer	3,000
William H. Ashley Silk Co.....	November	Hackettstown	Silk goods	125,000
Riverside Silk Tapestry Mill.....	December	Riverside	Silk tapestry	500
Atha Steel Company	December	Newark	Steel	115
Denman Glass Works	December	Irvington	Glass ware	600
Atlas Mfg. Co.....	December	Irvington .....	.....	.....
Travelers Trunk Works	December	Newark	Trunks and traveling bags	11,820
Oriental Dragee Co.....	December	Jersey City	Dragee covering for confectionery.....	32,000
Frank Shawl Works	December	Hoboken	Women's shawls	2,000
Monument Pottery Co.....	December	Trenton	Pottery ware	50
Billingham Iron Foundry and Machine Co.....	December	Trenton	Iron castings and machinery	1,000
Mahanoy Rubber Co.....	December	New Brunswick	Rubber	2,500
James E. Berry	December	Woodbridge	Fire brick	15,000
Chas. E. Muckenhelm	December	Salem	Brass and machine parts	5,950
Camden Confectionery Co.....	December	Camden	Confectionery	500
T. C. Wheaton Co.....	January	Millville	Glass bottles	4,100
Bliss and Drake Iron Foundry	January	Newark	Flat and smoothing irons	250
Old Bridge Tile Works	January	South Amboy	Tiles and fireproofing	3,750
C. C. Force and Son	January	Madison	General machinery	25,000
John Durie Silk Mill	January	Paterson	Silk goods	5,060

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

TABLE No. 7.—Continued.

Manufacturing Plants Damaged by Fire or Flood, from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

NAME OF FIRM.	MONTH.	LOCATION OF WORKS.	KIND OF GOODS MADE.	AMOUNT OF LOSS.
Dupont Powder Works	January	Carney Point	High explosives	\$322
Central Railroad of New Jersey	January	Elizabethport	Car and locomotive repair	200
N. Z. Graves and Co.	February	Camden	Varnish and japan	192,064
Manhattan Suit Case Co.	February	Newark	Suit cases and bags	11,100
Dupont Powder Co.	February	Gibbstown	High explosives	9,627
Detwiller and Street Mfg. Co.	February	Jersey City	Fire works	35
Hedden Iron Construction Co.	February	Bloomfield	Architectural iron	6,000
Duncan Mackenzie's Sons Co.	February	Trenton .....	.....	5,100
John A. Roebling's Sons Co.	February	Trenton	Wire works	250,000
Burlington Silk Mill	March	Burlington	Silk goods	202
Electrical Supply Co.	March	Newark	Electrical goods	50
L. Sonneborn Sons	March	Newark	Oil refining	50
Tide Water Oil Co.	March	Bayonne	Oil refining	72,997
George Stradford Oakum Co.	March	Jersey City	Oakum	5,000
McLean Co.	March	Passaic	Mosquito netting	250
Empire Steel and Iron Co.	March	Oxford	Iron mining	3,000
Johnson and Murphy	April	Newark	Shoes	300
A. P. Smith Mfg. Co.	April	Newark	Zinc	2,000
Whitney Glass Works	April	Glassboro	Glass ware	7,420
Tidewater Oil Co.	April	Bayonne	Refined oil	250
Durby Mildew and Waterproofing Co.	April	Jersey City	Waterproof cloth	5,500
Lustral Leather Works	April	Elizabeth	Finished leather	200
Cape May Baking Co.	May	Cape May	Bakery products	5,020
Goeller Iron Works.	May	Newark	Architectural iron	25,000
American Dessicating Co.	May	Newark	Food products	2,000
Gerhard Fireworks Co.	May	Jersey City	Fireworks	200
Lincoln Waterproof Cloth Co.	May	Lincoln	Waterproof cloth	1,200
Martin J. Harris	June	Camden	Metal polish	1,175
P. Steiger Trunk and Bag Co.	June	Newark	Trunks and bags	20,000
Belmont Stone Co.	June	North Bergen	Stone crushing	6,500
John W. Mount and Bros.	June	Red Bank	Carriage building	80,000
Henry Muhs Co.	June	Paterson	Abattoir	19,500
Weideman's Silk Dyeing Co.	June	Paterson	Silk dyeing	4,783
William H. McCrum	June	Paterson	Silk throwing	4,000
Peter Hagan Shipbuilding Co.	July	Camden	Shipbuilding	4,000
West Jersey Asbestos Works.	July	Camden	Asbestos	85

Newark Spring Mattress Co.	July	Newark	Spring mattresses	4,000
Charles E. Green and Son.....	July	Newark	Brush ferrules	15,000
Arnold Mfg. Co.	July	Bayonne	Soaps	10,000
George C. Hoffman	July	Woodbridge	Saw mill	6,000
Maultbesch and Whitmore	August	Newark	Instrument cases	3,200
Howell & Company	August	Newark	Leather	3,075
Jenkins Rubber Works	August	Elizabeth	Rubber products	116,620
Standard Shoe Co.	September	Mount Holly	Shoes	5,000
Wm. C. Koelle	September	Irvington	Dry colors	6,000
P. Steiger Trunk and Bag Works.....	September	Newark	Trunks and bags	10,000
City Straw Works	September	Hoboken	Straw goods	77,300
Stowell Mfg. Co.	September	Jersey City	Tar roofing paper	7,325
American Porcelain Works.....	September	Trenton	Porcelain ware	218
Trenton Brass and Machine Co.	September	Trenton	Brass castings and machinery	10,150
Total value of manufacturing property destroyed by fire.....				\$1,333,889

Industrial Chronology of New Jersey.

A Record of Occurrences Relating to Labor and Industry
from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty.

OCTOBER, 1907.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

John Ore, 41 years old, a railroad brakemen, was crushed between cars at Hammonton. His injuries consisted of a dislocated shoulder and severe contusions of the side.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Alexander Noet, a Hungarian laborer employed in a mill at Roebling, had his right leg broken through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Edmund Eddy, employed in Alcott's foundry at Mt. Holly, had a foot badly injured while at work.

William Hensley, employed in the Springfield Worsted Mills at Bordentown, was caught in the elevator and severely injured.

Jesse Hewitt, engineer of the Cumberland Glass Co's works at Bridgeton, was severely injured through being caught by his clothing and drawn around the shafting.

John Jeffertel, a carpenter, fell from a building at Riverside to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and was fatally injured.

John Scott, engineer in the electric light plant at Burlington city, had his right arm caught in a belt and broken in two places.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Frank P. Galloway, a machinist employed in the Lackawanna Railroad shops at Kingsland, while cleaning his lathe, had his clothing caught and was dragged into the machine, receiving injuries before being released which resulted in death a couple of hours later.

Henry Perks, 28 years old, while working in the plant of the Hackensack Water Co., had an arm caught in a pair of cog wheels and badly crushed.

John Hart, 20 years old, employed in the National Metal Works on the Hackensack Meadows, was caught in the shafting of a machine near which he was working, and after being drawn up was thrown to the floor, breaking his right wrist and bruising his body in several places.

Nicholas Monisa, employed by the Barrett Mfg. Co., at Shadyside, was caught in the machinery and had his skull fractured and several ribs broken. At the hospital to which he was taken it was said the man could not recover.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Frank Mitchell, a painter, was severely burned by the flame of a gasoline torch with which he was removing old paint from the wood work of a house in Camden.

William Waller, 73 years old, a ship carpenter employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, fell down through the open hatches of a vessel, a distance of 25 feet, and was severely injured about the head and body.

Moor B. Garrison, 26 years old, an electrician, fell from a ladder while adjusting wires and was injured about the head.

John Holmes, 32 years old, had a knee and a foot badly crushed while transferring some heavy pieces of machinery to a truck at a factory in Camden.

Henry Morris, a laborer on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, had a foot crushed under a heavy rail, and lost one toe by amputation.

Thomas Kerrigan, employed in the Pavonia car shops at Camden, had an eye badly injured by a blow from a wrench which slid from the head of a bolt that he was tightening.

Della Myers, 16 years old, while working in a lace factory at Camden, had a hand very painfully crushed in the machinery; a hole was punched through the fleshy part of the girl's thumb.

John Anderson, 36 years old, employed in a jute bag factory at Camden, had his hand caught in a pair of cog wheels and so severely bruised that one finger had to be amputated.

John Marks, 24 years old, employed in the Nickel Works at Camden, had a foot so severely burned by molten copper spilled from a ladle that it will probably have to be amputated.

William Crowley, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, fell from the top of a freight car, and the wheels passing over the forward part of his left foot crushed the flesh and bone to pulp. The injured part of the foot was amputated.

George W. Greenig, a railroad brakeman, while drilling cars near Camden, had his left foot crushed under the wheels, and will probably have to submit to amputation of the injured portion.

Michael Deveresus, 25 years old; William Cox, 24 years old, and Frank Russell, 28 years old, all tinsmiths employed by Klosterman Bros., of Camden, were thrown to the sidewalk from the roof of a house they were en-

gaged in re-tinning, in consequence of the breaking of an old cornice. The fall was three stories, and the men were severely bruised, besides suffering from sprains and dislocations of the arms and legs.

Fred Flanagan, employed in the Highland Worsted Mill at Camden, suffered a dislocation of both bones of his right arm through an accident which occurred while at work.

Frederick Baltz, employed in the Farr & Bailey Oil Cloth Works at Camden, was severely shocked and burned by an electric wire with which his arm came in contact.

Balto Fidelo, a laborer employed on the West Jersey & Seashore electric road, was badly burned on the left hand and narrowly escaped death through accidental contact with a heavily charged electric wire.

John Maclaric, 35 years old, employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, had one arm broken and suffered many contusions and bruises of the body in consequence of falling from a scaffold.

Charles Whitlock, 37 years old, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad's Pavonia shops, was drawn by his clothing into some machinery on which he was working and had one of his legs badly bruised.

William J. Fogerty and Leon Scott, aged respectively 16 and 18 years, were injured while at work in the Camden Iron Works. Fogerty had an eye pierced by a steel splinter and Scott had an arm bruised by a heavy piece of metal falling upon it.

Frank Borak, 30 years old, while working in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, had a leg severely lacerated by a heavy grate bar falling upon it.

C. W. Nice, 63 years old, had the first finger of his left hand cut off while working on a machine in the Victor Talking Machine Works at Camden.

Ivan Foulks, 34 years old, an iron moulder employed in the Camden Iron Works, had a foot very painfully burned by molten metal which splashed upon it from a ladle that he was using to pour castings.

William Cleary, a machinist employed by the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, had an eyeball pierced by a sharp splinter from a steel shaft which he was turning in a lathe.

Edward L. Corson, 26 years old, employed in the Mathis shipyard at Camden, received a very severe gash on the front of his foot and lower leg from an adze with which he was working.

Cornelius Keefe, 24 years old, a moulder employed in a Camden foundry, had a foot badly crushed under a heavy casting.

Walter Fennimore, 24 years old, a locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was taken to a hospital in Camden suffering from a badly fractured skull, the result, it was thought, of his head having come in contact with an obstruction of some kind while looking out of his cab.

John Yessertel, 20 years old, a laborer, fell three stories to the ground from a building on which he was working at Riverside, and received injuries of a very serious character.

John McGlinsey, 24 years old, employed in an ornamental iron works at Camden, was caught in a rapidly revolving shaft, around which he was whirled several times, receiving a broken arm and many severe bruises from being violently thrown to the floor.

Edward McDowell, a machinist, 36 years old, had an arm fractured while at work in a Camden machine shop.

William Conley, 45 years old, while making repairs to some machinery in the works of the Standard Tank & Seat Co. at Camden, was struck by the main driving belt, which he had run off the driving wheel, and thrown violently against some machinery about 15 feet away. The man received lacerations and bruises all over the body and was also believed to have suffered internal injuries.

Joseph Reid, an iron moulder employed in a Camden foundry, when about to make a pouring, lost his grip on the ladle handle and was badly burned over practically all parts of the body by the molten metal splashing upon him.

John O'Brien, a telephone lineman, fell from the top of a 30-foot pole at Camden, and was seriously injured.

Robert Shegog, 32 years old, employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, fell a distance of six feet while at work and had one of his forearms broken.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

James E. Cann, 60 years old, a night watchmen for the South Jersey Basket & Hamper Co., at Bridgeton, was murdered on October 6th while on duty in the office of the works. A negro employee of the works was arrested and charged with the crime, the apparent motive of which was robbery.

Michael Delerio, an Italian laborer employed in the cotton mill of the Millville Mfg. Co., had a hand badly crushed between a pair of steel rollers. The man was only a short time in this country.

William Crowley, a brakeman, fell from a freight train near Millville and had the front part of one of his feet so badly crushed under the wheels that three toes had to be amputated.

Antonio De Guiseppi, employed in the Keighley shoe factory at Vine-land, was struck on the head by a piece of steel which was broken from a heel press he was operating and had the lobe of his ear torn besides receiving a gash on the neck that required six stitches to close up.

Antonio Dominic, an Italian laborer employed at the More-Jonas Glass Co's sand wash, three miles from Millville, was crushed to death under a sand bank cave-in.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Norman Harriman, 18 years old, employed in a shoe factory at Newark, had the four fingers of his right hand cut off by a circular saw on which he was working.

William Hope, employed in the Marshall Thread Mill at Kearny, had the thumb on his left hand amputated in consequence of injuries received in the machinery.

Andrew Clark, a mason, 66 years old, fell a distance of four feet from a scaffold while working on a building at Irvington, and suffered a fracture of the spine, from which he died a few hours later.

Larporti Soruti, an Italian laborer, fell from a ladder while working on a church building at Newark, and suffered a fracture of the skull, from which he died the following day.

Frank Ridley, a plasterer employed at the new Carnegie steel plant in Waverly, fell from a scaffold to the floor and, striking his head against a steel beam, received a fracture of the skull which resulted in death two days later.

John Hart, 20 years old, employed in the National Metal Works on the plank road, Newark, had his right arm caught in some shafting and was dragged around several times before the machinery could be stopped; the man suffered a broken arm and severe contusions about the body.

Reuben Kaplin, a carpenter, 22 years old, fell from the third story of a building on which he was working at Newark and had a leg broken.

Antonio Pizarro, a laborer, was buried under a cave-in of a sand pit in which he was employed at Belleville; the man's injuries were expected to prove fatal.

Henry J. Ball, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, had an arm broken while coupling cars at the depot near Bloomfield.

John Smith, 55 years old, was severely burned about the face, hands and body by the explosion of a gasoline lamp in the Balbach Smelting & Refining Works at Newark.

Eugene Regan, 25 years old, a brakeman at the Waverly freight yards, while coupling two cars had his feet so badly crushed that in order to save his life both legs had to be amputated above the ankles.

Axel Lang, a porter in the Prudential Insurance building at Newark, fell through the open door of an elevator shaft from the third floor to the cellar. The man's jaw was broken and three ribs were fractured, one of which pierced his right lung; he died at the hospital a few hours after.

Ignatius Dornskos, 32 years old, employed in the Atha Tool Works at Newark, was struck on the left arm by a large fragment of a grindstone which burst, and had several arteries severed. The injured arm will probably have to be amputated at the elbow.

Andrew Clark, 65 years old, a bricklayer, died from injuries received through the collapse of a scaffold on which he was standing while at work on a building at Irvington.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

August Talono, a section hand on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, slipped while moving a tie and falling on the "third rail" received a shock which resulted in death.

Samuel Pierce, 36 years old, employed in a lumber mill at Franklinville, had a hand almost cut in two on a circular saw. At the hospital the surgeons regarded it as probable that the hand would require to be amputated.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Frank Romalo, a laborer on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by an express train while at work near Harrison and instantly killed.

George Shéritini, 22 years old, fell from a platform to the floor, a distance of seven feet, in the factory of the Mesereu Metal Bed Co. at Jersey City, and suffered a fracture of the skull, from which he died a few hours later.

Gasin Labarrie, a longshoreman on the Holland American dock at Hoboken, had his left leg crushed and broken under a heavy cask of goods.

Antonio Boro, a laborer, while working on the Pennsylvania Railroad near River street, Newark, fell backward over a pile of rails and received a fracture of the skull, from which he died while being carried to the hospital.

Michael Baka, a boiler maker, while working in one of the stills of the Standard Oil Co. at Constable Hook, was prostrated by coal gas fumes, and when rescued was found to be so nearly asphyxiated that his recovery seemed doubtful.

John Gospie, a laborer, had a foot crushed and the bones thereof broken while working on Dock 6 of the Erie Railroad at Jersey City.

Charles Wessermelosky, a laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while at work leveling a hill near Secaucus, was struck by a rock from a blast and died from his injuries a day later.

John Johnson, 60 years old, a watchman on a Jersey City dock, fell into the river, and although rescued before life was extinct died from the shock a few minutes later.

Guiseppi De Lano, 30 years old, a laborer, while working at West New York, was struck by a rock from a blast and died of his injuries while being conveyed to a hospital.

Henry Manning, a brakeman in the Bergen yards of the Erie Railroad, was run down by a car while attempting to cross the track and instantly killed.

Peter Calish, 34 years old, while working in the Gates Ave. yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his right leg broken by a heavy timber.

George Slade, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell between the cars of his train in the Gates Ave. yard at Jersey City, and had both legs cut off; the man died at the hospital five hours later.

An alien laborer, known as John Smith, who neither understands nor speaks the English language, fell down the elevator shaft in the Saltpeter Manufactory on Morris street, Jersey City, a distance of 100 feet, and suffered a fracture of the skull with other injuries that are almost certain to prove fatal. The man was warned of his danger as he approached the shaft but without avail, as he did not understand what was said to him.

Daniel Cleary, a longshoreman on the Hamburg-American pier at Hoboken, had his right leg broken under a heavy bag of salt which fell while it was being loaded on a steamship.

Frank Demotor, a laborer in the Jersey City railroad tunnel, was badly injured by the explosion of a compressed air tank. The man's right arm

was so badly shattered as to necessitate amputation, his right eye blown out and he received internal injuries of a dangerous character.

Alfred Mann, a fireman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was struck by an engine at the Johnston Ave. crossing at Jersey City and fatally injured.

Charles Sofield, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while passing through the Gates Ave. yard at Jersey City leaned outward from his car and was rendered unconscious through his head coming in contact with a telegraph pole; the man's skull was said to have been fractured.

James McKenna, employed in the Colgate Soap Co.'s works at Jersey City, was crushed in the elevator shaft and died of his injuries a few hours later.

Orrin E. Blackman, 40 years old, while working on the roof of a building in Bayonne, fell to the ground and received injuries that caused his death a few hours later.

James Brown, 28 years old, employed by the New York & Hudson Tunnel Co. at Jersey City, had a foot so badly crushed under a number of heavy steel rails that it had to be amputated above the ankle.

Charles Denane, employed in the Erie freight yards at West End, Jersey City, was struck by a freight engine and had his right foot cut off besides receiving internal injuries which leave but little prospect of his recovery.

John Hickey, a laborer, was crushed and instantly killed while at work moving a frame building from the site of a new school on Coles street, Jersey City.

John Kobak, employed in the Bayonne Chemical Works, was very badly burned about the limbs and body by nitric acid.

William Callaghan, a switchman, was struck by a drill engine in the Hoboken yards of the Lackawanna Railroad and received injuries that are likely to prove fatal.

Nicholas Comerford a brakeman, while on a box car at the Jersey City yards of the Erie Railroad, slipped and fell under the train, the wheels of which passed over and severed his right arm; in his mangled condition the man raised himself from the tracks and walked some distance to the office of the night yard master, after reporting to whom he was taken to a hospital where he died three days later.

Carmo Canterder, a laborer, while at work in the Pennsylvania tunnel at Homestead was struck on the head by a steam shovel and received a fracture of the skull.

Raymond Murry, 19 years old, an apprentice to the printing trade in the shops of Albert Dotz at Jersey City, was caught by his clothing and dragged into the rapidly revolving parts of a cylinder press; the young man died of his injuries two days later.

Timothy Egan, a tower man on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a freight train while attempting to cross the tracks at Jersey avenue, Jersey City, and had both legs cut off above the knees. On the same day Edward Kallaher, a track walker, was struck by a fast train near Jersey City and had his head badly cut and collar bone broken.

Thomas O'Connor, a track walker on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a train near Bayonne and had one arm and three ribs broken.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Frank Mareix, a laborer employed in the Taylor Iron & Steel Co.'s works at High Bridge, was struck in the stomach by a heavy piece of iron and died one day later.

William Snyder, an iron worker employed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge near Bloomsbury, had the sight of one eye totally destroyed by a blow from a rivet head.

Thomas Bryden, a foreman, fell from the roof of an annex building that was being erected at the Taylor Iron & Steel Co.'s works at High Bridge and suffered a broken back and other injuries, which resulted in death while he was being conveyed to the hospital.

George Lear, an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was killed in a collision that occurred on the road one mile west of Hampton Junction.

MERCER COUNTY.

Alexander Noct, 18 years old, had both bones of his right leg broken between the knee and the ankle while working in the Roebling steel mill at Kinkora.

Joseph Sabo, a laborer, was struck on the head by a heavy plank while at work in the Trenton plant of the Roebling Company and received injuries that are likely to be fatal.

James T. Cullerton, Jr., fell from a high position on a ladder while engaged in placing saggars in a kiln at one of the East Trenton potteries and received serious internal injuries which will necessitate a surgical operation.

George Beiswenger, employed in the American Bridge Co's works at Trenton, was struck on the head by a heavy block of wood while placing a heavy brass journal on a steel beam belonging to a self-raising bridge and received injuries from which he died a short time after.

Emidio Orsino, a brakeman on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, was struck by a bridge over the road between Ewing and Pennington and died before reaching a hospital in Trenton, to which he was being taken.

William P. Van Deventer, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run over by the engine of his own train while engaged in a heroic effort to save two women who were on the track from being run down and killed. The wheels passed over Van Deventer's right ankle, cutting the foot off completely. The accident occurred on the strip of track that runs through Trenton, side by side with the canal.

William Johnson, a flagman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his right foot and left leg amputated in consequence of an accident that befell him while coupling cars at Princeton Junction.

Arthur G. Andrews, a carpenter, fell from a new house in Princeton and struck the ground in such a way that a sharp spike was driven into his temple.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Samuel Hellings, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed by a blow on the head from a passing train near Metuchen.

David Ferry, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is dying in a New Brunswick hospital from concussion of the brain and internal injuries received in a collision which occurred at Metuchen. Simon Shanner and James Leahy, members of the same train crew, were also very badly injured in the same accident.

Patrick Gibian, employed on the Port Reading coal docks at Carteret, was crushed between two cars while at work, and, as reported, fatally hurt.

Tony Gran, a laborer on the New York and Long Branch bridge over the Raritan river, was struck on the head by a bucket of stone and suffered a fracture of the skull.

Jacob Hobert, a laborer, had the four fingers of his left hand amputated as a result of their having been crushed to a shapeless pulp in a rubber mixing machine at the works of the Michelin Tire Co., Milltown, where he was employed.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Arthur Wolcott had two fingers and the thumb of one hand cut off in the Edwards Mill at Long Branch, where he was employed.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Ralph Coast, a telephone lineman, while climbing a pole at Boonton for the purpose of making some repairs, was instantly killed by coming in contact with a live wire.

John Serova, 19 years old, and John Ploskolko, 23 years old, while working in the Glendon mine at Hibernia, was crushed under a large slab of rock and instantly killed. The accident was caused by the removal of a mass of rock from about the base of the slab, in which work the two men were engaged at the time it occurred.

OCEAN COUNTY.

Albert Wooley, a conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had his right foot so badly crushed while coupling cars at Lakewood that it had to be amputated below the ankle.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Christopher Cresto, employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, had his feet so badly crushed and broken under a five-ton steel plate, which slipped from the derrick chains by which it was being raised, that the amputation of both of them seemed unavoidable.

Milese Simon, employed in the Passaic Rolling Mill at Paterson, had two toes amputated in consequence of his foot having been crushed under a heavy steel girder.

Peter Rudinsky, employed in the mines near Franklin Furnace, was partly burned beneath the roof of a mine drift, some of the supports of

which had so weakened as to permit the mass of rock and dirt to fall; when rescued the man was found to have a broken arm and many painful bruises about the body and legs.

James J. Clark, a freight conductor on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a coal engine near South Paterson and died of his injuries two hours later.

Rocco Monego, a laborer employed in street grading at Passaic, was struck by a falling tree that had been undermined for removal and instantly killed.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

George C. Compton, 23 years old, while engaged in making repairs to an arc light near Rocky Hill, came in contact with a live wire and received a shock which caused instant death.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Louis Rose, a laborer employed in a blast furnace at Stanhope, had a knee-cap broken as a result of a fall from a cupola.

UNION COUNTY.

James Hollwood, a plumber, while working in a house at Elizabeth, fell into the cellar and received a fracture of the spine from which he died shortly after.

George C. Farndale, 26 years old, a telegraph lineman, while working on a pole at Cranford, received a shock from some crossed wires, which caused instant death.

Joseph Victor, an employee of the Central Railroad Co., suffered a broken arm through an accident in the Schiller street transfer yards at Elizabeth.

Francisco Pinnachi, a laborer employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was run down by a train at Plainfield and had his legs so badly mangled that both had to be amputated. At the hospital it was not believed the man could live.

WARREN COUNTY.

William E. Morris, a conductor on the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad, while taking the numbers of cars at Maybrook, was struck by an engine and almost instantly killed.

William Gardner, 22 years old, while coupling cars in the Lehigh Valley yards at Phillipsburg, had his right arm fractured between two cars.

Thomas Welsch, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck on the head by a passing car while leaning from the step of a car of his own train and received injuries which resulted in death a short time after the occurrence.

John Whatt, an electrician, was injured so seriously by an explosion of coal dust at the Alpha Cement Works at Alpha, that it was not expected he could recover.

NOVEMBER, 1907.**ATLANTIC COUNTY.**

John Ore, a brakeman, fell between two cars near Hammonton, and had several ribs fractured.

Henry Wells, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, was run down by a runaway car near Atlantic City, while he was struggling to free his foot from a frog in which it was caught. The man's leg was broken and his foot badly crushed.

BERGEN COUNTY.

James Touhey, 23 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a leg badly crushed while coupling cars on the Hackensack meadows.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

James Funk, 22 years old, employed in a saw mill at Moorestown, had a thumb cut off and his fingers badly bruised and lacerated in the machinery.

Joseph Birch, Joseph Heisler and Merrit Ferring, three workmen employed in removing the waiting-room of the old Delaware River Transportation Co. at Burlington, were severely crushed and bruised under the roof of the structure which fell upon them. The roof was of slag and very heavy.

William Thomas, an employee of the wire works at Roebling, was run down by a switch engine in the yard of the works while his foot was held fast in a frog from which he could not extricate it in time and had his left leg so badly broken and mangled that the limb had to be amputated.

Thomas Stevenson, a young man employed in the Wall Rope Works at Beverly, had his clothing caught in the machinery and was being rapidly drawn in when a fellow workman, seeing the danger, promptly cut the rope which fed the machine, thus bringing it to a standstill in time to save the helpless man's life. Stevenson suffered from a very badly wrenched arm.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Robert Walters, 57 years old, employed in the foundry of the R. D. Wood Co. at Camden, had a hand caught in some machinery and so badly bruised thereby that amputation will probably be necessary.

Antonio Gelliere, a section laborer on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, was struck by an engine while at work in the vicinity of Camden and had his right leg broken.

Philip Fisher, 21 years old, was badly burned about the upper part of the body by acid that was splashed from a bucket which he was carrying when he stumbled and fell.

J. W. Pratt, 27 years old, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, had a hand badly bruised and lacerated while coupling cars.

Carlo Paoletti, 50 years old, a laborer employed on street improvements which were being made on the line of a trolley railroad in Camden, was run

down and instantly killed by a car in front of which he stumbled and while endeavoring to step aside and let it pass.

John Stiles, 47 years old, was caught by his clothing in a belt he was endeavoring to replace on a pulley in a factory in Camden, where he was employed, and in consequence of his clothes having parted escaped with severe lacerations of the scalp.

Samuel Wissing, 23 years old, employed in the White Lead Works at Camden, was caught in a belt which he was endeavoring to replace on a pulley and drawn up to the shaft by which he was whirled around for some time and finally thrown into an open tank of acid, in which he was immersed from his feet to his shoulders. After suffering the most agonizing pain for nearly seven hours the man died in a hospital to which he had been moved after the accident.

August Stutzer, a laborer, was badly crushed by a derrick falling upon him while working on a bridge near Collingswood.

D. E. Christopher, 60 years old, fell from a scaffold on which he was working in a Camden shipyard to the ground, a distance of 20 feet; the man's injuries consisted of a broken rib and severe bruises about the body; these with the shock and internal injuries he is supposed to have suffered will, it is feared, result in death.

Edward Hopenworth, 23 years old, employed in the Merritt Sheet Iron Works at Camden, had a hand very severely crushed and lacerated in the cogs of a bending machine on which he was working.

John Gardner, an iron worker employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Camden, was thrown to the street in consequence of the rigging of a derrick which was operating having broken. The man was very painfully bruised about the body and limbs.

George Saunders, employed as a drayman, while unloading a quantity of paper at a newspaper office in Camden, slipped and fell in front of a roll weighing 778 pounds, which passed over his head without touching any other part of the body. The pressure of the immense roll caused the blood to flow from the man's mouth and ears, and he was taken to a hospital, where his recovery was regarded as doubtful.

Ridgeway Gaunt, 45 years old, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while crossing the track in the Pavonia yard on his way to relieve the man with whom he alternated in day and night work running a switch engine, was struck by the locomotive of an inbound passenger train and instantly killed. The man leaves a wife and three children.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Harvey Pierce, a lineman employed by the Traction Company at Bridgeton, touched his foot to one live wire and a hand to another, thus establishing a circuit, which resulted in his hand and foot being frightfully burned. The man was rescued by a fellow workman who ascended the pole and securing the sufferer with a leather belt succeeded in bring him to the ground.

Alfred Kyte, employed in the Vineland Glass Works, was severely cut in the hand by the breaking of some glass tubing.

ESSEX COUNTY.

John Townsley, a negro employed as a laborer in the plant of the Balbach Smelting Works at Newark, fell from a scaffold and suffered an injury of the spine, which it was feared by the physicians would result in his being paralyzed.

Frank Thistle, 35 years old, while working on a bridge at the foot of Clay street, Newark, was severely injured by a heavy iron beam falling upon him.

William Ralph, a laborer employed by the N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co., was overcome by gas which he inhaled and fell unconscious in a manhole at South Orange, from which he was rescued by fellow workmen and revived with much difficulty.

Louisa Breher, 23 years old, who was employed in the press room of the E. J. Brooks & Co. plant at North Thirteenth street and Park avenue, had her hair caught in the belt of a machine on which she was working and was dragged from her feet as the hair wound round the shaft; the scalp was torn from the back of her neck nearly to the forehead before the machinery was stopped and the sufferer released. At the hospital the prospect of the victim's recovery was regarded as very slight. The absence of proper safeguards appears to have caused this deplorable accident.

Levi Telriwiski, 56 years old, had a hand caught in the rolls of a machine on which he was working in the plant of the Combination Roll and Rubber Co., at Bloomfield, and the member was so badly crushed that all of the hand except the thumb had to be amputated.

Isadore Bornstein, 46 years old, while employed as a laborer repairing a sidewalk on Springfield avenue, Newark, had a foot crushed under a stone weighing several hundred pounds. The injury was so serious that the foot was amputated at the ankle.

George Baron, a carpenter, was instantly killed by falling from the top of a frame structure 50 feet high, which he was engaged in erecting at Irvington.

James Murphy, while at work in the Waverly yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a foot so badly crushed by a heavy iron casting that he will be confined to the hospital to which he was taken for a long time.

John Oberlee, a mason, who in September fell from a scaffold on which he was doing some mason work on a house on Springfield avenue, Newark, has been since that time lying in a hospital with his body completely paralyzed from the hips down; there is no prospect of his recovery.

Gabriel Ramsen, 48 years old, who was burned about the body, head and arms by an explosion of gasoline in the Balbach Smelting Works at Newark, appears to have also inhaled some of the flames and gases of the explosion and is now slowly sinking from their effects, notwithstanding the external burns have all healed up.

Thomas Ellis, a foreman in the worsted department of the Thomas Oakes Co. mill at Bloomfield, was caught in the machinery while endeavoring to run a belt on the pulley, and was saved from death by the bravery of a young woman employee of the mill, who, seeing the danger, grasped the man's

feet and held on until the machinery was stopped. Ellis suffered a broken arm and was otherwise injured about the body.

John Pedrick, Jr., a brakeman on the Lackawanna railroad, was struck by part of a steel bridge structure as he leaned out over the platform to signal the engineer of his train, and was thrown to the ground. The accident occurred at Maplewood, and the man, who was severely cut and bruised about the head and body, will have to remain in a hospital for several weeks.

John Hickey, a brakeman employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while engaged in coupling, was caught between a box car and the engine, receiving injuries from which he died a few hours later.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Henry Eckley, 34 years old, employed in the Du Pont Powder Works, at Gibbstown, had a foot caught in the machinery and so badly crushed and mangled that it had to be amputated at the ankle.

Verginio Delaso, 18 years old, while at work unloading a coal barge at Gibbstown, was struck on the head by the heavy iron bucket which swung from a crane, and received some very serious injuries that have left him in a critical condition.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Gustave Schram, a freight clerk on the Hamburg-American line pier at Hoboken, was struck by a bale of goods that was being hoisted aboard the steamer, and thrown to the deck of a lighter, where he struck head first, receiving a fracture of the skull.

Raffallo Mascarillo, 18 years old, employed in Davy's okum factory, at Jersey City, fell into a vat of boiling water, which it was part of his duty to attend, and was so badly scalded that he died a few hours later.

Michael Bodoski, 34 years old, while old, while working as a laborer in the Lackawanna Coal yards, at Jersey City, was so badly crushed between two cars that but slight hopes were entertained of saving his life.

Joseph Bell, a laborer employed on the Holland-American pier, at Hoboken, was crushed and injured internally while shifting ballast in the hold of a steamship.

Frank Pienkusky, a laborer, while unloading coal into a chute was struck on the head by an iron lever attached to the truck, and received a fracture of the skull that will probably result in his early death.

Francis J. Hank, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while adjusting part of the running gear under the car connected with the brake, was run over by some cars that were back down upon him, and died shortly after from the injuries which he received.

Cannio Copesello, a baker at Bayonne, while mixing dough in a machine, had a hand caught in the mechanism, and suffered the loss of all four fingers.

John J. Coyne, 50 years old, a conductor on the Central Railroad of N. J., slipped from the steps of a car which formed part of a freight train and had both legs cut off by the wheels passing over them. A violent storm of rain and wind was raging at the time, and the conductor, who had finished

his inspection of the running gear and given the signal to start, made an attempt to board the train when in motion, but missing the step fell directly in front of the wheels. At the hospital to which he was removed but slight hopes were entertained of saving the man's life.

William Garthwaite and Sydney McGinnis, carpenters, were very seriously injured as a result of a scaffold on which they were working while repairing a house in Bayonne having collapsed.

William Jackson, a laborer, was knocked down by a hand car from which he was unloading sand at Bayonne, and had his right leg broken.

Frank Barthlow, 35 years old, employed in the Orford Copper Works, at Bayonne, in a desire to save time in passing from one floor of the building to another, jumped on a passing freight elevator, and fell on the platform, leaving part of his body hanging over; before the elevator could be stopped the man was so badly crushed by coming in contact with the floor above that his death was expected soon after.

Michael Pestotori and Maresto Capulo, railroad laborers, were run down and instantly killed by a fast freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Jersey City. At the same time James Carino, another laborer who was involved in the accident, had both legs broken. Both of the dead men leave families.

O. Nelson, a machinist employed in the Tietjen & Lang shops at Hoboken, while operating a planer, had a hand caught in the machinery and lost two fingers.

Abraham Padlinsky, a laborer, while working on the new opera house at Bayonne, fell from a ladder and was taken to a hospital suffering from a severe injury to his head.

Frank S. Howell, 27 years old, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, while engaged in drilling freight cars at Harrison, was crushed between two bumpers and almost instantly killed. Howell has a wife and two children.

Napoll Murphy, 18 years old, employed as a water boy in the new Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City, was run over by a contractor's car and had his left leg crushed below the knee.

William Bort, 32 years old, a laborer employed in a lumber yard at Harrison, was struck by a heavy derrick, which fell in consequence of the parting of guy rope, and thrown from his position on the top of a high lumber pile to the ground, a distance of 20 feet; the man was taken to a hospital in an unconscious condition and suffering from severe injuries about the head.

Charles Rupp, a switchman in the Pennsylvania yards at Jersey City, was caught between two cars during his work, and so badly injured about the body that he died soon after. Rupp had a wife and several children.

Lefeore Gartano, employed in the works of the Mesereu Bed Co., at Jersey City, was so badly burned in a fire that broke out in the oil room of the plant that he is not expected to live.

Joseph Brostock, a laborer employed in the new Lackawanna tunnel at Jersey City Heights, while working in the bottom of a shaft was struck on the head by a descending bucket, which was used for hoisting material out of the cut, and received injuries of a painful and serious character.

Ernest L. Batdorf, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of N. J., fell from his train while passing Whitehouse, and the wheels passing over him, was instantly killed.

Ludvigio Zananeli, a section hand employed on the Central Railroad of N. J., was struck by a train while at work near High Bridge, and among other injuries received a fracture of the skull.

Guiseppi Critsie, Josph Critsie and Joseph Lapaird, laborers employed in the Lehigh Valley Railroad tunnel at Pattenburg, were run down by a train while at work; one of the men, Guiseppi Critsie, was killed and the others so badly injured that both will probably die.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Christian Dahl, a wire worker employed in the mill of the Standard Underground Cable Co., at Perth Amboy, had his left foot cut off at the ankle through its having been caught in a loop of red-hot wire which he was winding on the spools. Men employed in this department of the mill work in constant danger of just such accidents as the one in which this workman was involved.

Alfred Ritterbush, 15 years old, employed about the station of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, at Dunellen, for the purpose among other things of collecting the way bills and reports that are thrown upon the station platform from passing trains, was run down by a drill engine as he was securing one of these documents which had fallen between the tracks, and had his left arm cut off.

John Donnelly, 17 years old, employed in the works of the American Metal Refining Co. at Roosevelt, had a foot caught in the mechanism of a motor car which he was running and suffered several fractures of the leg bones.

James O'Tool a motorman of the Central Jersey Traction Co., while switching his car from one track to another, was caught as he stepped from the platform between his own car and another that had just run in on the open switch and instantly killed. The accident occurred at Perth Amboy.

Samuel Gillman, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a two-story house at Woodbridge, on which he was working, and suffered injuries which will prevent him from working for a long time.

H. H. Dixon, 26 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between two cars of a freight train at Monmouth Junction and instantly killed.

MERCER COUNTY.

James Fenton, employed in the Globe Rubber Works at Trenton, had a hand so badly crushed in a stamping machine which he was running that one finger had to be amputated, and from the nature of the injuries it seemed probable that the entire hand will have to come off.

Daniel Dunlany, a brickmaker, fell into a sewer hole in the Heath Yard at Trenton, where he was employed, and had a leg broken above the ankle.

Albert Aloring, employed in a lumber mill at Yardville, had a finger cut from his hand by a circular saw.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Frank Curtis, an engineer on the New York and Long Branch Railroad, was thrown from his car by a collision with another train and had a leg so badly crushed that it will in all probability have to be amputated.

Albert Carr, 18 years old, an engineer's helper on the railroad, was badly burned in consequence of his clothing taking fire while on his engine near Red Bank.

MORRIS COUNTY.

George Miller, employed in the hard rubber plant at Butler, had a finger cut off while at work on a machine.

George Cole, employed in the Dover Boiler Works, suffered a compound fracture of the left leg while working on a building in Dover.

Andrew Toke, a laborer employed in the Hurd mine at Wharton, while riding upward to the mouth of the shaft in a "skip" after finishing his day's work, had his head caught between a cable roller and the side wall and was instantly killed.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Alexander Westman, employed in the Rogers Locomotive Shops at Paterson, had his right hip fractured through an accident which occurred while at work.

Frank Buchanan, employed in the Cook locomotive plant at Paterson, had a finger so badly crushed in the cog wheels of a machine on which he was working that it had to be amputated.

Patrick Doran and Michael Rokanus, employed in the Riverside Gas Works, were badly burned in an explosion of gas which generated in a wash box which they were engaged in cleaning out.

Floyd Hopper, 15 years old, fell three stories through an open elevator shaft in the Keep paper box factory at Paterson, where he was employed, and received injuries that resulted in death one hour later.

John Magas, a laborer employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, had a hip crushed under a heavy steel girder which fell upon him while it was being painted.

Martin L. Marks, 25 years old, a trolley conductor, was caught between his own and another car on a switch at Highland avenue, Passaic, and crushed so badly that he died a few minutes after being released.

SALEM COUNTY.

Frederick Luber, a laborer employed on a dredge, while working on Salem creek had a hand so badly crushed in the cog wheels of the hoisting machinery that two fingers had to be amputated.

Henry Eckley, employed in the Dupont Powder Co's works at Carney Point, had a foot caught in the machinery and so badly crushed and torn that amputation above the ankle had to be resorted to.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Samuel P. Miller, a painter, fell from the second story of a building on which he was at work, and suffered a broken arm and some severe contusions about the head and body.

Michael Tidaback, a laborer employed in the slate quarry at Lafayette, had the first finger of his right hand cut off while at work.

UNION COUNTY.

John Patterson, a machinist employed in the Scott Printing Press Works at Plainfield, while at work under a large press in course of construction, was struck on the head by a loose piece of gearing while the machine was in motion and instantly killed.

Charles James, a plumber, while at work in a house at Mountain Station, fell from a scaffold and was so badly injured that for a time there seemed little prospect of saving his life.

Edward Lessen, employed in the works of the J. D. Loizeux Co. at Plainfield, was caught by his loose clothing in a belt which he was endeavoring to run upon a pulley and jerked from the floor to the shafting; the belt slipping off saved the man from death.

John Haggerty, employed in the machine shops of the Samuel S. Moore Sons Co. at Elizabeth, had both legs badly crushed under a large mass of iron that fell upon him.

Alfonso De Nelligo, a laborer employed in the Scott Press Works at Plainfield, met with an accident while at work that resulted in his being severely injured internally.

John Huntmacher, a laborer, was instantly killed by a cave-in of the bank of a sand pit at Union township.

Joseph Sakega, a carpenter, suffered internal injuries of a very serious character by a fall from the second story of a building on which he was working at Elizabeth.

Albert Sutter, a laborer, 25 years old, had a foot caught in a coil of white-heated wire as it issued from the rolls, and before effective assistance could be rendered the member was entirely severed from the leg just above the ankle.

Two Italian laborers, whose names could not be ascertained, were buried under tons of sand and gravel from the caved-in bank of a deep sewer trench which they were engaged in digging at Linden. One of the men had a leg and an arm broken and the other suffered severe and painful bruises of all parts of his body.

WARREN COUNTY.

Andrew Gunderman, employed in the Edison cement plant at New Village, was severely injured while at work by a heavy beam which fell upon him.

DECEMBER, 1907.**ATLANTIC COUNTY.**

John Andress, a bricklayer, fell from the roof of a three-story building and was instantly killed.

BERGEN COUNTY.

William Dohne, employed in the Lackawanna repair shops at Kingsland, had his left leg broken above the ankle in consequence of a fall over a bar of iron.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Tony Gardner, 23 years old, employed in the yards of the American Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, fell from a scaffold and had a shoulder dislocated.

Joseph Anderson, a laborer employed in the works of the Camden Iron Co., fell into a deep mould pit and was painfully injured about the body.

William Deacon, a laborer, had his right foot crushed under a heavy iron plate in the chemical works at Camden, where he was employed.

John O'Brien, a laborer, had a foot badly crushed under a heavy case of goods in the Pennsylvania Railroad freight yards at Camden, where he was employed.

Benjamin Street, a laborer, 49 years old, had an arm broken through an accident while at work in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co., at Camden.

Luigi Del Mauro, a laborer employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a foot caught in a switch near Camden, and suffered severe contusions of the member in the efforts put forth by several fellow workmen to extricate him before the coming of a train.

Louis Bower, a laborer employed in Coles lumber yard at Camden, was buried under a lumber pile that collapsed and fell as he was passing, and suffered bruises and contusions of the body and limbs, together with internal injuries which it was feared would prove fatal.

William Powell, 26 years old, had a hand severely crushed while at work on a new bridge which was being built across Cooper Creek, at Camden.

Louis Morton, 33 years old, a brakeman on the Atlantic City Railroad, was crushed between a locomotive and a lumber pile in the freight yard at Risley, and so severely injured that it was thought he could not recover.

George Kessler, 25 years old, had three fingers cut off and the remainder of his hand badly crushed in a press on which he was working in the plant of the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden.

Joseph M. Gordon, a conductor on a milk train running between Bordentown and Camden, had a hand severely crushed while manipulating the brake mechanism.

Arthur T. Marable, a laborer, had an arm broken under a heavy plank in the Coles lumber yard at Camden.

John Elliott, 39 years old, fell from a ladder, a distance of 12 feet, while at work in the Farr-Bailey's oil cloth plant at Camden, and suffered a fracture of the shoulder blade.

Frederick J. Post, a slip tender on the Federal street ferry at Camden, had a foot caught and badly crushed between an incoming boat and the slip.

James Calloway, a stevedore, fell into the hold of a boat which he was engaged in unloading at a Camden wharf, and striking a projecting steel bar, suffered injuries of a character that are likely to prove fatal.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Herman Cartright and Daniel Wicks, employed as conductor and brakeman respectively on the Atlantic City Railroad, were so badly injured in a collision that occurred at Wildwood, that both are believed not likely to recover.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Henry Pierce, a lineman, had a foot and hand severely burned by coming in contact with a live wire while on a pole at Cedarville.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Robert Smith, 38 years old, a slater, fell a distance of 30 feet from the roof of a house on Fourth street, South Orange, and suffered a fracture of the skull.

Adam Badayowski, employed in the Atha Steel Works at Newark, had an ankle broken through the bursting of the connecting hose which conveyed power from an air compressor to a machine on which he was working. Henry Hershkowitz, employed in the Newark Cleaning and Dyeing Works, was severely burned in a gasoline fire which was ignited by a match which he accidentally stepped upon.

Philip Comele, a laborer, had his left hand cut off through an accident in the stone yard in which he was employed at Harrison. Subsequently the man's entire arm was amputated to prevent blood poisoning.

Jesse Eckert, 27 years old, and William J. Mahoney, 29 years old, both employed in the works of the Johann Hoff Malt Co., at Newark, were caught in a belt which they were engaged in repairing, and suffered injuries of a serious character.

HUDSON COUNTY.

John Tilson, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell between two cars in the Gates avenue freight yard, and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg.

Robert Licknic, a lineman employed by the Public Service Corporation, fell from a pole in Jersey City, and had both legs fractured.

William Bates, head electrician in the works of the Orford Copper Co. at Bayonne, was caught between the belt and driving wheel of a dynamo, and instantly killed.

William Grey, while engaged in putting in a window in an elevator shaft in Colgate & Co.'s new building at Jersey City, was struck on the head by the counterbalance weight of an ascending elevator, and instantly killed.

Frank Wilks, a motorman of the Public Service Corporation, was badly burned while on a trip over the plank road to Newark, by a sheet of electric flame caused by a derangement of the motor mechanism. The man's eyes were so badly burned as to cause temporary blindness.

George Schenk, a laborer employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had an ankle broken while working on a hoisting crane in the Gates avenue freight yard at Jersey City.

Joseph Meyers, 27 years old, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, had his right leg cut off while at work coupling cars at Berben.

Thomas Thompson, a laborer, had his right hand badly crushed while unloading pig iron in the Gates Avenue freight yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Martin W. Crane, 16 years old, a fireman's helper on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was run over by a locomotive in the freight yard at Jersey City, and instantly killed.

Frank Barthalow, a laborer, was caught between the flooring and an ascending elevator in the works of the Orford Co. at Bayonne, and was fatally injured. The man's backbone was broken.

Martin Malone, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, missed his footing and fell from the car steps to the street while his train was approaching the Jersey City terminal and received lacerations of the scalp and neck, which it required seventeen stitches to close up.

John B. Ross, 37 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run down by a drill engine in the Harsimus Cove freight yards at Jersey City, and had his right leg cut off.

Eleven men were more or less severely injured and two were missing, with a strong probability that they were dead, as a result of a fire at the mouth of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at North Bergen. The fire was started by a spark lodging in some tar paper at the mouth of the shaft. Two of the injured men were not expected to recover.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

George Hakas, while running an elevator in the works of the Taylor Iron and Steel Co. at High Bridge, had a leg broken through the limb being caught between a bar and the floor, as the elevator was ascending.

Gustave Seyffert, employed in the works of the New Jersey Rubber Co. at Lambertville, fell into a hopper while on a tour of inspection, and had several ribs broken.

Lemuel Wilson, employed in the plant of the Foran Foundry and Mfg. Co. at Flemington, had a leg broken just above the ankle by the fall of a load of castings which he was placing upon a truck at the works.

MERCER COUNTY.

Michael Muzzucco, a laborer, was badly burned about the face and hands by a charge of dynamite which was exploded by a blow of his pick while working in a sewer at Cadwallader Heights, Trenton. The man's eyes were so severely burned that the sight of one of them was totally destroyed.

George E. Voorhees, Jr., a flagman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while at work near Princeton Junction drilling a train of coal cars, fell from his position on the rear car, just as he had given the signal to the engineer which started the train, and was instantly killed. The accident occurred at about three A. M., and before the man was missed by other members of the crew the entire train passed over his body, which was mangled beyond recognition.

William E. Smith, a puddler in the foundry of John E. Thropp Sons at Trenton, had his feet severely burned by molten iron which overran a mould which he was engaged in pouring.

Robert Ernst, an employee of the Hill bakery at Trenton, had a hand caught in the cogs of a dough mixer and suffered injuries which required the amputation of two fingers.

Martin Schafer, a carpenter, while working in the shops of the John A. Roebling Co., at Trenton, was caught in the shafting and severely injured before being released.

Paul Lawton, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck while passing under the Olden avenue bridge at Trenton and received injuries that resulted in death a short time after. The man had been on the top of the locomotive making some repairs and failed to get back to the cab in time to escape the overhead bridge.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Joseph Lagyak, a laborer employed in the Barber Asphalt Works at Perth Amboy, was severely and painfully burned about the face and neck by a blast of hot asphalt.

Tony Sivia, a laborer employed in the cotton mill of the Johnson Co. at New Brunswick, had a hand caught and severely lacerated in a carding machine which he was engaged in attending.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Martin Fekgde, a laborer employed in the works of the National Fireproofing Co. at Lorillard, fell from a platform above a clay mill and striking between the large iron rollers was instantly killed before the machinery could be stopped.

William Conover, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold while working at Atlantic Highlands and was seriously injured.

Louis Maps, employed in a lumber mill at Long Branch, had one finger cut off and two others severely lacerated by a circular saw.

Edward De Roche, a painter, fell from the second story of the Freehold rug mill and was severely injured about the head and body.

Henry Reynor, a mason, while working on the third story of the school building at Belfort, fell from the scaffold to the ground and suffered severe internal and external injuries.

Nathan Lawson, a laborer employed by the C. W. Wooley Co. building a bulkhead at Seabright, had a hand crushed under a heavy timber.

John Mount, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working at Red Bank and was severely cut and bruised about the head and body.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Anton Yonenlek, a miner employed in a shaft at Upper Hibernia, while preparing to explode a charge of dynamite, was fatally injured by the explosion of a cap loaded with fulminate which he held in his mouth while getting ready to attach it to the fuse. The man's jaws were shattered, his mouth and tongue fearfully lacerated and the eyes blown from his head. Another miner, Mike Novak, who was standing near where the explosion occurred, was also seriously injured.

Emil Blomain, a chemist employed in the high explosives works of the Vesuvius Powder Co. at Riverdale, was fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite which hurled him through the engine room door against a large fly-wheel that caught and carried him around several times before finally dropping him to the floor in an unconscious condition.

OCEAN COUNTY.

E. W. Exel, employed in a mill at Barnegat, was caught in the machinery and had his right arm so badly crushed and broken that the limb was amputated near the shoulder. At the Camden hospital it was feared the man could not survive the loss of blood and shock.

Melinda Downs, 15 years old, was caught by a rapidly revolving shaft that runs from the main work room to the power house of the Lakehurst Rope Works, where she was employed, and instantly killed.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Herbert Winters, 14 years old, was instantly killed through the explosion of a steam boiler in a cider mill at Lower Preakness, in which he was employed. Philip Beck, another workman in the same mill, suffered a fracture of the skull and received injuries to the eyes which, in the event of recovery, will leave him totally blind.

Adam Burkhart, 14 years old, employed in Riker's Silk Mill at Paterson, had the fingers of both hands badly crushed in the cog wheels of a loom while endeavoring to save a skein of silk from being drawn into the machinery.

Sylvester Sariso, employed in John Capstick & Co's bleachery at Montville, was caught in a rapidly revolving shaft, round which he was whirled several times and dashed with violence to the floor, inflicting what will probably prove to be fatal injuries. The man's skull was fractured and both his arms were broken.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Henry Gore, 13 years old, had a thumb and three fingers cut off in a sausage mill at South Bound Brook.

UNION COUNTY.

Elkow Safkow, 33 years old, employed in the Chrome Steel Works at Roosevelt, was caught in the machinery while at work and suffered a fracture of the right thigh besides having several ribs broken.

Ole Jansen, 35 years old, was very severely injured while at work in the machine shops of the S. L. Moore Sons Co. at Elizabeth.

Emil Striker, a tar roofer, had his skull fractured through falling to the cellar of a house in Elizabeth in consequence of the roof on which he was working having collapsed.

G. E. Golden, 33 years old, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed while in the cab of his engine as the train was passing Linden, near Elizabeth; the piston rod broke and tore through the bottom of the cab striking the engineer on the chest, which was completely crushed in.

JANUARY, 1908.**BERGEN COUNTY.**

Frank Ruman, 14 years old, had his left hand and fingers badly torn in the cog wheels of a machine while working in a mill at Wyckoff.

O. Wagoner, a fireman on the Erie Railroad, was instantly killed by the explosion of his engine boiler on the bridge near Hackensack. The engineer, C. Weidler, together with C. Abers and E. Eigsmeinger, engineer and fireman respectively of another train that was standing near by at the time of the explosion, were very seriously injured by burns and bruises, the most so being Weidler, who died the next day.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Martin Wargo, a Hungarian laborer, was struck on the head and killed by a moving crane while at work in the wire mills of the John A. Roebling Co. at Kinkora.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Lewis Brown, one of the crew of a dredger which was moored to a wheel at Cooper's Point, Camden, had his clothing set on fire by the explosion of an oil lamp in the engine room and plunged all aflame into the waters of the Delaware river. The man was rescued by two members of the crew, but died a week later from his injuries.

William Packman, a laborer, 30 years old, had a hand crushed under a heavy piece of metal while at work in a Camden foundry. The injuries were so severe that it seemed probable that the hand would have to be amputated.

James Laughlin, 17 years old, was caught between an elevator and the inclosing wall in the Camden Iron Works, where he was employed, and received painful bruises and abrasions about the body and legs.

Luens Garabo, employed in the Camden Iron Works, had a leg broken under a large pile of iron plates that fell while he was engaged in building them up single.

John Powell, 31 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from a train which he was engaged in breaking near the Camden yards, and received severe contusions and bruises about the body.

Frederick Schlön, 35 years old, and Joseph Leep, 33 years old, were buried under a high pile of grain sacks which toppled over upon them in the Taylor Grain Elevator at Camden. Both men were severely bruised and will be unable to work for a long time.

James Curley, 26 years old, had his right eye lacerated by glass from an exploded gauge in the engine-room of the Farr-Bailey Co's plant at Camden, where he was employed. The sight of the eye was destroyed.

William Thomas, 21 years old, had three fingers of his left hand cut off while operating a circular saw in a kindling wood factory at Camden.

Frank Congeski, 24 years old, had his right leg broken under a heavy truck which fell upon him in the Camden Iron Works, where he was employed.

Albert Austin, builder, 40 years old, had a foot crushed under a heavy iron rod while at work on a building at Camden. From failure to secure proper surgical treatment after the accident the injured foot became so much worse that amputation may have to be resorted to.

John Johnson, a laborer, was crushed between a hoist and door in the Camden Coke Works and died a half hour after being taken to the hospital. The ribs of the unfortunate man were broken and forced through his chest and all the internal organs were crushed and mangled together.

An Italian laborer, about 30 years old, who gave as his name "Nick Crow," had his left leg broken and crushed in the hoisting machinery of a dredge operating on the Delaware river at Camden, on which he was working. Serious fears were entertained that the man's general injuries would result in death.

Selfato Calcarth, 31 years old, a laborer, suffered severe lacerations of the scalp in consequence of having been hit on the head by an iron bar while working on the Cooper creek bridge at Camden.

Isaac Roosevelt, 14 years old, fell from a cram in the shipyard of John A. Dialogue Sons at Camden, and suffered a fracture of the hip and painful contusions of the shoulder. Grave fears were entertained that because of his age the man's injuries may result in death.

John Stevenson, a night watchman in the Cooper Creek Electric Light Station, fell from a ladder which he had climbed up to replace a useless electric light bulb, and in the descent was caught by a sharp and strong projecting hook which penetrated the arm, keeping the man suspended until by the most extreme and painful exertion he succeeded in releasing himself, after which he ran unassisted to the hospital, where twenty-four stitches were taken to bring the edges of the jagged wound together.

Anthony Gabriel, a roofer, suffered severe injuries as a result of having fallen from the roof of one of the sheds in the Pavonia yards at Camden, where he was employed.

John Ore, 41 years old, while coupling cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad at South Camden, was caught between two cars and had an arm so badly lacerated and crushed that it may require amputation.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Walter H. Bingham, a lineman for the Bridgeton Electric Light Co., was thrown from a tree on Bank street, Bridgeton, by a blow from a heavy limb which he had sawed off to make way for an electric wire, and, striking the flagging head first, received injuries from which he died a few hours later. Bingham was 23 years old and unmarried.

W. C. Royer, a lineman, fell from a pole at Bridgeton, when a distance of forty feet from the ground, and received injuries that, while not necessarily fatal, will render him unable to work for a long time.

Richard Costel, of Shirley, a laborer, while operating a "hay baler" had his left foot caught in the moving parts of the machine and the limb was so badly crushed that blood poisoning having set in the man died a week later.

Paul Samo, employed in the Kaighley Shoe Co's Works at Vineland, had a hand caught in a machine while at work and suffered fractures of the third and fourth fingers.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Samuel Swartz, 22 years old, employed in the Guigues tannery at Newark, had the little finger of his left hand so badly crushed in a machine that amputation of the finger was necessary.

James Ackers, employed in the New System Laundry at Newark, was caught between the elevator and floor while engaged in adjusting some cables, and received injuries of a very serious character.

R. G. Weible, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while flagging his train to a switch at the Waverly yards, was crushed between the bridge beams and the locomotive, receiving internal injuries, besides bruises and contusions that will probably prove fatal.

Antonio Massa, 20 years old, a truck driver, was crushed to death while trying to control a frightened team of horses at the stables of the New Jersey Ice Cream Co. on Mount Pleasant avenue, Newark.

John Gallagher, 25 years old, a night watchman at 539 Market street, Newark, fell from the loft of his employer's barn and suffered instant death from a broken neck.

Frank Concannon, 45 years old, a slate roofer, fell from the roof of a house at Montclair and, striking on a picket fence, received a puncture of one lung and four ribs broken. The man will probably die of his injuries.

George Pernot, 21 years old, had a foot crushed in an elevator at the Fandango Mills, where he was employed, and will have to submit to the amputation of his toes and a part of the front of the foot.

Frank Lautolfa, a track-walker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 30 years old, was struck by a freight train while at work in the Waverly yards and instantly killed.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Robert Slight, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, fell from his train near Woodstown and suffered a broken ankle and painful bruises about the body and limbs.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Daniel Mack, conductor of a drill engine in the Hoboken yards of the Lackawanna Railroad, slipped and fell between the cars of a train he was drilling and had the bones of both shoulders crushed and three ribs fractured. At the hospital it was believed the man stood no chance whatever of recovery.

Hugh McGuigan, a laborer, had his left foot badly crushed while at work in the Cawley, Clark & Co. paint works at Harrison.

Henry Baldwin, 50 years old, while at work on the Wells-Fargo Express Co's platform at the Erie station, Jersey City, had a foot crushed between cars and was seriously injured about the body. It was expected at the hospital that the man would die of his injuries.

Charles Ulpize, a laborer employed in the open cut for the Erie Railroad through the Bergen Hills, had a foot crushed under a large stone.

John McNamara, a car sealer in the freight yards of the Lackawanna Railroad at Hoboken, was run over by a car while at work and had his right leg cut off, besides suffering other injuries that resulted in death a couple of hours later.

William Bellingham, 24 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by an express train at Jersey City, and suffered a fracture of the skull, together with other painful injuries.

Pasquale Luccinardje, 38 years old, a laborer, while working at a hoisting engine in the yards of the Lackawanna Railroad at Hoboken, where he was employed, had his left arm caught in the machinery and broken.

Arthur Andrews, a rigger employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad elevation at Kearny, had both legs broken by a fall to the ground, caused by the breaking of a rope from which his swinging chair was suspended. Antonio Rossi, a laborer employed on the same work, had a hand so severely crushed while removing the moulding work from about some concrete that two of his fingers had to be amputated.

Michael Tachasky, a laborer employed in the Lackawanna freight yards at Hoboken, had a leg badly crushed and broken under a piano that fell while he was engaged in moving it.

Herbert Leech, an engineer in the employ of a construction company, while at work on Summit avenue, Jersey City, had a foot crushed by a hoisting basket.

George W. Odel, a carpenter, fell down one flight of stairs in a building at Bayonne, and was carried to the hospital in an unconscious condition from injuries to the head.

Bartholomew Bashnoensuen, 17 years old, employed in an iron foundry at Harrison, had a hand so badly bruised by a casting falling upon it, that two fingers were amputated.

George Smith, a carpenter employed in the Hudson tunnel, had a leg broken by a fall which followed the collapse of a scaffold on which he was working.

John Graelli, a laborer employed on the train shed which is being erected by the Hudson tunnel company at Hoboken, was painfully injured by a brick which fell from the top floor of the building and struck him squarely on the head.

Joseph Tozna, a laborer employed at Plant No. 3 of the Standard Oil Co., at Constable Hook, had a leg broken and suffered serious internal injuries by a fall from a scaffold.

Leo H. Mackerley, 27 years old; Joseph Cova, 29 years old; and Robert Ailken, 25 years old, were instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite in the Pennsylvania tunnel under West Hoboken. At the same time and in consequence of the same explosion, John Bailey, 30 years old, John Satter, 34 years old, and Lee Taylor, 30 years old, were severely injured, the first named so badly that he is likely to die from his wounds. The killed and injured workmen were employed in excavating the rock under West Hoboken, and it was supposed that while tamping home a charge for blasting, the dynamite was fired by an accidental blow from a pick, or tamping rod.

William A. Johnson, a conductor on the Erie Railroad, was crushed between two cars at New Dunham, and died of his injuries a few hours later.

Joseph Duncan was caught in machinery at the paraffine works of the Standard Oil Co., at Constable Hook, and was badly injured about the head and body.

Antonio Deseki, a laborer employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while at work in Jersey City, had his right leg broken by a piece of iron falling upon it.

Antonio Matala was instantly killed, and Guiseppi Cicalla very seriously injured by an accidental explosion of dynamite in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City, where both men were employed as laborers.

William Bates, 31 years old, was crushed to death in the works of the Orford Copper Co., where he was employed as chief electrician.

Arthur Garbutt, a painter, fell from the roof of a three-story house at West New York, and escaped with a broken arm and a scalp wound.

Alfred Dok, a longshoreman, accidentally buried the point of his hook deep under his knee-cap while endeavoring to move a cotton bale on the pier of the Holland-American Steamship Co. at Hoboken. It was said to be probable that the man's leg would be permanently disabled.

Joshua B. Frost, a brakeman, was run over while preparing to move a switch in the Weehawken yards of the West Shore Railroad, and died while being moved to a hospital.

Frederick Johnson, 19 years old, a machinist's helper, had his left hand caught between a belt and pulley while at work in the factory of the Auto-graph Register Works at Hoboken, and before effective assistance could be rendered the limb was literally torn from its place at the shoulder. At the hospital it was hoped that the young man's life would be saved.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

William Thatcher, a pattern maker, received a severe cut across the forehead from the fragments of a pattern which parted because of improper glueing while it was being turned in the lathe.

George Braman, an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had his sight permanently injured while on duty near Hampton Junction by a hot cinder which blew into his eye.

Enos Terriberry had his back and hip badly injured by falling from a ladder in the steel works at High Bridge, where he was employed.

MERCER COUNTY.

James Dooling was injured about the head by the fall of a sagger in the Anchor Pottery at Trenton, where he was employed.

John Estgen, 34 years old, a slate roofer, while engaged on a building on Stuyvesant avenue, Trenton, was thrown from the roof to the cellar, a distance of 25 feet, in consequence of the woodwork having given away, and was instantly killed. William Estgen, 17 years old, and Matthias Estgen, 45 years old respectively, the brother and uncle of the dead man, who were with him on the roof, received injuries which came very near resulting fatally.

Martin Wargo, 55 years old, employed in the Roebling Wire Mill at Trenton, was caught between an overhead crane and a red-hot ingot of steel that was being moved from the furnace and instantly killed.

Michael Lacker, a Hungarian laborer employed in the rope shop of the Roebling Wire Mills at Trenton, fell into a pit above which some large reels for winding rope were revolving at a rapid speed and was so severely injured by being whirled around in the machinery and finally dashed against the brick wall of the pit that he died while being taken to the hospital.

William Remphreys, a flagman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a fast freight train near Trenton and instantly killed.

Albert Hasbrook, employed in the Roebling mills at Trenton, had a hand so badly crushed under a steam hammer that the injured member had to be amputated at the wrist.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Merwyn Holland, employed in the wall paper works of Janeway & Carpenter at Highland Park, had a hand caught in the gears of a press and suffered injuries which necessitated the amputation of the little finger, the others being so badly crushed that they may also have to be removed.

Camillo Cofasso, a laborer employed on the Philadelphia & Reading coal docks at Port Reading, was struck by an engine and instantly killed.

John Nutt, employed in the car repair shops at South Amboy, was struck on the head by a bolt which he was adjusting and received a bad laceration about the forehead.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

James Nolcott, employed in a bakery at Red Bank, had the sight of one eye destroyed by coming in contact with a spiral spring.

De Witt Throckmorton, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold while working on a house at Oakhurst and was severely injured.

M. Levine, of Manasquan, while operating a shoe stitching machine had a needle run through his hand.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Peter Stryker, a brakeman on the Wharton & Northern Railroad, fell between the cars of his train at Lake Denmark and had an arm and one foot completely cut off.

John J. Eckhart, a mason, fell from a scaffold on the second story of a building at Dover and sustained injuries which appeared to be fatal.

Byron Rundle, a fireman on the Lackawanna Railroad, while engaged in drilling cars fell from his engine, which was on a trestle forty feet high, and striking the ground feet first received both external and internal injuries of a very severe and dangerous character.

John Stifel, a miner, while at work in the Elizabeth shaft of the Empire Steel and Iron Co., at Mt. Hope, was caught under some falling rock and received a fracture of the skull with other injuries which resulted in death a few hours later.

John Tillotson had a foot crushed and suffered internal injuries through an accident in the Richard mine at Wharton, where he was employed.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Peter Kloski, a repairer, fell between the bumpers of two cars on the N. Y., S. & Western Railroad at Little Ferry, and had his left leg so badly crushed that the entire limb had to be amputated.

Samuel Detenick, employed in the Beattie Carpet Mills at Little Falls, was caught in the large cog wheels of a machine and had the flesh torn from his chest and upper right arm.

George Waidler, an engineer on the Erie Railroad, suffered injuries through the explosion of a locomotive boiler near Rutherford which caused his death one day later. Two other victims of the accident, Edward Esmenger and Charles J. Avers, are in the hospital, the latter in a critical condition.

Samuel Williams, a laborer, had several ribs fractured by a barrel of flour falling upon him.

While cleaning windows of an office building at Paterson, Charles Johnson fell from the third story and had an ankle bone broken.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

John Boszi, a Hungarian laborer employed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was struck by a train near Nashanic Station and received injuries from which he died a short time after.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Charles Juyce and Martin Kubisha, employes of the New Jersey Zinc Co. at Franklin, were crushed under falling rock and earth in the mine at Franklin. Kubisha had his spine injured and Juyce's leg was broken.

UNION COUNTY.

George Krouse, employed in the Hall Signal Co's factory at Garwood, had his hair caught in the shaft of a drill press and most of it torn off with parts of the scalp.

Paskois Andrasnak and Martin Ronovomi, both employed as section hands on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, were struck by an express train near Plainfield and instantly killed.

George Edsall, a carpenter employed by the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, while laying a new platform at the Plainfield Station, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed.

Daniel Guinee, a lineman employed by the Public Service Corporation, while doing repair work on a pole at Plainfield received a shock through accidental contact of his hammer with a heavily charged transmission wire and was thrown to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. The man's injuries consisted of a bruised back from the fall and badly burned feet and hands from the electricity.

Albert Luster, 71 years old, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working at Elizabeth, and was instantly killed.

WARREN COUNTY.

Some laborers employed in the Oxford tunnel of the Lackawanna Railroad were overcome by coal gas from the locomotives of several trains that had been allowed to go through in rapid succession after having been held at the tunnel entrance by a hot-box. One of their number fell under a moving car and had a hand entirely and a foot partly cut off.

FEBRUARY, 1908.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Joseph Harbright, a metal worker, fell from the top of a tank to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, and had two fingers broken, besides being severely bruised and internally injured.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Michael Egan, a motorman, was fatally injured in a head-on collision of his own and another trolley car on a bridge near Hackensack. The man had both legs broken and his body badly crushed; he died the following day.

Stephen Gurko, a laborer employed in the glucose works at Shadyside, was scalded so badly that he died a couple of hours later. The man was unloading a car of coal which was frozen almost solid; steam was being forced through the coal at the time for the purpose of loosening it, and the load starting to move suddenly carried him with it through the chute. Steam was shut off as soon as possible, but when taken out the victim was found to be past recovery.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Michael Hutnock, a Hungarian laborer, had a leg badly crushed in the Roebling plant at Roebling.

Henry Welsh, employed in the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Works at Camden, had his skull injured to an extent that may prove fatal through falling into an open pit while at work in the plant.

Henry Perkins, engineer in charge of the power house of the Camden & Trenton Railway at Riverside, was severely shocked and burned by electricity while manipulating the switchboard. Two thousand two hundred volts passed through the man's body.

Joseph Moroski had two fingers of his right hand crushed in a power press while at work in a factory at Riverside. Both fingers had to be amputated, one at the first and the other at the second joint.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Spencer Perry, a laborer in the freight yards at Camden, had a finger so badly crushed in the door of a refrigerator car that amputation had to be performed.

Mathew Miller, 52 years old, a brakeman of thirty years' service on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was thrown from the platform of a car near Camden by the shock caused by contact with an engine, and fell between the track with his head resting on the rail. Before he could move, the wheels of a passenger car passed over his body killing him almost instantly.

William Manliss, a laborer, was buried in under a cave-in of earth while at work in a trench at Audubon and was smothered to death before his fellow workmen succeeded in digging him out.

W. F. Blake, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was badly scalded over his entire body by steam which escaped through some disarrangement of the engine valves.

Paul E. Ebner, 55 years old, was caught between the driving belt and fly-wheel of a crusher in the Camden Coke plant of the Public Service Corporation, where he was employed, and received injuries which resulted in death a short time later.

Peter Pheiffer, 39 years old, while doing some repairs to the boilers of the Taylor-White Extracting Co. at Camden, was so badly scalded by escaping steam that he died after six days of terrible suffering.

Charles Dyer, a machinist, had the first and second fingers of his left hand amputated as a result of their having been crushed in a machine in the works of the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden.

Emil Oelschlizel fell from a scaffold alongside of a boat on which he was working in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden and suffered a fracture of the skull, from which he died the following day.

Theodore Haines, 17 years old, while at work cleaning the window of a store at Camden, fell from the ladder and had his left leg broken above the ankle.

Cyril Sadler, 17 years old, fell into a manhole in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, and suffered bruises and contusions of a character so severe that his full recovery will require a long time.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Henry Carey, an engineer, had eight stitches taken in his arm as a result of a laceration received from a rapidly revolving copper wheel in the South Millville Glass Works, where he is employed.

William Vice, a lineman of the Inter-State Telephone Co., fell from a pole on which he was working at Millville and had an arm broken.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Daniel Mould, a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, fell between the cars of his train while on the way from Jersey City to Newark, and received injuries from which he died while being taken to a hospital.

Botoff Logestrum, 18 years old, fell from the roof of a two and a half story building at Valley Road, on which he was working, and suffered injuries which resulted in partial paralysis.

John Kunzenbacher, a tinner, 61 years old, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working at Newark and suffered a fracture of the skull, from which he died the next day.

Katie Pinko, 20 years old, had a hand so badly crushed in a press at the Newman Hardware Co's Works at Newark, where she was employed, that two fingers had to be amputated.

Charles Beckes, a painter, fell from a ladder, a distance of 15 feet, while working on a house on Bergen street, Newark, and had his left leg broken.

Plegino Guffi, 45 years old, a track inspector on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie Railroad, was struck by a train at the Forest Hill Station, and died of his injuries soon after being admitted to the hospital.

Bernard Held, 20 years old, had a foot very badly crushed under a large block of iron at the Hay Foundry, Newark, where he was employed.

Morris Scher, a painter, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working in Millburn and was instantly killed. The man leaves a family, among them a child one week old.

Joseph Bazliski, a laborer, had a foot severely injured through its being caught in the machinery at the Thos. Oakes Co's woolen mills at Plainfield, where he was employed.

HUDSON COUNTY.

John Fenner, 55 years old, a steamfitter, was instantly killed at Jersey City by a car on the Central Railroad tracks, which struck him as he came from under a passenger coach after making some repairs to the air brakes.

Botoss Ludisburn, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a two-story house in Montclair, and received injuries which will confine him to the hospital for a long time.

Toni Napola, a laborer, was killed, and Guiseppi Sorelli, also a laborer, was seriously injured while working in the Erie Railroad tunnel at Jersey City by the accidental explosion of a dynamite cartridge.

Steven Harcher, a laborer, had an arm caught in some machinery and broken near the elbow in the Standard Oil Co's works at Constable Hook.

William Morrissey, a laborer, fell into a vat of boiling fat in the rendering establishment of George Lansecker at Secaucus, where he was employed. The man died in great agony four hours after.

Richard Bromley and Henry Matterson, employes of the Detwiller & Street Mfg. Co., makers of fireworks, was seriously burned in a fire which occurred in the plant at Jersey City.

Peter Waseck, employed in the boiler room of the gas tank of the Public Service Corporation on the meadows near Harrison, was scalded to death by steam from, it is supposed, the safety valve, which he opened to reduce the pressure.

William Croft, a fireman on the Susquehanna Railroad, was struck by a locomotive at Jersey City and had one leg cut off just above the ankle and the other above the knee.

Daniel Kelly, a fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck on the head by a heavy poker which protruded from a passing locomotive near the Bayonne City Station at West Eighth street and suffered a fracture of the skull, from which he died a few minutes later.

John Lyman, an engineer on the Lackawanna Railroad, was instantly killed in the West End tunnel near Jersey City through having fallen under his engine after it was derailed and had turned over.

Samuel D. Adams, a laborer, was caught in the mechanism of a large mangle in a laundry on River street, Jersey City, where he was employed, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Michael Gavin, employed in the factory of the Manhattan Brier Wood Co. at Jersey City, stepped into an unguarded tank of boiling water and had his right leg and foot seriously scalded.

Thomas McCarthy, an employee of the Port Johnson Coal Co., fell from the top of a freight car in the Communipaw freight yards, and, striking the track in front of a moving train, had his right leg cut off above the knee by the wheels of the first car.

Passel Stern, a laborer, was caught in the cogs of a machine in the works of the Baker Castor Oil Co. at Jersey City and had a hand and part of the arm so badly crushed that both had to be amputated.

Abel O'Keefe a laborer, had his skull fractured through a fall in the gas house of the Public Service Corporation at Jersey City, where he was employed.

John Doyle, a laborer, fell from a ladder in the works of the Orford Copper Co. at Bayonne, where he was employed, and suffered a fracture of an arm.

D. Savano, Joseph Sero, Yeome Zalyma and Joseph Baldwin, all four employed as laborers in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at Homestead, were run down and seriously injured while at work by a car laden with rock and earth which became detached from a work train as it was passing out of the tunnel and rushed back down the incline among the gang of laborers, of which the four injured men were a part.

Anton Leviski, a trackman on the Erie Railroad, was run down by a passenger engine in the Jersey City yards of the company during the prevalence of a dense fog and was injured so seriously that he was not expected to recover.

Charles Hess, 57 years old, for thirty years an employee of the car company, was run down by a car in the trolley sheds at West Hoboken and received injuries from which he died the next day.

John Paul, 32 years old, had both hands crushed by machinery in the Ellis Company's plant at Shadyside, where he was employed. The left hand was torn completely off and only the thumb of the right hand remained.

George Witzel, 24 years old, an electrician employed by the Lackawanna Railroad Co., fell from a scaffold at the east end of the Jersey City tunnel and had both legs broken.

MERCER COUNTY.

Julius Queering, a painter, fell three stories through an elevator shaft in the Grieb Rubber Works at Trenton, where he was employed, and suffered serious injuries to the back and legs.

John Scaley, a laborer, had a leg badly bruised while at work in the Roebbling plant at Trenton.

William Reichert, employed in the shoddy mill of the Empire Rubber Co. at Trenton, had a hand so badly mangled in a machine that it had to be amputated.

Henry M. Parent, a carpenter, fell from a building at Yardville, on which he was working, and was seriously injured.

Thomas Worth, a tinsmith, fell from a scaffold while working on a building at Hillcrest, near Trenton, and among other injuries suffered a dislocation of his right ankle.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A foreign workman, whose name could not be learned, had an arm broken through an accident which occurred to him while at work in the American Smelting & Refining plant at Perth Amboy.

John C. Hays, a pressman, had the middle finger of his right hand cut off while at work in the shops of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. at New Brunswick.

Walter Terry, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from his train while passing Colonia at full speed and received injuries which resulted in death while he was being conveyed to the hospital.

William Spraul, a brakeman, was crushed between two cars in the South Amboy yards while making a coupling, and died of his injuries four hours later.

John Grey, 24 years old, was caught in some machinery and seriously injured while working in a factory at Carteret.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Abijah Yettman, 38 years old, employed as an electrician by the Atlantic Highlands Electric Light Co., was shocked to death in a house at Atlantic Highlands while investigating to ascertain the cause of some trouble with the wires. The man inserted a steel tool into the socket of a bulb thereby forming a circuit which allowed the current of electricity to pass through his body, killing him instantly. Yettman leaves a wife and five children.

Ira N. Voorhees, a wood worker, had a thumb so badly crushed in a joiner that it had to be amputated at the first joint.

George Pryor, a laborer, fell head first into a tank of boiling water while at work in a canning factory at Phalanx where he was employed, and was so badly scalded that he died after a week of fearful suffering.

William A. Thompson, a decorator, was seriously injured as a result of falling from a ladder, a distance of 18 feet, while engaged in dressing the Armory Opera House at Red Bank for a bazar.

A Polock laborer, name unknown, while wheeling brick fell from the dock at Lorillard's yards, Red Bank, and had several ribs broken.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Charles Hildebrant, a lineman of the Public Service Corporation, while repairing an electric light wire on top of a pole at Morristown, was instantly killed by an electric current of 1,100 volts passing through his body.

Joseph Hough, James Kevern and Jeremiah Ott, employes of the Hough Powder Works at Wharton, were instantly killed in an explosion which occurred on February 18th, wrecking every building belonging to the plant. The men were working in the packing room and the explosion was supposed to have been caused by one of them having dropped a stick of dynamite. All three of the men were fathers of families.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

John Staffano, a laborer, fell from a scaffold while doing some repairing on a building at Passaic and suffered a fracture of the base of the skull which will probably prove fatal.

Thomas Garrity had his right hand badly torn in a hackling machine in the Dolphin Jute Mills at Paterson, where he was employed.

SALEM COUNTY.

William McFarland, 34 years old, fell a distance of 34 feet from the top of a power house at Pitman Grove, where he was at work, and suffered many severe contusions about the body and limbs.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Jacob Whitehead, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had an arm so badly crushed between the draw-heads of two cars which he was engaged in coupling near Bound Brook that the limb will probably have to be amputated.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Michael Boggry, of Franklin Furnace, had the sight of his right eye completely destroyed by a sliver of steel which flew from a piece of metal which he was engaged in hammering.

Gabriel Crone, a laborer, while working on an ice chute at the Branchville Creamery, fell a distance of ten feet and was severely injured about the head and body.

UNION COUNTY.

John Kreske, engineer; Patrick Murphy, fireman, and James Callahan, brakeman, were all seriously injured through the explosion of the boiler of a large freight engine on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Linden; the cause of the explosion was not known.

Isaac Pheasant, a fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, fell from his cab while crossing the Newark Bay bridge at Elizabeth, and was almost instantly killed.

Lewis Smith, a carpenter employed by the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, was struck and severely injured while at work by a fast train on the Newark Bay bridge.

Robert Shafer, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while leaning from the platform of a car near Aldene, struck his head against the iron pillars of a bridge and was instantly killed.

Leonard Morris, 34 years old, was seriously burned about the body and legs through an accident which occurred in the repair shops of the Central Railroad of N. J., at Elizabethport.

Michael Cersinski, an employe of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, fell from a train on the Long Branch division, and suffered injuries about the head and body, which may result fatally.

Stephen Orlasky, 24 years old, employed in the transfer yards of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Elizabeth, was struck by a fast train near the Schiller street crossing and instantly killed.

WARREN COUNTY.

A trackwalker on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, whose name could not be ascertained, was struck near Delaware Water Gap by the engine of an express train, in front of which he stepped to avoid a freight, and was instantly killed.

Morris Brink, a car repairer, and Isaac Willever, an inspector, were run down by an engine in the Pennsylvania yards at Belvidere, and both were seriously injured. Brink had his left arm cut off above the elbow, and the larger part of the scalp was torn from his head; it was not believed possible that he could recover.

Milton Muschlitz, a laborer employed in a stone quarry at Carpentersville, was severely bruised and burned by a premature blast of powder.

William L. Hornbaker, a laborer employed by the Basic Ore Mining Co., fell from an ore car and had a foot crushed under the wheels.

A foreign laborer, employed in the Vulcanite Cement Works at Alpha, whose name could not be learned, had his skull fractured through a fall of 15 feet, and died shortly after.

MARCH, 1908.**ATLANTIC COUNTY.**

While leaning from the car while his train was passing Minotola, David Gilbert, 21 years old, a fireman on the Atlantic City Railroad, was

struck on the head by a telegraph pole, and received injuries from which he died at the Cooper Hospital, Camden, four days later.

Michael Ginno, a motorman on an Atlantic City trolley line, had his right leg broken in a head-on collision with a work car. The man suffered other injuries about the body, which may result result fatally.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

John McHale, a laborer employed in the John A. Roebling plant at Kinkora, had a hand badly crushed while engaged in coupling cars in the company's freight yard.

Thomas Cramer, an employee of the Florence Iron Works, was caught in a belt and drawn into the machinery, which tore all the clothing from his body before he was released.

Through the explosion of a flask, which he was engaged in pouring in the Johnson-Ronald foundry at Hainesport, Herman Nyle, an iron moulder, had his face and eyes deluged with the fiery liquid metal, which it was thought at the hospital would destroy his eyesight, and perhaps result in death.

Thomas Layden, a machinist, had both arms run over by the wheels of a trolley car under which he was lying while making some repairs; the accident occurred through a fellow employee, who was unaware of the man's position, having connected the power and started the car. Layden's right arm had to be amputated midway between the wrist and elbow; the surgeons were hopeful of saving the left arm if blood poisoning did not set in.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

John W. Stephens, 38 years old, had a foot badly crushed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co., where he was employed.

Frederick Eckles, 24 years old, had the first and third fingers of his left hand crushed under a steam hammer in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co., at Camden, where he was employed.

John Lloyd, a painter, fell from a roof in Camden on which he was working, and suffered severe contusions over all parts of his body.

John Renland, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at Camden, and received injuries from which he died two weeks later.

Edward Groff, 36 years old, was crushed under a quantity of lumber which he was helping to unload at Camden; his injuries consisted of a broken nose, a badly cut and bruised face, and several contusions and lacerations of the legs.

William Denham, a machinist, fell while at work in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co., and suffered painful injuries in the abdominal region, the seriousness of which the physicians could not at the time determine.

Robert Preston, 35 years old, employed in the Camden Forge Works at Camden, had a hand crushed and also painfully burned under a red hot plate which fell upon it.

J. L. Eckels, 47 years old, while shearing at one of the furnaces of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, had a wrist badly burned by live

coals which fell from the furnace; his injuries will render him incapable of work for a long time.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

While working on a circular saw in a Millville factory, James Butterworth, an employee, had a hand so badly mangled that it had to be amputated at the wrist.

Winfield S. Bonham, employed in a saw mill at Shiloh, had his right arm nearly severed by its coming in contact with a circular saw.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Frank Buchiral, a hod carrier, fell from a ladder at a building in course of erection at East Orange, and had his right leg broken.

Alfred Colk, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, fell a distance of 35 feet from the top of a coal car near Bloomfield, and had both legs fractured.

Alexander Shaik, 20 years old, employed in the works of the Combination Roll and Rubber Co. at Bloomfield, was caught in the belting, and whirled around the shafting many times before the power was shut off. When released it was found that an arm and a leg had been broken, the former in three places.

David Leary, 41 years old, a mason, fell from a scaffold while at work on a public school building at Newark, and suffered serious injuries to his back.

While at work in a Millburn factory, Halsey Vreeland had two fingers cut off by a circular saw.

Arthur Storup, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold while working on a building at Montclair, and had his left arm broken below the elbow.

HUDSON COUNTY.

George Monahan and Louis Sperry, both employed in the works of the Commercial Acetylene Co. at Harrison, were badly burned and otherwise injured by an explosion of gas.

Edward McGowan, 37 years old, was suffocated by smoke in a fire at the works of the George Strutford Oakum Co. at Newark. When the fire broke out all of the 125 employes of the company escaped, excepting McGowan, whose dead body was found on the third floor of the building after the flames were extinguished.

Tony Russo and another man, whose name could not be ascertained, both of them laborers employed by the Lackawanna Railroad Co., were struck and instantly killed by a fast train while at work in the Jefferson avenue cut at Jersey City.

While placing ice in a train of refrigerator cars at the Gates avenue, Jersey City, yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Owen McLaughlin, a laborer, fell from the top of one of the cars to the track below, and was seriously injured about the head and back.

Carl Olsen, 23 years old, had his neck broken by a falling beam in the works of the J. Corcoran Co. at Jersey City.

While working on a ledge of rock technically known as a "bench" at the Jefferson avenue, Jersey City, cut of the Lackawanna Railroad, Joseph Green, 25 years old, fell a distance of twenty feet, and had both legs broken.

Joseph Balasag, 35 years old, John Ashaben, 40 years old, and John Wasag, 28 years old, all three employes at the chemical works of M. Colm & Bro., Jersey City, fell into an ammonia tank and were rescued alive by fellow workmen, but all died a few hours later at a hospital.

Martin O. Dwyer, a brakeman employed by the Erie Railroad Co., was run down by a locomotive in the Jersey City yards, and died of his injuries two days later.

George F. Roche, 23 years old, employed by the Erie Railroad Co., fell from one of the "dinkey" engines used on construction work at Jersey City and suffered serious injury to his spine.

Charles Krumm, a car inspector on the West Shore Railroad, was run over while on duty in the yards at Weehawken and instantly killed.

Thomas Entwistle, 60 years old, was severely injured by a glancing blow on the head from a fragment of a "stuffer" press which blew off in the works of the Arlington Company, where he was employed.

James McKeever, a conductor on the Belt Line trolley road, was thrown from the platform by the derailing of his car at Jersey City, and had a leg broken.

Henry Gehie, employed in the works of the American Steel & Copper Co. at Jersey City, had his left arm caught and crushed in a heavy pair of cog wheels which he was engaged in oiling.

Carlyo Fulo, a laborer, fell from the top of the open cut of the Erie Railroad at St. Paul and Huron avenues, Jersey City, and suffered a bad fracture of an ankle, besides being painfully bruised about the body.

Andrew Fisher, a switch-tender on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a foot caught in one of the switch frogs, which held him fast until an oncoming engine ran him down, causing instant death.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Nicholas Marisi, a laborer employed in the Montgomery stone quarry near Lambertville, was struck by a large stone which was started rolling down an embankment by a blast, and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg and also a fracture of the base of the skull.

Henry Thurston, employed in a peach basket factory at Califon, had a hand seriously torn and lacerated by a circular saw.

MERCER COUNTY.

Henry Halcome, employed in the C. V. Hill Refrigerator Works at Trenton, had three fingers cut from one of his hands while operating a machine.

Henry Mothum, a laborer, had four toes amputated from a foot that was crushed while he was engaged with others in removing the debris of burned buildings.

John Sylvester, 14 years old, had his right thumb so badly crushed while at work in a Trenton factory that it had to be amputated.

Charles Cress, a laborer in the works of the John A. Roebling Co. at Trenton, was caught under a falling plank and suffered a compound fracture of the left leg.

Ernest Hobson, 18 years old, and Salvator Favetto, 62 years old, employed in the Armstrong Box Factory at Trenton, was buried under several tons of coal which poured down upon them as they stood under a car after having pried open the dumping device which they found could not be operated in the regular way.

John C. Runyon, 63 years old, an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., was struck by a train at the Trenton station of the road and suffered injuries from which it was not expected he could recover.

MORRIS COUNTY.

A Slav miner employed in the Hurd mine at Wharton, whose name could not be ascertained, was injured so badly by a "slow" blast near which he was standing when it was fired that he died a few hours later.

Charles Porter, an engineer of a furnace yard locomotive at Wharton, met with an accident while at work that resulted in three broken ribs and a fractured collar bone.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Samuel Redmond, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a building at Paterson and suffered a fracture of the arm, together with a severe scalp wound.

James Mickle, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on a building at Park Place, Passaic, and received injuries from which he died shortly after being taken to a hospital.

Anthony Grootoosky, a laborer employed in the Passaic Steel Works, had an ankle broken by a twenty-pound hammer falling upon it.

Emmet Henry, a bridge-worker, was run over by a train on the Lackawanna Railroad, near Paterson, and had one of his legs cut off. The injured man lay beside the track where he fell for a half hour before he was discovered and assistance rendered to him.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Joseph Simorka, a laborer employed in a quarry at McAfee, was crushed under a large mass of falling rock, and died soon after.

UNION COUNTY.

J. Howard Senior, a tinsmith, was struck on the head and seriously injured by a falling ladder while working on a building at Summit.

Paul Hahn, an employee of the Singer Mfg. Co. at Elizabeth, met with an accident which resulted in a fractured knee-cap.

George Flowery, a mason, fell from the scaffold of a building on which he was working at Westfield and received injuries of a painful character.

Robert Venesio, employed in the Blatz tannery at Elizabeth, had the thumb of his right hand torn off by a belt in which it was caught while he was engaged in operating a machine.

WARREN COUNTY.

A Pollock laborer, name not reported, had a leg broken under an iron pipe that fell upon it at the Warren Foundry, Phillipsburg, where he was employed.

APRIL, 1908.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

George Egler, a brakeman, was crushed between two freight cars which he was endeavoring to couple in the freight yards of the Atlantic City Railroad at Atlantic City. The man's injuries were chiefly of an internal character and were likely to prove fatal.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

William Striker, an engineer, while at work in the yards of the John A. Roebling Co. at Roebling, had five ribs broken and his body badly crushed as a result of a collision between two locomotives, one of which was in his charge.

While working on a building near Marlton, George Wood, a carpenter, had a large gash cut in his head through a blow of his own axe, which was deflected from its mark by the handle striking against a board.

William Foy, a laborer employed in the plant of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co., at East Burlington, had a thigh broken and was injured internally by the fall of a heavy steel spindle which, while being hoisted, broke loose from its fastenings.

While working in a saw mill at Crosswicks, Harold Hankinson had two fingers cut off, and a thumb badly mangled by a circular saw.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

While at work on a building of the Public Service Corporation at Camden, John Hinkle, a rigger, 44 years old, was struck on the head by a heavy piece of iron, which fell from above, and received injuries of a serious character.

While cleaning an oven in the coke plant of the Public Service Corporation at Camden, Thomas Bow, 50 years old, was overcome by gas and was rescued barely in time to escape being asphyxiated.

Joseph Kilbourn, 26 years old, had a leg caught in the machinery at a Camden mill, in which he was employed, and suffered a severe laceration of the entire limb from the knee downward.

Frederick Ballinghoff, 18 years old, while working on a building at Camden, fell from a ladder to the ground, a distance of 20 feet, and suffered bruises and internal injuries from which it was not expected he could recover.

While coupling cars at Grenloch Edward Farr, 25 years old, a brakeman on the Atlantic City Railroad, had his left hip crushed and his left ear nearly severed from his head through being caught between two cars which he was endeavoring to couple.

While working in a lumber yard at Camden, Henry Britton, a laborer, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy draught horse standing upon it.

Mary Johnson, 16 years old, employed in a mill at Camden, had the fingers of her right hand severely lacerated in a machine on which she was working.

Benjamin Street, 48 years old, a pipe fitter, suffered a fall while at work which resulted in a fracture to his shoulder blade.

Pasualla Gagno, a laborer, was struck by an engine in the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Camden, and suffered injuries from which he died while being conveyed to the hospital.

Charles Ryan, a laborer, 38 years old, fell from a ladder at the Camden Coke Co's plant, where he was employed, and had his right wrist bone broken.

Elwood Williams, a laborer employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards at Camden, while pushing a car along the track with a crowbar, had the iron instrument driven into his body by the sudden backward propulsion of the car, and was almost disemboweled. The unfortunate man died a couple of hours later.

While tearing down the walls of a building at Camden, Edward McDonald, a laborer, had his back severely injured by falling debris.

William Downing, 18 years old, a tinsmith, had the four fingers of his left hand so badly crushed under a power press in a Camden factory that they had to be amputated.

Henry Howard, a laborer employed in the Camden Coke Works, had the insides of both hands burned in a very painful manner by the friction arising from his sliding down a hemp rope a distance of 15 feet.

Edward Davis, a laborer employed in the docks at the foot of Jefferson avenue, Camden, fell down an open hatchway to the bottom of the hold of a steamer which he was engaged in unloading, and suffered external and internal injuries from which he may not recover.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Frank Luderman, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, was run over at the South Orange Station, and suffered injuries that resulted in the amputation of his left foot.

While working on the First Regiment Armory at Newark, Alfred Hanson, Frederick Nelson, and Alexander Melcher, all iron workers, were severely injured by the fall of a heavy roof beam which slipped from its moorings while being placed in position on the building.

While engaged with other workmen in laying a 1,500 pound flagstone at the Valesburg section of Newark, Stephen Laughlin had a finger caught under the edge of the stone and severed from his hand.

While working in the Waverly Paper Box Factory at Waverly, Thomas Bonacusa, a laborer, 30 years old, had his coat caught in a belt as he stooped

to the floor, and after being drawn up to the pulley, was thrown violently to the floor. At the hospital to which he was taken it was found that the man's left arm and leg were broken, and one rib fractured. Besides these injuries Bonacusa's right side was badly bruised and his face burned by contact with a rapidly revolving circular brush on one of the machines.

Ambrose Frederici, a painter, while working on a house at West Kinney street, Newark, was severely injured by falling from a ladder.

Owing to the collapse of a scaffold while working on a house at North Sixth street, Newark, George Jacobus and his son Edward Jacobus, both carpenters, aged respectively 60 and 32 years, were thrown to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered severe cuts and contusions about their heads and bodies.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

While working in a saw mill at Ayres Mills, near Turnersville, Henry Eyre, was caught in the belting of a planer, and had his arm badly mangled, and his head and face bruised.

HUDSON COUNTY.

While painting a barn on Atlantic street, Jersey City, Samuel Cruthers, 45 years old, was thrown to the ground through the scaffold on which he was standing having slipped, and suffered a fracture of the leg.

Henry Backus, a laborer, while at work in the railroad yard at Secaucus, was struck by an engine, and had both legs broken, besides being severely injured about the body.

Richard Saga, a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was caught between two cars at the twenty-eighth street switch, Jersey City, and had several ribs broken.

While working in a Jersey City shaft of the Hudson River tunnel, Cornelius Appodermo, a laborer, fell from a ladder on which he was standing, and dropping on the tracks directly in front of a New York bound train, was instantly killed.

Three laborers, Thomas Lotti, John D. Mayo and Joseph Cotonia, were buried under a cave-in while at work in a trench on West Side avenue, Jersey City, and when rescued it was found that one man had several ribs fractured, another had his collar bone broken, and the third man was injured internally. All three were suffering more or less severe contusions about their bodies and limbs.

John Bush, 14 years old, had his left hand badly torn while working on a foot press in the plant of the J. K. Osborn Co. at Harrison.

While at work in the plant of the Whitlock Cordage Co. at Jersey City, John McCue, 25 years old, was seriously injured by a blow on the head from a heavy piece of machinery; the man was taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition.

While employed cleaning a boiler in the Lembeck & Betz brewery at Jersey City, William Conkling, 18 years old, was overcome by gas and was

taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition; the gas was supposed to have accumulated in the boiler pipes from the coke fuel used.

Gustav Linddall, a dockbuilder, 32 years old, while working on a new pier at the foot of Seventeenth street, Hoboken, slipped from some cause, and in falling struck his wrist against an upturned adze, the sharp edge of which nearly severed his hand from the arm. The wound was so bad that at the hospital it was regarded as probable that the hand would have to be amputated.

While working on a building at Court House Place, Jersey City, Theodore Gilwig, a painter, fell from the second story in consequence of the collapse of a scaffold, and striking an iron gate, received injuries of a very painful and serious character.

George Mills, a laborer, employed by the Lackawanna Railroad Co., while riding on a car of the construction train, struck his head against a bridge while passing through Bergen Hill tunnel, and suffered a severe scalp wound, besides many painful contusions of the body, from being thrown violently to the ground.

Frank Hartman, a steam fitter, while at work fitting piping in a shirt factory at Glendale, was thrown from a ladder to the floor, which he struck head first, and suffered a fracture of the skull. The man's fall was caused by the end of a pipe, which he had carried up the ladder to place in position, having become entangled in the blades of a rapidly revolving fan.

While at work in the new Lackawanna tunnel at Hoboken, Thomas Scott, a laborer, had a leg broken at the ankle by the fall of a large stone which he was engaged in moving.

David Westbrook, an engineer on a construction train engaged in hauling dirt from the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at Homestead, was seriously scalded and cut about the upper portion of the body by the bursting of a steam pipe in the cab of the engine; his prospect of recovery was regarded as very slight. Herman Shalskey, the fireman on the engine, was badly scalded about the hands in trying to rescue the engineer.

While engaged in painting a house on Palisade avenue, Jersey City, James Duffield and Joseph Sandall were thrown to the ground by the breaking of the suspension rope. One of the men fell head downward, and struck an open paint pot, receiving severe lacerations of the face and scalp; the other struck the ground feet first, and had both ankles sprained.

While filling a lamp in the office of the New Jersey Meal Co., James Dillon, a laborer, 47 years old, was seriously burned about the head and legs by an explosion of the lamp.

MERCER COUNTY.

While standing on the top of a twenty-five-foot wall, which was part of the ruins of the old rope shop of the Roebbling plant at Trenton, Thomas Wycosky, a laborer, engaged at the time in loosening brick, fell to the ground and received internal injuries that were likely to prove fatal.

Albert Mellville, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while operating a brake as his train was near Trenton, was struck by the lever and

thrown from the car platform to the footpath between the tracks, where he lay unconscious while several trains passed in both directions, the wheels of one of them cutting his trousers leg. When picked up it was found that several of the man's ribs were broken and that he was injured internally.

While working in the yard of the Roebing plant at Trenton, John Siam, a laborer, had a foot badly crushed under falling debris from the walls that were being torn down.

William C. Geddes, an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad, while substituting for a track-walker, was run down by a train near Milham and instantly killed.

Michael Garvey, a laborer, while working in a box shop at New Brunswick, was struck by a piece of wood from a circular saw and had a hand severely lacerated.

Henry A. Canty, an employee in the signal department of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, was struck by a Royal Blue train on a trestle near Glenmore and received injuries that resulted in death while he was being conveyed to a hospital at Trenton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Joseph Linskey, an employee of the Port Reading coal docks at Perth Amboy, was run over by a freight car which he was endeavoring to board, and had both arms cut off above the elbows.

Peter Weller, engineer in the plant of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. at Perth Amboy, had his left hand crushed while at work by an accidental blow of a sledge.

Henry Johnson, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by an overhead bridge near Cranbury, on the Camden and Amboy division, and received injuries from which he died a few hours later.

Albert Halstead, 60 years old, a tinner, fell from a roof to the ground while working on a decayed cornice of a house at New Brunswick and suffered severe injuries, both external and internal.

James A. Caldwell, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while standing on the track at Port Monmouth, as his engine was being watered, was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed.

Verem Celady, a laborer, 19 years old, while crossing the tracks at the copper works near Carteret, where he was employed, was caught between two cars and crushed to death.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

While setting a planer knife in a mill at Red Bank, where he was employed, Albert Stillwell had a hand so badly cut that six stitches were required to close up the wound.

Richard Smith, a boiler maker, while operating a drill press in the works of the Roberts Boiler Co. at Red Bank, suffered an injury that resulted in the amputation of one of his fingers.

While operating a saw in the lumber mill of Chandler & Maps at Long Branch, George Greenliel, an employee, had a hand very badly lacerated.

William Whearty, a painter, fell from the third story of a building at Elberon, and was painfully and seriously injured.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Edward Booth, 15 years old, employed at the Hurd mine, Wharton, while attempting to jump on a car, missed his footing and had his left leg crushed up to the hip by the wheels. The boy's right arm was also broken, and he died of his injuries a few hours later.

While at work in the Orchard mine at Upper Hibernia, Patrick Caples, a laborer, had his right foot badly cut by a rail.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

While engaged with others in shifting some heavy machinery at the American Locomotive Works, Paterson, Frederick W. Cook, Jr., had his right hand crushed by the breaking of the tackle, which allowed the machinery to fall. The injuries were such that amputation of the third and fourth fingers was necessary.

Richard Williams, engineer of the American Silk Dyeing & Finishing Co's plant at Hawthorne, was badly scalded over all parts of the body by escaping steam which followed the explosion of a boiler tube that occurred just as he had finished preparing the fires for the day.

Henry Dulmer, 19 years old, employed in the electric light plant of the Public Service Corporation at Passaic, was so badly injured by the explosion of a boiler tube that he died a few hours later.

Peter Lissanti, 45 years old, while adjusting a belt in the works of the Crown Cork Co. at Passaic was caught by his clothing and, after being swung around the shaft several times, was thrown head first to the floor. The man died of his injuries two hours later; he leaves a wife and six children.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Henry S. Cooper, 31 years old, a freight brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was mangled under the wheels of a train that was unexpectedly started while he was under a car making a coupling, and died next day of his injuries; the accident occurred at North Branch.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

John Jagua, a laborer, while working on a trestle at Franklin Furnace, fell to the ground striking on his head and shoulders; his injuries consisted of a dislocated shoulder and several severe contusions about the head and body.

Emmet Decker, a section hand on the Lehigh & New England Railroad, fell from a moving handcar near Augusta and had both legs broken.

UNION COUNTY.

While repairing a roof at West Jersey street, Elizabeth, Millard F. Morrison, a carpenter, fell to the sidewalk, a distance of 25 feet, and suffered

a compound fracture of both legs, besides other painful injuries about the body.

Antonio Ferrer, a laborer employed in the quarry of the Commonwealth Quarry Co., had an arm caught in the rollers of a powerful stone crusher, which, before the power could be shut off, crushed and mangled the limb so badly that it will probably have to be amputated.

Jud Lansen, an engineer in the Central Railroad freight yards at Plainfield, fell from his engine while endeavoring to remove an obstruction in his sand pipe and had a hand so badly crushed under the wheels that it was necessary to amputate two of the fingers.

Robert C. Wible, a freight brakeman, was so badly injured in a collision between a freight and passenger train at South Elizabeth that he had a leg amputated a short time after.

Anton Schleck, 22 years old, was caught in the machinery while working in the Harrington leather plant at Elizabeth, and had an arm so badly mangled that the limb will probably have to be amputated.

MAY, 1908.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

While operating a machine in the pattern shops of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co. at East Burlington, William Nixon had three fingers badly crushed in the gearing.

William Ford had a foot badly injured through its being penetrated by a piece of steel wire while at work in the mills at Roebling.

Louis Steel, a carpenter, had a finger nearly severed from his hand by the slipping of a draw knife, while working at Delanco.

William Palmer, a carpenter, was thrown to the ground by the breaking of a scaffold on which he was working at Edgewater Park, and was severely injured about the back and hips.

David Simons, a machinist, was severely injured about the head and face while at work in the United States Cast Iron Pipe Co's plant at East Burlington. The man's injuries were so serious, including, as the physicians believed, a fractured skull, that he was removed to a hospital at Camden.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

James Fisher, 43 years old, employed in a wood working mill at Pensauken, slipped on the floor and fell against a circular saw, which lacerated the flesh of one thigh in to the bone. An improvised tourniquet was bound about the injured leg by fellow workmen, which saved the sufferer from bleeding to death while being conveyed to the Cooper Hospital at Camden.

Barclay Elza, 37 years old, a helper in the engine room of the Mechlin Chemical Works at Camden, was caught by his clothing while oiling the engine bearings, and drawn by the belt up to the shafting, from which he fell to the floor; his injuries consisted of painful bruises about the body, and probably more or less severe internal injuries.

John H. Robinson, a laborer, while working in a Camden lumber yard, was painfully injured about the back by a large plank falling from a lumber pile upon him.

Lee Scott, 60 years old, a painter, fell from a ladder while at work on a house in Camden, and received injuries external and internal, from which he may not recover.

William Penny, a laborer employed in the Camden Coke Works, fell from a ladder to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and suffered a painful contusion of the side, from striking against a protruding brace in his descent.

Antonio Fontonelli, a laborer, fell to the bottom of a trench ten feet deep on Haddon avenue, Camden, and suffered painful contusions over all parts of his body, besides having his back and side badly wrenched.

John Yenek, a laborer employed in a Camden dye house, was painfully and dangerously burned about the face by sulphur while at work.

Robert Smith, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, slipped and fell to the roadbed from the top of a freight car in the Pavonia yards at Camden, receiving a badly wrenched back and painful bruises over the head, body and limbs.

George Leslie, 16 years old, was caught by a belt in a Camden mill where he was employed, and was released only after his arm and shoulder had been severely wrenched and bruised.

ESSEX COUNTY.

George Rushford, 53 years old, a machinist, was seriously burned about the head and shoulders by a fire that broke out suddenly in an automobile while he was making some repairs under the machine, which was at the time standing in a garage at Orange.

While working in a brick sewer which runs under Washington street, Newark, Joseph Ketino and Antonio Torretto, laborers, were badly burned and nearly suffocated by the flames and fumes of naphtha, which became ignited by the light which the men carried in a lantern. When taken up through the nearest manhole both men fell senseless to the ground, and were removed to a hospital in a precarious condition.

William Dalton, 15 years old, employed on the new power house which was being erected on Filmore street, Newark, for the Celluloid Company, had his skull fractured by a blow from a mortar bucket, which fell upon him from one of the upper stories of the building.

Joseph Massao and Frank Massao were thrown to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, by the breaking up of a scaffold on which they were working in the Orange reservoir, and both were painfully bruised about the body.

Maurice S. Drake was instantly killed by an explosion of powder in his home at East Orange; it was believed that the man was engaged at the time of the accident in making fireworks for a Jersey City firm that deal in such goods.

Edward Halpin, 37 years old, a painter of Newark, was thrown to the ground, a distance of forty feet, through the roof gutter to which his scaffold was attached having given away; the man's injuries consisted of two fractured ribs and many bruises about the body and head.

Michael Crowley, 35 years old, employed in the Hay Foundry at Newark, was crushed under a large iron plate, and had the bones of both legs so badly shattered that both limbs will have to be amputated.

Isaac Kleinberger, a painter, fell from a scaffold while at work on a Newark house, and had both ankle bones fractured, besides receiving many bruises about the body and limbs.

Edward A. Culmer, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, had a hand crushed while coupling cars at Montclair. Several months will be required for recovery from the injury.

Samuel Rudman and Joseph Vinton, employes of the Empire Chemical Works at Newark, were seriously burned and otherwise injured in an explosion of naphtha followed by a fire in the factory building.

David Cohen, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell to the tracks from the roof of a freight car at the Waverly yards, and had a leg broken.

John O'Donnel, a painter, while painting the outside of a factory building in Watsessing, was caught by the shaft connecting with the engine room, and after being swung around several times was thrown to the ground and instantly killed.

HUDSON COUNTY.

George Latermann, a painter fell from the roof of a two-story house in Jersey City, and was badly bruised about the body.

John Brennan, employed in a fireworks plant at Jersey City, was fatally injured while at work by an explosion of powder.

Peter Donnelly, 45 years old, a track walker, was struck by a car on the Pennsylvania freight trestle at Grove street, Jersey City, and died of his injuries next day.

Henry Jones, 22 years old, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, fell between two cars while passing through the cut at Jersey City Heights.

Charles Bach, a laborer, while at work on the Newark avenue bridge over the Hackensack River, fell and suffered a fracture of one rib.

Gabriel Lucht, a laborer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while at work near the foot of Winfield avenue, Jersey City, was struck by a train and instantly killed.

Edward Limbert, 18 years old, a moulder in the Focht iron foundry, Jersey City, was struck on the head and severely injured by a falling piece of pig iron.

John Stuyvesant, a laborer, received a severe cut along one side of his face from a board thrown against him from a falling lumber pile.

Carl Imley, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was fatally injured, and Michael Morgan and Henry Beans, both railroad employes, were

severely but less seriously hurt in a collision of freight trains near Greenville bridge, Jersey City.

Peter Johnson, 40 years old, a metal worker, while at work on the dome of the new court house at Jersey City, lost his footing and fell to the roof below, and suffered severe injuries to his back.

James Casey, 40 years old, a laborer, was struck while at work in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City Heights and instantly killed.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Aaron Robinson, a painter, while working on a house at Flemington, fell from a ladder to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered many severe bruises about the head and body.

John Holligan, employed in the plant of the Warren Company, near Milford, was struck on the face by a swinging plant and had his nose broken.

Walter Everett, employed in the Lambertville Rubber Mill, had his right hand caught in a machine, the cutter of which severed the ends of all the fingers at the first joint.

John W. Hoffman, employed in the Taylor Iron & Steel Co's Works at High Bridge, had a foot crushed under a heavy casting.

MERCER COUNTY.

William A. Post, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. as a brakeman, fell from his train near Trenton and was instantly killed.

Edward Petner, employed in a Yardville oil cloth factory as an elevator man, was thrown to the bottom of the elevator shaft, a distance of 45 feet, and was so badly injured that he was not expected to survive.

John F. Kehr, a plumber, while carrying a ladle full of molten lead across the floor of his shop at Trenton, had a quantity of the hot metal thrown into his face and had, it was believed, the sight of one and perhaps both eyes destroyed.

William Woolverton, a railroad laborer, fell from a bridge at Princeton Junction, and suffered a fracture of the skull.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Hartley Rechnitzer, a painter, while at work on the City Hall at Perth Amboy, fell from a ladder and had one leg broken and one arm fractured in several places.

Michael Cristfall, 21 years old, employed in the plant of the American Smelting & Refining Company at Perth Amboy, had his legs so badly crushed that both limbs had to be amputated; the man died immediately after the operation.

Walter Marks, a fireman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was struck by an overhead bridge near Metuchen and died of his injuries almost immediately after.

Arthur Rogers, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell beneath his train at New Brunswick, and had both legs cut off.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Joseph A. Burner, employed in a wood trim mill at Long Branch, had the ends of two fingers cut off while operating a pointing machine.

Orazio Minnicino, a laborer, was fatally injured in a cave-in of a trench for a gas main at Belmar. One arm and several ribs were broken.

Joseph Rogers, employed in a wood trim mill at Long Branch, had the first joint of a thumb cut off while operating a joining machine.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Antonio Diganova, 36 years old, an engineer at Hog Mountain stone quarry, near Boonton, was instantly killed by a falling derrick boom.

Henry Hiler, employed in the Boonton Iron & Steel Co's plant at Boonton, was seriously burned about the face and chest by a sheet of flame which blew out of an open furnace door.

William Davenport, a carpenter, 77 years old, received a fracture of the hip from a fall upon a roof of a house at Boonton which he was engaged in repairing.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

William McKee, a telephone lineman, while at work near Pompton, had both thigh bones broken by the fall of the pole on which he was standing, a distance of thirty feet from the ground.

James Farquarson, employed in a foundry at Paterson, was assaulted while on his way to work by a former employee of the firm for which he worked, and suffered a fracture of the skull from a blow on the head by an iron bolt.

Henry P. Decker, employed in the plant of the Butler Hard Rubber Co. at Butler, had two fingers cut off while operating a machine.

Timothy Fogarty, an electrician, was instantly killed by a fall from a crane on which he was working in the plant of the Passaic Steel Company at Paterson.

SALEM COUNTY.

Benjamin Young, 34 years old, employed in the mill of Lee Bros. at Haskell's Mills, had a hand so badly mutilated while operating a shingle saw that three fingers had to be amputated.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

John Noggry, employed in the works of the New Jersey Zinc Co. at Franklin, was caught in the belting while engaged in oiling the machinery and suffered among other injuries a broken leg.

UNION COUNTY.

Thomas F. Collins, 37 years old, a night watchman in the Singer Mfg. Co's plant at Elizabethport, lost his life in a fire which broke out in the ornamenting department of the works at about 10 P. M.

Bazi Bleczanolitz, a laborer employed in the new plant of the Standard Oil Co. at Bayway, near Elizabeth, stepped upon a live electric wire and was instantly killed.

Michael Callanchi, a track-walker on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a train near Plainfield and instantly killed.

Edward Schmeier, a tinsmith, fell from the second story to the cellar of a house at Plainfield, on which he was working, and suffered injuries of a very painful character.

William Rizenstahl, employed in the Aeolian Works at Garwood, while mixing some acids which took fire while being handled, was so badly burned about the body by the liquid and internally by the inhalation of the flames that he died a few hours later.

R. C. Dunkel, employed in the Aeolian Works at Garwood, was badly cut and bruised by the breaking of a circular saw on which he was working.

Joseph A. Lynch, a tineman, while working on the top of a pole at North Broad street, Elizabeth, fell to the sidewalk and was very severely injured.

WARREN COUNTY.

Luzietto Alfreda, a laborer employed in the plant of the Alpha Portland Cement Co. at Phillipsburg, was caught in the grinding machinery while at work and instantly killed.

Joseph Ferricus, a laborer in a stone quarry near Oxford, had a leg broken while helping to load large fragments of broken rock upon a platform car.

JUNE, 1908.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Frank A. Brown, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a house at Carlstadt, on which he was working, and suffered a fracture of the skull, which resulted in death a few minutes later.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Thomas Leyden, a motorman, was run over by a car in the trolley barn of the Camden & Trenton road at Riverside, and had his arms so badly crushed that both were amputated.

Leonard Breiler, employed in Brakeley's canning factory at Bordentown, had the flesh stripped from the back of his right hand through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Samuel Hayes, 29 years old, fell from an elevation in the Camden Coke Works, and suffered severe injuries to his head and his kidneys.

Charles H. Corbett, a "steeple-jack," fell from the smokestack of the Warren Webster Co. at Camden to the ground, a distance of 78 feet, and although no bones were broken sustained injuries of a very serious and painful character.

George Weggard, 24 years old, had his left hand so badly crushed in a machine which he was operating in a Camden machine shop that the thumb and two fingers were amputated.

Joseph Zechner, 29 years old, an iron-worker, had his chest severely injured as a result of falling from a ladder in a Camden building where he was employed.

Frank Wood, 43 years old, had a hand caught and badly lacerated in the cog wheels of a machine which he was operating in the shipyard of John Dialogue at Camden.

Elsworth Hankins, 40 years old, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working at Camden, and suffered a sprained knee and back, and was also injured internally.

Howard Baldwin, 25 years old, had the bones of his left forearm broken in the gears of a large machine in the Dunn Oilcloth Works at Camden.

Frank Ware, 25 years old, was struck on the head by a large log while at work in the saw mill of Ware & Gaskill at Atco; the man remained unconscious for several hours after the accident and was found to have been so badly injured that his final recovery seemed at this writing to be uncertain.

James Nicholas, employed in the Isaac Ferris Shoe Works at Camden, had a deep gash seven inches in length cut through the palm of his hand and wrist through the accidental slipping of a large and keen knife which he was in the act of driving into a handle.

John Krouse, 42 years old, had a foot crushed under a 300-pound iron casting in the oilcloth works of Farr & Bailey at Camden.

John A. Alcorn, a watchman on the River road crossing of the Camden & Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Camden, was run down by a shifting engine while at his post and instantly killed.

Pauline Bosch, 20 years old, had the second finger of her right hand cut off while working on a machine in the Hollingshead factory at Camden.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Reuben Corson, while working on a building at Tuckahoe, fell from the scaffold and broke one of his legs.

Angus Morris and Angus Stewart, painters, were thrown from a scaffold on which they were working at Cape May and fell thirty feet to the ground, both receiving very serious external and internal injuries.

H. W. Fox, 26 years old, a fireman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, had his left foot very badly scalded while at Cape May by the bursting of steam pipe on his engine.

ESSEX COUNTY.

While repairing wires on a pole at Fifteenth avenue, Newark, Henry U. Kerr received a shock which rendered him unconscious, and was saved from falling to the street only by dropping into a net work of wires which were strung from the lower arms of the pole. The man was severely bruised and burned in several parts of the body.

Murdock McArthur, 18 years old, fell from a scaffold in the Goeller Iron Works at Newark, and was very seriously injured.

August Sunderman, employed in the machine shop of J. J. Sidey, on Warren street, Newark, was seriously and painfully cut about the face by the fragments of an emery wheel which burst as he was working over it.

Thomas Bourish, a leather cutter, while at work in the factory of the Crown Novelty Co., on Shipman street, Newark, had his right arm cut to the bone from wrist to elbow by a knife which became displaced from its position in the shearing machine.

John Kain, 54 years old, a carpenter, while working near the Hackensack bridge of the Central Railroad, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed.

Lewis Pearlman, a painter, 20 years old, fell twenty feet from a scaffold, on which he was working at 186 Spruce street, Newark, and was severely injured.

John Sandy, a workman employed in the National Label Press at Watsessing, was struck on the head by a heavy beam and injured so severely that he was unable to work for several months.

Antonio Uldino, a carpenter, while working on the roof of a four-story building on South Seventh street, Newark, fell to the bottom of the air shaft and was instantly killed.

Jesse Schofield, a carpenter, had three ribs broken in a fall to the cellar of a house on which he was working at Watsessing.

William Temple and J. Maxwell Coot, employed in an electrical works company at Montclair, were seriously burned about the face and hands by a fire which started from an explosion of chemicals.

Charles W. Griffin, 25 years old, a painter, fell a distance of twenty-five feet in consequence of a rope which sustained the scaffold having broken, and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg.

James Gillius, 33 years old, employed in the electric light power plant of the Public Service Corporation, suffered severe burns about the hands and feet from a shock which followed his having come in contact with a heavily charged machine in the engine room.

Donato Catan, a laborer, while employed on the New Orange reservoir, was struck by a large stone from a blast and suffered a fractured leg with other injuries.

Frederick Milne, 30 years old, a carpenter, fell from a house in Kearny, on which he was working, and had his right arm broken.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Sedgewick Farr, a brakeman, fell from his train at Swedesboro and was badly cut and bruised about the body.

Joseph Blakeley, 35 years old, a brakeman, was run over near Williamstown by a drill engine, and died of his injuries shortly after.

HUDSON COUNTY.

While coupling cars at Jersey City Samuel Strain, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was run over by a drill engine and instantly killed.

John Andes, 49 years old, employed in the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co's plant at Jersey City, was caught in the mechanism of the coal conveyer into which he had gone to make some repairs and had both legs torn from his body at the hips. The accident occurred in consequence of the engineer having started the machinery unaware of the man being in the conveyer, and the victim died next day.

Joseph B. Tylee, 22 years old, a trolley line conductor, was crushed in a collision that occurred at Avenue C, Bayonne, and died of his injuries two weeks later.

Frank Capazzo, a laborer, while helping to unload a railroad car at Bayonne, was crushed under a pile of falling lumber which broke his back, and died a few hours later.

Thomas A. Clare, 34 years old, a bridgeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from one of the company's bridges at Gates avenue, Jersey City, and suffered a fracture of the skull with other bodily injuries.

Peter Kamonos, employed in a Jersey City baking powder works, met with an accident while at work that resulted in a compound fracture of the arm.

Frank Scale, a garbage collector at Jersey City, was badly burned about the left leg from the hip to the foot by carbolic acid from an uncorked bottle that had been placed in the ash tin which he was hoisting to the cart when the liquid flowed upon him.

Albert Tarantolo, a water boy in attendance on a gang of workmen who were constructing a trestle over the railroad at Secaucus, fell from the top of the structure, a distance of 20 feet, and had his right leg broken just above the ankle.

Reinhardt Mehl, an employee of the glucose works at Shadyside, fell in passing an electric switch in the works, and his body, coming in contact with two powerfully charged wires, received a shock which resulted in instant death.

Walter Hopkins, 23 years old, a brakeman, fell from a car in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City, and had a leg broken.

John Clemens, a mason, was instantly killed by a landslide of earth and rock while working in an excavation on the hillside fronting the Hudson river at Guttenberg. John Noaowsky, a laborer employed on the same job, was so severely injured that his recovery was regarded as doubtful.

Peter Selfkarrupp, a laborer, had his right foot crushed under a large rock which fell upon it after a blast. The accident occurred in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City.

Frederick Evans, 19 years old, a tinsmith, fell from the roof of a two-story house on Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, and had three ribs broken besides suffering an injury to his spine.

Frank Deverne, a painter, while at work on a house in Hoboken, fell from the top of a ten-foot ladder and suffered a fracture of the left thigh bone.

Antonio Mannion, a laborer, 23 years old, while at work in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City, had his right foot crushed by one of the large hoisting buckets falling upon it.

Henry Volkhausen, a trolley road conductor, was caught between two cars at North Bergen, and suffered fractures of several ribs and a puncture of one lung by a fragment of broken bone. At the hospital it was expected the man could recover.

Henry Herr, employed in a tannery at New Durham, had a hand crushed and mangled in a rotary fan in the drying-room of the works. At the hospital it was found that immediate amputation was necessary.

Frank Osteski, a brakeman, while coupling cars in the Erie docks at Weehawken, was caught between the platforms and had several ribs crushed and broken.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, 14 years old, had his left arm broken in an accident that occurred to him while working in the Clark Mile End Mill at East Newark.

James Mignonz, 26 years old, had one leg broken and the other severely bruised by a large stone which fell upon him in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City, where he was employed.

John Houseman, a laborer employed in the power house of the Public Service Corporation at Jersey City, fell down a cellarway in the plant and had a leg broken.

Patrick Kirk, a laborer employed in the Erie Railroad cut through the Bergen Hills, had his skull crushed by an accidental blow of the drill, and died a couple of hours later.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

John Holligan, while at work in the Warren Paper Mills at Milford, was struck on the face by a plank and had his nose broken.

While at work in the Taylor Iron & Steel Co's plant at High Bridge, David Schuyler suffered severe injuries to his right hand.

MERCER COUNTY.

John Travers, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Trenton, was badly scalded about the legs and body through falling through the earth crust that had been undermined by leakage from a large hot water pipe that passed just below the surface.

Charles Scott, employed in a Trenton carpet mill, had a hand very badly torn in a machine on which he was working.

John Schwind, an employee in the J. L. Mott foundry at Trenton, had his face badly burned and his eyesight nearly destroyed by molten metal.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Joseph Rogers, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from his train at Millstone Junction, and was run over by several cars which severed both legs, one above and the other below the knee.

Stephen Kuffack, employed in plant No. 3 of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. at Perth Amboy, was crushed under a rapidly descending elevator and died of his injuries the following day.

William Roberts, engineer, 45 years old; John Holman, fireman, 30 years old, and Robert Donnelly, flagman, all employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were instantly killed by the explosion of a freight engine boiler at Stelton, about two miles east of New Brunswick.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

John Wilbanks, a plumber, and Philip Jones, his helper, were badly burned about the head, face and arms by the sudden ignition of gas that had accumulated in a large tank which they entered for the purpose of repairing.

While stringing telephone wires at Long Branch H. H. Van Derbori, a lineman, was thrown to the street by the breaking of the pole and suffered injuries of a very serious character.

James Whitey, a carpenter, fell a distance of 20 feet from a ladder on which he was standing while working on a house at Long Branch.

MORRIS COUNTY.

William Stagey, an employee of the Susquehanna Railroad, had a leg broken by a large mass of iron falling upon it at Charlottenberg, near Butler.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Tunis Baker, a teamster, was buried under a cave-in of sand while working in a pit about thirty feet deep at Passaic, and was smothered to death before the rescuers reached him.

Frank Horant, employed in a silversmith's shop at Passaic, was so badly burned in an explosion of lead which he was melting that death followed from his injuries two days later.

John Roman, employed in a Patterson brass foundry, was badly burned about the head, face, neck and hands by an explosion of molten metal which occurred while he was galvanizing some iron sheets.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

W. P. Ward, 38 years old, a brakeman on the Reading Railroad, was injured so badly by jumping from the rear car of his own to flag an approaching train, that he died very shortly after.

UNION COUNTY.

John Strock, employed in the Aluminum Press Works at Plainfield, was struck and very badly injured by a piece of flying metal.

Hugh Sweeney, a laborer, had a leg fractured in an accident which occurred in the Standard Oil Company's new plant at Linden.

Thomas Vito, a trackman employed by the Public Service Corporation, was run down by a car on Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, and had both legs so badly crushed that both will have to be amputated.

Joseph Grant, a carpenter, had the ends of the thumb and first finger of his right hand cut off in a machine at the shops of the Hudson Stair Building Company, Elizabeth.

Bernard Morris, foreman for a wholesale grocery house in Elizabeth, while crossing the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabethport, on his way to the freight house, was struck by a train and instantly killed. The man had a wife and four young children.

William Geraghty, an employee of the Consumers' Ice Co. of Elizabeth, had a leg so badly crushed between two freight cars in his employer's yard that the limb, it was said, would have to be amputated.

JULY, 1908.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Charles Amhert, 22 years old, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, while making up a freight train at Mays Landing, was crushed between the platform of two cars which he was engaged in coupling, and died of his injuries an hour later.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

David Smith, a machinist, was caught by his clothing and drawn into the cogs of a powerful thread cutting machine in the Florence Iron Works, which he was operating, and was fearfully mangled and dismembered before any effective assistance could be rendered to him. The victim has a wife and two children, and at the hospital it was said that he could not possibly live.

Frank McCune, an employee of the Reading Railroad Co., was struck by a train at Beverly, and had his right leg cut off.

George Slimm, a night watchman in a Bordentown machine shop, fell while making his rounds and had both legs broken.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Charles Macor, a laborer employed in the coke works at the foot of Mt. Vernon street, Camden, fell from a platform to the floor, a distance of 30 feet, and suffered injuries of a very serious character.

James L. Palmer, 41 years old, a woodworker, while working on a circular saw in a Camden mill, had the first finger of his left hand cut off and the side of the second finger severely cut.

Jacob Dennis, a workman employed in the Farr & Bailey Oilcloth Factory at Camden, suffered severe injuries to his head from a heavy piece of machinery falling upon it.

George Washington, 33 years old, was severely burned about the hands by an explosion of chemicals while making some experiments in a soap manufacturing plant at Camden, where he was employed.

Samuel Anderson was badly scalded about the legs and body by escaping steam while at work in the McAndrews and Forbes licorice plant at Camden.

Charles H. West, chief boiler inspector of the Camden & Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was painfully scalded while testing a boiler in the Pavonia shops at Camden, through the blowing out of a safety valve.

Thomas Bolinski, 28 years old, employed in the Camden pottery, was caught in a large and rapidly running belt, and had his right arm almost torn from its socket, besides suffering most severe and painful lacerations of the side. At the hospital it was expected that the man would die from his injuries.

Michael Geanni, a laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train on the cut-off near Haddonfield, and was severely bruised about the head and body.

David McDaniels, 26 years old, was frightfully burned and scalded about the head and body by steaming hot acid which escaped from a fractured pipe in the works of the General Chemical Co. at Camden, where he was employed.

E. W. Warren, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had the bones of his right hand crushed between the bumpers of cars which he was engaged in coupling at the Camden yards.

Michael Doud, 39 years old, a machinist, while at work placing some machinery at Camden, was struck on the head and severely injured by a heavy beam which fell from a distance above him.

James Jeffords, a laborer, fell into a deep trench which with others he was engaged in digging at Merchantville, and in his descent was badly torn by a nail which projected from the plank lining of the pit, besides which he was badly injured by the fall.

Heber J. Stauffer, a laborer, 34 years old, was struck in the abdomen by a board while at work in Coles' lumber yard, Camden, and died of his injuries the following day.

Josiah Hall, 20 years old, had an arm so badly crushed in the chemical works at Camden, where he was employed, that the limb will probably have to be amputated.

Philip W. Cuneo, 27 years old, a fireman on the Atlantic City Railroad, had a foot crushed under the driving wheel of his engine, and was removed to the hospital in Camden, where four toes were amputated.

While at work for the Public Service Corporation Railway Co., at Camden, Samuel Blessing, 40 years old, had the fingers of his right hand badly crushed in the motor.

Thomas Matthews, a carpenter, 54 years old, while doing some repairs on the High School building at Camden, was struck on the head by a large section of plaster which fell from the ceiling, a distance of 25 feet. Besides being knocked senseless the man suffered several severe scalp wounds.

David Wilson, 60 years old, had a leg fractured through the fall of a heavy casting in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden.

Charles Kelso, a brakeman, 34 years old, had his right arm broken while manipulating an air-brake in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards at Camden.

ESSEX COUNTY.

John Henderson, a painter, 48 years old, fell from the porch of a house on which he was working at South Orange, and had three ribs broken, besides being otherwise injured.

Joseph Parnelli, a steam rock driller employed in a quarry on the Orange Mountain, fell a distance of fifteen feet to the bottom of a rocky cut and was followed by a three hundred pound drill, which dropped on his face as he lay in the bottom of the pit. One side of the man's face including the jaw-bone was crushed in, and he died at the Orange Memorial Hospital eight days later.

Thomas Harter, 68 years old, was scalded by a bucket of boiling water which slipped from his hands as he was raising the vessel to pour the contents into an elevated tank. The water flowed over the man's shoulders, and he died two days later of the injuries received.

James McNulty, a conductor on the Plank Road trolley line, was swept from the foot-board of his car by a truck while passing through a Newark street, and his head striking the curbstone was instantly killed.

Antonio Inello, a laborer, 45 years old, had both hands shattered and his eyes blinded by the explosion of a charge of powder which he was engaged in "tamping" in a rock at a quarry in Caldwell and died of his injuries a few hours later.

John Dunworth, a carpenter, fell a distance of 25 feet from a building on which he was working at Orange, and was seriously injured about the body.

Edward Ryan, an electrician, 30 years old, was badly burned about the face and body by back draft from a furnace in the foundry of T. Schriver & Co. at Harrison.

George Winnett, a carpenter, fell 35 feet from a scaffold in a building on which he was working on South Nineteenth street, Newark, and suffered injuries of a severe character to all parts of his body.

Carl Knapel, a tool maker, 30 years old, had a hand so badly crushed while adjusting dies in a power press that the four fingers had to be amputated.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Richard Ely, employed in the phosphate works at Paulsboro, was caught by a belt while at work and whirled round the shafting, receiving injuries from which he was not expected to recover.

HUDSON COUNTY.

William Black, a bridge builder, had his clothing set on fire by a red-hot bolt while at work on a structure at Snake Hill, and was seriously burned about the legs and body.

William Belmo, 38 years old, an engineer on the Erie Railroad, while at work in the West Bergen yards, was caught between a drill engine and freight car and was so badly crushed that he can scarcely recover.

Henry Lanning, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, had the toes of his right foot crushed under the wheels of his locomotive.

Joseph Spitze, a foreign laborer, had a foot so badly crushed while loading lumber on a platform car in the Erie Railroad yards at Weehawken that two toes had to be amputated.

James Donovan, a tar roofer, 40 years old, fell to the ground from the roof, of a two-story house, on Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, and had his back painfully sprained, besides suffering other severe injuries.

Pietro Thomasa, a laborer, 43 years old, while working on a stone crusher at the new Lackawanna tunnel, Hoboken, had the fingers of his left hand so badly crushed in the machinery that two of them had to be amputated at the second joint.

John Kososki, a laborer employed in the Lackawanna Railroad cut on Jefferson avenue, Hoboken, had his skull fractured by a flying rock from a premature explosion and was brought to a local hospital in what was regarded as a dying condition.

Jacob Orlando, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, fell from the top of a car on Dock D at Weehawken, and suffered a compound fracture of the upper and lower right arm.

Joseph Spatan, 55 years old, and Kistoit Zupwick, 25 years old, while working as laborers in the Erie cut at Summit avenue, Jersey City, were seriously injured by some heavy stone which was accidentally spilled upon them from a hoisting bucket.

Michael Satori, a laborer, 32 years old, employed in the Erie Railroad cut at Summit avenue, Jersey City, was run down by an engine while repairing an air pipe and received injuries from which he died a short time after.

Samuel Ruddy, 40 years old, had his left hand badly lacerated while working on a circular saw in a factory at Arlington.

Lawrence Daley, 25 years old, while attending a hoisting engine in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City, had an arm caught in the machinery and broken.

Henry F. Undecknec, employed in laying a water main on Bloomfield street, Hoboken, was struck by part of the tackle of a derrick and suffered a severe fracture of the jaw.

Thomas Murphy, a workman employed on a public school in Jersey City, fell from the roof of the building to the ground and suffered severe injuries about the head and body, from which he died two days later.

Walter Thorgarsen, 46 years old, and Frederick Lidquist, 60 years old, both painters, fell a distance of 30 feet while at work on the Jersey City High School; Thorgarsen had a leg broken, besides being bruised about the body, and Lidquist suffered a severe scalp wound. The accident occurred through the breaking of a piece of scaffolding on which both men were standing.

Alexander Marks, a caulker employed on Cassion No. 2 of the new Lackawanna tunnel in Hoboken, was struck by an engine and instantly killed.

Edward Bartell, a pump foreman, was struck by a car in the Hudson river tunnel at Hoboken, and instantly killed.

Edward Burten, a pump repairer, was struck in the same tube next day, and was instantly killed.

Antonio Besela, a laborer, 47 years old, employed in the barrel works at Shadyside, was crushed while coupling cars in the yard of the works and died while being carried to the hospital.

Forrest Wynne, a section hand on the Erie Railroad, was crushed while coupling cars in the yards at Provost and Ninth streets, Jersey City, and died shortly after.

Thomas Hickey, a rock driller, while making some adjustments on a steam drill, fell down the side of the railroad cut at Oakland avenue, Jersey City, and fractured his left hip.

Robert Holmes, 17 years old, had a hand caught and badly crushed in a pair of heavy rolls while working in the Hoboken Paper Mills.

James McHugh, a laborer, had a foot caught and badly crushed in the gearing of a stationary engine in the cut of the Erie Railroad at Central avenue, Jersey City, where he was employed.

William Deptich, a lineman of the Public Service Corporation, came in contact with a live wire at the top of a fifty-foot pole at Bloomfield street, Hoboken, and was instantly killed by the shock. In falling the man's body was caught in a network of wires, which set fire to his clothing, most of which was burned from his body before the power could be shut off.

MERCER COUNTY.

Henry Coan, 33 years old, a bridge tender, while oiling the machinery of the canal bridge at West Windsor, fell from the structure to the flooring, a distance of thirty feet, and was instantly killed.

Joseph Kowash, a laborer employed in the Roebling Works at Trenton, while working near a furnace was overcome by the heat and died at a hospital to which he had been removed.

Neil McLaughlin, an asphalt pavement worker, while working over a large tank of asphalt in preparation for laying on Olden avenue, Trenton, had his face, hands and hair covered by a quantity of the mixture which was blown from the tank by an explosion of gas. In removing the asphalt, which quickly hardened on the man's body, large patches of skin came off with the substance. At the hospital it was said that skin grafting would have to be resorted to if the man survived.

William Schemingberg, a laborer in the Roebling mills at Trenton, was pinned under a steel plate weighing 1,000 pounds while repairing a furnace, and was said to have suffered serious internal injuries.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Michael E. Haley, 20 years old, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was run over by a train on the Atlantic Highlands pier, and instantly killed.

Edmund H. Clark, an electrician, while at work in a house at Long Branch, accidentally touched a heavily charged wire and received a shock of 2,300 volts, besides being burned very seriously by the electricity.

Charles Tilton, a well digger, while sinking a well at Little Silver, was struck on the head and very seriously injured by a heavy bucket which fell upon him from the opening.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

John Loach, a laborer, while at work in the steel mills at Chrome, had a leg broken by a large piece of metal falling upon it.

John Lyons, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train at South Amboy, and instantly killed.

Frank Wartra, a laborer employed in the white lead works at Perth Amboy, had his right leg so badly crushed while at work that it had to be amputated below the knee.

MORRIS COUNTY.

A foreign laborer, whose name could not be learned, had a hand so badly crushed in some machinery in the Rockaway Rolling Mill that several fingers and a part of the thumb had to be amputated.

Edward Roberts, a miner, 25 years old, while working with other timbermen putting in braces at the bottom of the Orchard Mine, near Wharton, was struck and instantly killed by a heavy timber which fell from the mouth of the shaft.

Emil Meyers, an engineer on the Lackawanna Railroad, was crushed to death under his locomotive, which left the rails while running a short distance from Morristown and rolled down a twenty-five-foot embankment.

James O'Neill, a switchman on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by an engine at Port Morris, and was seriously cut and bruised about the head and body.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Verna Miller, 18 years old, employed in a mill at Peapack, had her dress blown by the wind against the extended shaft of a revolving grind-stone as she entered the factory building; the machinery quickly wound her clothing about the shaft and was drawing her bodily toward the stone when an employee, attracted by her screams, knocked the belt off the driving pulley by throwing his entire weight against it. The girl, when disentangled, was found to have suffered painful bruises about the body and arms. It seemed evident from the character of the accident that there should have been a guard about the grind-stone.

UNION COUNTY.

Brittain Wier Van Derhoff, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a train in the freight yards at West Summit, and instantly killed; the man was only 23 years old and leaves a wife and three little children, the youngest of them six weeks old.

George Sambher, a conductor on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was seriously injured by striking his head against a box car at South Plainfield.

Webster Grant, an employee in the Scott Press Works at Plainfield, while engaged in putting glass in a second story window of the factory lost his footing and fell to the ground. The man suffered from shock, but was not otherwise very seriously injured.

John Barron, a lineman of the Public Service Corporation, fell from a tall pole at Westfield, and was instantly killed.

Louis Tryo, a laborer employed in blasting rock near Rahway, had half of his right hand blown off by an explosion of dynamite.

WARREN COUNTY.

Oliver Carling, an employee in the Sanitary Works at Washington, had two fingers of his right hand badly mangled while working on a circular saw.

AUGUST, 1908.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Richard Renshaw, a painter, while working in the Roebling plant at Kinkora, was struck on the head by a box which fell fifteen feet from a scaffold, and was taken to a hospital in an unconscious condition.

The accidental slipping of a ladder, which was balanced on a scaffold 40 feet from the ground, resulted in the death of Howard N. Nelson, who with three others was engaged in painting the under part of the roof of the shipping room of the Roebling Mills at Roebling. Nelson was thrown to the stone floor and died while being removed to a Trenton hospital. The other men, William Morrison, Robert McElmoyl and James Carney, each received injuries of a very painful character.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Markley Weber, 43 years old, a laborer, bursted a blood vessel while endeavoring to lift a heavy box in a Camden factory, where he was employed.

Thomas Bolinski, an employee of the Camden Pottery, had his left arm caught in a belt and partly torn from his body. After lingering two weeks in pain the man died in the Cooper Hospital at Camden.

Michael Buck, a trackman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train near Wissinoming Station and instantly killed.

George Mowery, 40 years old, employed in the Camden Iron Works at Camden, had a hand badly crushed and lacerated under a heavy iron flask.

John Lomania, 24 years old, employed in the Farr & Bailey Oil Cloth Works at Camden, suffered a fracture of the knee through a heavy truck falling upon him.

Thomas Talleksen, 38 years old, a boss machinist in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards at the foot of Clinton street, Camden, was run down by a locomotive while crossing the tracks toward the round house, and had his right arm entirely severed at the shoulder by the wheels which passed over it.

John Blakely and George Deiser, employes of the Public Service Corporation, were thrown from the top of the elevated platform of a repair wagon to the street, a distance of 15 feet, in consequence of an effort on the part of the driver to make a short turn while running at high speed. Blakely had his left leg broken, and Deiser suffered severe contusions of the back and of the left side and arm.

Ralph Kessler, a painter, 21 years old, fell from the top of an 85 foot stand pipe on Division street, Camden, in consequence of the scaffolding having collapsed, and had his ankle bones broken so that some of the splinters penetrated the flesh. His nose was also broken, and his head and limbs bruised.

William Swift, 65 years old, an engine oiler, was run down by a locomotive in the Camden terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and had his left arm cut off about two inches from the shoulder.

William Ross, 28 years old, employed in the Camden Iron Works, fell to the bottom of a 25 foot pit and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Jacob Dietman, a laborer, while on the roof of a house at Bridgeton, engaged in trimming trees, fell to the ground, and died of his injuries several hours later.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Wilson Cronk, a night watchman, 47 years old, was struck on the head by a heavy iron bar which became displaced and fell as he was making his rounds in the Cort shoe factory, Fourteenth avenue, Newark, where he was employed. The blow inflicted a severe wound, which rendered the man unconscious.

Austin Waldron, a carpenter, 21 years old, fell from a scaffold at South Clinton street, East Orange, and suffered a severe fracture of the right arm and had several ribs broken.

William Green, 62 years old, a night watchman in a Newark hat factory, slipped while walking down stairs, and in his fall dropped a lighted lamp which set fire to his oil soaked clothing and inflicted burns which caused his death two weeks later.

Stephen Fowler, a wheelright, was struck on the head by a heavy wagon tire at the factory of the Valesburg Wagon Works, and was very seriously injured.

P. R. Smith, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, fell in front of a moving engine at East Orange, and had both legs cut off.

Jacob Nue, a laborer, was buried under a cave-in of earth from a bank at the Overbrook hospital grounds, where he was employed in a trench; when extricated from his position the man was found to have suffered serious internal injuries.

James Dolan, a lineman of the Public Service Corporation, while at work in a man hole on Center street, Newark, cut into a high voltage main, and received a shock said to have been 13,000 volts. The gloves worn by Dolan were burned through, and his hands and arms were badly scorched.

Martin Kern, an assistant on an ice wagon, was killed in a collision with an ice wagon on Mount Prospect avenue, Newark, and Thomas Donahue, the driver, was so badly injured that his death seemed likely to follow.

William Delorne and William Carter, linemen of the Public Service Corporation, while splicing wires on the top of a repair truck tower, were hurled to the ground in consequence of the horses having ran away through fright. Delorne suffered a fractured skull and other injuries, and Carter's feet were fractured and badly cut.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Patrick Sullivan, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while drilling a line of cars at Plainsboro, and leaning outward for the purpose of obtaining a clear view ahead, was struck by a telegraph pole and knocked from the platform to the ground. The man's collar bone was broken and he received many severe cuts and bruises.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Thomas Kackey, 35 years old, an engineer on the Erie Railroad, was struck by a locomotive in the Wechawken yards, and instantly killed.

Albina Dubel, 25 years old, a laborer, had his left leg fractured and his head injured by a large stone which fell upon him while working in a sewer trench at Van Winkle street, Jersey City.

Humphrey Brady, an electrician, had two toes amputated in consequence of a large stone having fallen upon them.

Philip Erickson, a painter, 38 years old, fell from the roof of a house in Arlington, and died of his injuries a couple of days later.

Joseph Field, a tunnel laborer, employed in the Erie Cut at Jersey City Heights, was thrown from a car of the construction train at St. Paul's avenue, and received a fracture of the skull.

Peter Nase, a plumbers' apprentice, was struck by a descending elevator in the Butter Bros. building at Jersey City, and instantly killed.

Antonio Floris, a laborer, employed in the Erie tunnel at Jersey City, was injured by a premature explosion of a blasting charge, and died in the hospital a few hours later. Vincenzo Wehle, a laborer, employed in the cut with Floris, was also fatally injured by the same blast.

Antonio Kolish, 40 years old, Antonio Bocksurch, 30 years old, and Gustanoff Rangish, 45 years old, employed as laborers by the Millard Construction Co., were crushed by the sudden fall of several tons of rocks and earth in the Erie Cut at Oakland avenue, Jersey City. All three men were very seriously injured, and the recovery of one of them, Kolish, was regarded as doubtful.

W. W. Wheaton, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a locomotive in the Hoboken yards of the company and had two ribs broken, besides suffering other painful injuries.

John Martin, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, fell from the top of a box car in the Bergen yards, and was fatally injured.

Stephen Jemsky, a laborer employed in the Standard Oil Co's works at Bayonne, fell from a lumber pile and had several ribs fractured.

Robert Judge, 18 years old, a laborer employed in the Erie Railroad Cut, had an ankle bone broken by a large stone which fell upon his foot.

Michael Conlon, a trackman on the Lackwanna Railroad, while riding on a hand car in the terminal yards of the road at Hoboken, was run down by an express train and had an arm torn from his body at the shoulder.

Wegil Goochak and Thomas Healy, laborers, employed in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City, aged respectively 35 and 37 years, were seriously and dangerously injured about the head and shoulders by falling stone.

John Brogski, 30 years old, a laborer employed in the Erie Railroad pockets at Hoboken, was caught between two trains on a dock, and had his right arm completely severed near the shoulder and three fingers of his left hand so badly crushed that they had to be amputated.

John Ryan, 47 years old, a pump tender in the Standard Oil Co's works at Bayonne, had a hand caught and badly crushed in the mechanism of the pump.

Jacob Rockmeyer, 33 years old, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse at Gates avenue, Jersey City, while working on a lathe, had a hand caught in the gearing and so badly injured that three fingers had to be amputated.

Laurence Kiernan, a laborer employed in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City, received a compound fracture of the left ankle as the result of a fall of twenty feet from the top of a locomotive on which he was riding.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Frederick Meyers, employed in the Warren Paper Mills, near Milford, was caught under a large steam boiler which he was engaged in placing in position, and was badly crushed and bruised about the body and arms.

MERCER COUNTY.

Peter Ragan, 15 years old, employed in the Acme Rubber Mill at Trenton, had two fingers so badly crushed while at work that both had to be amputated.

John T. Britmar, employed in the Empire Pottery at Trenton, fell into a pit 15 feet deep while carrying an armful of ware from one room to another, and was severely injured.

William Wilson, a roadman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while attempting to climb upon a box car, slipped and fell beside the track; the man's back was severely bruised and he was injured internally.

Thomas Benson, employed in the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Works at Trenton, had his left arm so badly crushed that it may have to be amputated; the man's injuries caused blood poisoning to set in.

William L. McCommons, a brakeman on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, while drilling cars at Yardville, slipped and had a foot crushed under the wheels.

John Romman, 35 years old, a laborer, was injured in the Roebling plant at Roebling, and died in a Trenton hospital a few hours later. The dead man leaves a wife and three children.

Maurice Hogan, employed in a bottling establishment at Trenton, had a gash an inch long cut into the bone of his right arm by a fragment of an exploded bottle. An artery was severed, and the man came near bleeding to death.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Antonio Branno, a section man on the New York and Long Branch Railroad, was struck by a locomotive while at work near South Amboy and instantly killed.

Thomas Bird, 61 years old, a switchman in the Lehigh Valley Railroad yards at Perth Amboy, was run down by a train, the approach of which he did not notice in consequence of his having a raised umbrella to protect himself from a heavy downpour of rain, and was instantly killed. The man's head was completely severed from his body by the wheels of the locomotive. The victim leaves a wife and eight children.

William Nelson, shipping clerk in the Chasebro Vassaline Works at Perth Amboy, was caught between two hand cars in the yard of the plant, and had his left leg fractured in three places, besides suffering other painful injuries.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Guy Vanness, employed in a lumber mill at Red Bank, had a hand crushed in a machine on which he was working.

Edward Strickland, a baker of Keyport, had his left hand badly crushed in a bread mixer.

Leslie Davis, a printer, had a hand caught and severely crushed in a printing press at Long Branch.

Leroy Jefferson, employed in the American Bridge Co's plant at Manasquan, had a foot severely crushed while at work.

John Russo, a track walker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train near Monmouth Junction, and was severely cut about the head and body, besides suffering a dislocated shoulder.

George King, an iron worker, was crushed to death under a five ton iron tank which, while raised from the ground for the purpose of being placed in position in the canning works of Joseph Brakeley, fell in consequence of the tackle breaking.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Andrew Moste, 26 years old, a lineman, employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., was instantly killed while repairing wires at Rockaway, through having taken hold of a live wire, the insulation of which had worn off.

Anthony Desemona, a laborer on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a train at Balls Crossing, near Boonton, and instantly killed.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

William Booth, a laborer, while unloading lumber from a wagon at Passaic, was struck by a heavy beam and suffered a fracture of the skull from which he died a few hours later.

Richard Morgan, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at Paterson, and had his right arm broken.

Joseph De Leo and Henry Vanderbois, carpenters, were thrown to the ground from a scaffold while working on a house at Paterson, and both received injuries that will render them incapable of working for a long time.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Paul Charles, engineer of a stone crushing plant on the Watchung Mountains, near Bound Brook, and an unknown laborer employed at the same place were instantly killed by a large mass of stone which fell upon them while at work in the quarry.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

James Grey, a carpenter, while working on a building at Franklin Furnace, cut through his shoe in consequence of a misdirected stroke of an adze, and inflicted a deep gash in his foot which severed an artery.

UNION COUNTY.

George Forrest, a carpenter, employed in the Central Railroad shops at Elizabethport, was caught between two cars in the yard of the plant, and suffered severe and dangerous injuries.

Four men employed at painting the ceiling of the new wing of the Rahway Reformatory fell a distance of sixty feet to the cellar of the building, in consequence of a scaffold having collapsed. The injured men are: John A. McCoy, leg broken; William J. Wright, dislocated shoulder; William Lozier, arm broken; Samuel Margerine, leg broken.

John Sabo, a laborer employed in the United States Metal-Refining Works, at Chrome, was badly burned about the face and arms by molten metal, and may lose the sight of one eye.

Alfred Gustafson, 16 years old, employed in the S. L. Moore's Sons shops at Elizabethport, had his left hand so badly crushed in a machine that the ends of two fingers had to be amputated.

John Cotnello, a carpenter, while prying out an old beam in the floor of a building at Elizabeth, was struck by a heavy timber and had a leg broken.

WARREN COUNTY.

Francis Korp, a laborer in the Edison Cement Works at New Village, had a foot caught in a switch frog and crushed to a shapeless pulp by a car which passed before the limb could be released.

Thomas Rush, employed in the Edison Cement Works at New Village, fell into a tub of hot water and had both legs badly scalded.

Charles Gallagher, an iron worker, fell to the bottom of a tank 18 feet deep while doing some riveting on the top of the vessel, and striking head, first received injuries of a very serious character.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Frank Grace, employed in a rubber works at Rutherford, was injured in an accident while at work, and died a few days later.

Dianto Candillo, a mason, while at work on the erection of a church building at Hackensack, fell a distance of thirty-five feet in consequence of the collapse of a scaffold, and suffered a fracture of the skull. His head was crushed by several large stones which fell with him from the scaffold.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Francisco Fidurska, a laborer employed in the works of the Riverside Metal Company at Riverside, had both legs broken below the knees by a heavy truck load of metal falling upon him.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

H. E. Oster, 23 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a knee crushed and ankle sprained while coupling cars in the terminal at Camden.

Samuel G. Cassity, employed in a lumber mill at Gloucester, had a hand severely lacerated by a circular saw which he was operating.

Joseph Supley, 29 years old, had a hand caught under a heavy cauldron filled with licorice extract while at work in the McAndrew & Forbes licorice plant at Camden. At the hospital it was feared that two fingers would have to be amputated.

Joseph Marruchlove, employed in the West Jersey Paper Mills at Camden, had a hand so badly mangled in the gearing of a machine that one finger had to be amputated.

William McKenny, a telegraph lineman, 30 years old, fell twenty-five feet from the top of a pole at Camden, and suffered a contusion of the hip and several lacerations about the head and face.

Samuel Pierce, a laborer, while operating a rolling machine in a Camden mill, had two fingers so badly crushed that the amputation of both of them will probably be necessary.

ESSEX COUNTY.

While working in an excavation on Oakland avenue, Orange, Rotsie Crocut, a laborer, was buried under a cave-in of the bank; at the hospital it was found that the man was suffering from concussion of the brain, which it was thought would soon result in death.

Robert Hergot, 64 years old, a roofer, fell from a house on which he was working at North Seventh street, Newark, and striking the sidewalk

twenty-five feet below, suffered a fracture of the collar bone with other painful bodily injuries.

Ernest Shorr, 57 years old, a carpenter, fell a distance of twelve feet from a broken scaffold, and suffered a fractured wrist.

Isaac Dacy, 64 years old, while working on a scaffold close to the shafting in the factory of H. B. Wiggins Sons Co. at Watsessing, was caught in a belt and after making several rapid revolutions about the pulley, was thrown to the floor with great force. His injuries were of a character that rendered his recovery doubtful.

Michael Murdinger, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working on a building at Orange, and had his left arm broken near the wrist.

John Donegan, a machinist, employed in the Heller Steel Works at Forrest Hill, had his clothing caught in a belt and was dashed up against the ceiling; the man saved himself by catching hold of a bar connected with a beam, but when released he was found to have been severely bruised about the body.

Albert Kubelis, 17 years old, was struck on the head by a large fragment of an exploded emery wheel on which he was working in the knife factory of Ira F. White at Newark, and suffered a compound fracture of the skull.

Herbert Tunison, a lineman, fell to the street with a telegraph pole at Seventeenth avenue and Boyd street, Newark, on the top of which he was working, and suffered a fracture of the bones of his nose with other injuries that may prove fatal.

Nicholas Parase, a laborer, was struck on the head by a large stone while working in the O'Rourke quarry at West Orange, and suffered a fracture of the skull that resulted in death several days later.

Robert McKellin, 25 years old, a dyer, employed in the works of the Laiblin Company at Newark, slipped and fell into a large tank of boiling dye stuff on the edge of which he was standing while endeavoring to close a window through which a current of air had been blowing the steam of the boiling liquid into his face. The man sank to his neck in the tank, and was so badly scalded that no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Lawrence Keirman, 18 years old, a brakeman employed in the Erie Railroad cut at Hoboken avenue, Jersey City, fell from the "dinkey" engine at the western end of the cut, and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg; the limb had to be amputated and the man died one week later.

Frank Nelson, 36 years old, employed as an engineer on a stone crusher on the Fourteenth street viaduct at Hoboken, while oiling the engine, was thrown into the machinery by a broken driving belt and instantly killed.

Michael Schmidt, 20 years old, fell to the ground from the top of a high tank in the yards of the Standard Oil Company at Bayway, and was very seriously injured.

Patrick Linden, 29 years old, a machinist, had a foot badly injured by a heavy edged tool falling upon it in the Standard Oil Co's plant at Bayonne.

Marco Gaspichch, 25 years old, a laborer employed in the new tunnel of the Erie Railroad at Jersey City, was struck by a swinging derrick and thrown against a stone crusher; his injuries consisted of a broken arm, a lacerated scalp and some painful contusions on the legs.

Michael Pasto, a brakeman employed by the Millard Construction Company in the Erie cut at Jersey City, had his right hand badly crushed while coupling cars.

William Welch, 39 years old, a laborer in the Standard Oil Co's works at Constable Hook, fell into a deep pit containing oil and wax while walking across the yard with a heavy plank on his shoulder, and suffered severe contusions of the back, abdomen and knee.

Samuel Post, a laborer employed in the Erie cut at Jersey City, was caught in an avalanch of falling rock and had a leg broken near the ankle.

Patrick Hally, 28 years old, employed as a fireman in the Standard Oil Co's plant at Constable Hook, met with an accident which resulted in his hands and arms being badly burned.

Anna McCarthy, 18 years old, employed in the Marshall & Co's thread works at Kearny, was struck over the left eye by a piece of machinery, the blow causing a fracture of the bone and possibly the loss of sight of that eye.

William Welbhot, a painter, 35 years old, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working at West New York, and had a leg broken, besides suffering other injuries of a severe character.

Henry Nelson, a carpenter, had his left ankle broken through an accident that occurred while engaged in making repairs to a scow at Hoboken.

Arlington Gibboney, a machinist, had his right foot crushed by the breaking of a pump in the engine house at the Erie Railroad cut, Jersey City.

Michael Bolton, a section laborer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck and painfully injured by an iron rod attached to a passing engine at the foot of Forty-sixth street, Bayonne.

Arthur Demoret, 25 years old, an electrician, was killed by coming in contact with feed wires on a transforming machine in the transfer station of the Public Service Corporation at Jersey City. The man, whose clothing was set on fire by the electric current, was literally roasted alive in full view of many persons who did not dare to touch him until the current had been shut off.

Charles Hopkins, a laborer employed by the Millard Construction Co. in the Erie cut at Jersey City, had his head and one arm severely bruised by a fall from a ladder.

Lewis Felonia, a laborer employed in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City, had a leg crushed by flying rock from a blast which he failed to reach cover in time to avoid.

Antonio Farri, a laborer, while working on some improvements at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, had his left hand so badly crushed in a concrete mixer that the first and second fingers had to be amputated.

Christopher Paterky, a laborer employed by the Millard Construction Company in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City, was struck on the head by a heavy scaling box that had been dislodged from its position, and suffered a fracture of the skull from which he died.

Vincent Collinski, a laborer, employed in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City, had the thumb severed from a hand by a sharp edged piece of rock from a blast.

Angelo Seleso, a laborer employed in the Erie Railroad yards at Jersey City, was run down by a train while at work, and had one leg cut off above the knee joint.

William Warren, a machinist employed in the Edison works at Orange, slipped and ran his naked arm against an emery wheel which he was engaged in operating, and had a deep gash torn through the flesh.

Abraham Van Tile, a laborer in the Tidewater Oil Works at Bayonne, had a finger caught in a coil of wire, and severed from his hand.

Joseph Adams, 27 years old, a laborer employed in the Borax works at Constable Hook, had his right foot crushed under a case of goods which fell upon it.

Charles Fanning, a laborer, had his right arm badly lacerated by an iron hoop, while working in the barrel factory of the Tidewater Oil Co's plant at Constable Hook.

Pasquale Parchavino, 23 years old, a laborer employed on the coal docks of the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a coal bucket which became detached from a crane and suffered a fracture of two ribs, besides a dislocation of the hip and several severe scalp wounds.

S. Taubel, a laborer on the Susquehanna Railroad, while helping to move some rails in the yards at West Side avenue, had a foot so badly crushed that the member will probably have to be amputated.

While engaged as a laborer in excavating for the viaduct at Fourteenth street, Hoboken, Pasquale Pergivanni fell to the bottom of a pit fifteen feet deep and was severely injured about the body and legs.

Michael Georgal, a laborer employed in the Erie Railroad cut at Jersey City Heights, fell upon a heap of jagged rocks from the top of a stone crusher, a distance of 35 feet, and suffered a fractured skull and other injuries which it was believed, at the hospital, would result in death.

James J. Clifford, a laborer employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards at Waldo avenue, Jersey City, was caught between a locomotive and brick wall situated close to the tracks, and was instantly killed.

Thomas Collinlad, 21 years old, a laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run down by a drill engine at Washington and Plymouth streets, Jersey City, and was injured internally, besides being bruised and cut about the body.

Paul Delaney, an employee of the Public Service Corporation at West Hoboken, had his left arm crushed and broken in three places while working in a pit beneath a car, one of the bearings of which he was repairing. The accident occurred through the compressed air having been suddenly shut off from the "jack" used for raising the car, thus allowing the entire weight to rest upon the man's arm.

Samuel Davison, a laborer, had a foot badly crushed under a heavy scales while working in the Erie Railroad cut at Summit avenue, Jersey City.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Frank Gocci, a laborer employed in the stone quarries at Stockton, while operating a rock drill lost his footing and fell a distance of 15 feet; his injuries consisted of severe lacerations of the head and contusions about the shoulders.

MERCER COUNTY.

John Rosyka, a laborer on the Reading Railroad, was struck by a freight train near Prospect street, Trenton, and suffered a fracture of the skull.

Jacob Telanof and Louis Rosenthal, tinsmiths, were thrown to the ground, a distance of 25 feet, from the roof of a house on Barclay street, Trenton, which they were engaged in repairing, and suffered painful and serious injuries about the head and body.

Thomas Davis, 42 years old, employed in the Straus & Co. worsted mills at Trenton, had his right leg broken in an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Henry Dillon, 35 years old, employed in the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works at Trenton, had a hand so severely crushed in some machinery that the amputation of two fingers was necessary.

Joseph Johnson, a hod carrier, fell from a ladder while working on a building at North Willow street, Trenton, and received injuries that caused his death three weeks later.

Thomas Green, employed in the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works at Trenton, suffered a compound fracture of an arm through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Peter Camonade and George Dotter, painters, fell a distance of 40 feet from a scaffold on the the third-story of a house at Anderson street, Trenton, and both received serious internal injuries, in addition to which Dotter had both ankles broken.

Charles Elmer, 40 years old, employed in the Empire Rubber Co.'s works at Trenton, while lubricating the large cog wheels that actuate the rollers, had his right arm drawn into the teeth of the wheels and almost completely torn from its socket. The man died of his injuries a few hours later.

Harvey Tettemer, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his right arm so badly crushed between a freight car and a fence while passing the Lawrence Station, that the limb had to be amputated just below the elbow.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

James Varga, an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Railroad, while working with a wrecking crew in the Mile Run Yard, met with an accident through which he suffered a fracture of the left leg.

John Farley, an employe of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was instantly killed through a drill engine on which he was riding having jumped the track on one of the company's coal docks at Perth Amboy, and Charles Boyer, engineer of the locomotive, who was involved in the same accident, had a hand crushed, and a shoulder bruised and dislocated.

Charles Wessels, a laborer on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was struck by a train while on the State Street Bridge at Perth Amboy, and had both feet crushed under the locomotive wheels.

Michael Mack, a laborer employed in the American Smelting and Refining Co.'s works at Perth Amboy, had a foot so badly crushed by a pig of lead falling upon it, that amputation of the member had to be performed.

Frank Buckalew, a car inspector on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run down by a freight train near New Brunswick and instantly killed.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

George Murphy, employed in Walters & Osborne Mill at Red Bank, had several long and deep gashes cut across his face by a moulding knife while operating a wood working machine.

Russel De Hart, a laborer employed in a wood working mill at Asbury Park, had the arteries of his hand severed and some of the bones cut through by contact with a rip saw.

John Gardner, 54 years old, a mail carrier, was struck by an engine while crossing the tracks near Denville, and suffered injuries from which he died a few hours later.

P. H. Hanlon, a painter, while working on the Madison Academy at Madison, fell from a ladder to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and had an arm and two ribs broken.

Daniel McKenna, a laborer employed in the mines of the Empire Steel and Iron Co. at Hibernia, was struck on the head by part of the contents of a bucket consisting of several tons of ore, which fell while being hoisted out of the shaft, and suffered injuries which may prove fatal.

Lewis Smith, 40 years old, a miner employed in Wharton Mine at Upper Hibernia, fell from a car in which with a companion, he was ascending to the surface, to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 900 feet, and was instantly killed.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

William Brockaw, a brakeman on the Susquehanna Railroad, had a knee so badly crushed while coupling cars at North Paterson that the leg may have to be amputated.

Samuel Band, a laborer, while helping to move a piano, had his shoulder blade broken through the instrument falling against him and pinning his body against a wall.

John Vandervliet, a roofer, fell while repairing a building on Goodwin street, Lakeview, and had his right leg broken.

Frank Grace, employed in a rubber works at Rutherford, died in the Passaic hospital from burns received through an accident which occurred while at work.

David Lang, a carpenter, fell from the second story to the cellar of a building in Paterson, and suffered severe and painful lacerations and bruises about the body and legs.

SALEM COUNTY.

John Mahoney, employed in the Salem Glass Works, fell a distance of five feet, which broke his neck and caused instant death.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

John Moran, a laborer, 40 years old, was terribly mangled by the premature explosion of a dynamite charge in a cut on the Johnsonberg section of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Moran's left arm was torn from his body, and his face was so badly burned that it was thought he would be totally blind in the improbable event of his recovery. Patrick O'Hearn, another laborer employed on the same work, was standing near Moran when the explosion occurred, and had his face and chest badly gashed and burned.

Anton Paski, a miner employed in the Parker mine of the New Jersey Zinc Co. at Franklin Furnace, was buried and supposedly killed under a mass of rock and earth which slid upon him while at work in a heading 300 feet below the surface of the earth, and John Simmons, a fellow miner, who was overtaken by part of the avalanch that covered Paski, had a foot so badly crushed under a falling rock that amputation had to be performed on his being brought to the hospital.

UNION COUNTY.

Edward S. Kellam, a painter, fell a distance of twenty-eight feet from a scaffold to the ground while working on a house at Elizabeth, and suffered a fracture of the left arm, and a painful scalp wound.

Cornelius McCarthy, a laborer, while cleaning a window in a hotel at Plainfield, lost his balance and fell to the street, sustaining a fracture of the spine.

Pasquale Retrobe, a track walker on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a large fragment of a cylinder head which was blown out from a passing engine near Westfield, and died of his injuries the following day.

Ludwig Johnson, Albert Johnson and John Benson, all three employed as carpenters on a house at Plainfield, were thrown to the ground through the collapse of a scaffold; Ludwig Johnson had his right ankle broken and suffered serious internal injuries; Albert Johnson had his right leg broken, and Benson suffered contusions over his entire body

WARREN COUNTY.

Lewis Morris, an engineer on the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad, had his collar bone broken and back injured in a wreck that occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad track near Belvidere.

Alvin Castner, a laborer employed on an oil tank which was being erected near Changewater, fell from a ladder to the ground, a distance of 30 feet, and had his left arm broken near the shoulder, and a hip severely bruised.

Strikes and Lockouts.

OCTOBER, 1907.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The firm of MacAndrews & Forbes, manufacturers of pure licorice, increased the working hours in its factory at Camden from eight to twelve hours a day. The advance in wages, not corresponding with the increase in working time, a number of employes threatened a strike if a more satisfactory adjustment of the matter was not made.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

A number of employes of D. H. Chandler, shoe manufacturer of Vineland, went on strike to secure certain changes in the system which prevailed in the factory of grading work and fixing prices accordingly. After an amicable discussion of the points at issue between the operatives and their employer, an adjustment of all difficulties was effected and the strikers returned to work.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Eight iron workers employed on the city hall annex at Newark quit work on orders from their business agent because the firm for which they worked employed some non-union men on the new State Normal School at Montclair and declined to discharge them. The iron workers, on leaving the building, requested the masons to go out with them, but the latter declined to do so, as there were no non-union men on the job.

The workmen employed in two pork packing establishments at Newark, owned respectively by the firm of A. Fink & Sons and the Schickhaus Co., went on strike because, in the case of the A. Fink & Sons Co., of some trouble between rival parties in the union of which their workmen were members, and in the case of the Schickhaus Co., because a time-clock had been installed in the works, the removal of which was demanded by the men and refused by the firm. The strike in the Fink & Sons establishment lasted from October 21 to November 5; 52 men were involved and it terminated unsuccessfully for the men, whose wage loss was \$650.00. The strike in the Schickhaus plant lasted only one day; 20 men were involved and the wage loss was \$40.00.

Because three of the eight iron workers employed on the new State Normal School at Montclair were non-union men whom the contracting firm refused to discharge, sixty masons and laborers employed on the structure went on strike. Their action brought all work on the school building to a standstill.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Four drivers employed in the Bayonne office of the United States Express Co. went out on strike because the manager refused to reinstate a driver whom he had discharged for negligence. The places of the strikers were filled by non-union men.

Twenty-five workmen employed in the fire-proofing and wire lath manufactory of the Roebling Construction Co., on the river front at Guttenberg, went on strike because the company refused to pay the union rate of wages, \$2.50 per day. The strikers had been receiving \$2.00 per day.

About 50 drivers of coal trucks and helpers employed in the two yards of the Burns Bros. Coal Co., at Communipaw, went on strike to force the discharge of an obnoxious official who had risen from the ranks of a truck driver to a position in which it was his duty to watch the men while making deliveries and reporting delinquents. The strikers claimed that untruthful reports, which kept them in trouble with the firm, were frequently made by the man whose discharge they demanded. The company employed non-union teamsters two days after the strike began, who, on the first attempt to take out the trucks, were attacked and driven back to the stables by the strikers and their sympathizers.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A number of tailors, employed by Isaac Sahn at New Brunswick, went on strike for an increase in their wages of 10 cents per hour; after a delay of a few hours the demand was agreed to and work was resumed.

Information received from the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Co. relative to the strike of 120 of its employes who quit work on August 7th, 1907, as recorded in the strikes and lock-outs for that year, shows that although the places of the men who quit work have all been filled the strike had not yet been called off. The amount lost in wages by the strikers from August 7th to November 12th, the date of this report, is \$20,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Owing to an extensive strike in the Pennsylvania throwing mills, many of the silk mills of Paterson were unable to keep up their full production during the month of October. Organzine is the material most in demand.

NOVEMBER, 1907.**CUMBERLAND COUNTY.**

While no formal strike exists, the conditions in the window glass houses of Millville and other glass manufacturing centers of South Jersey are such as to bring the industry to a practical standstill for the time being, with little prospects of improvement until either the manufacturers or workmen recede from the position they have respectively taken. The manufacturers demand a reduction in prices of 30 per cent. below the scale of last year, and the workers under the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers Association will allow a reduction of only 12½ per cent. The glass workers do not look for

an early settlement, and many of them are seeking employment in other lines of work.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The pressmen and other employes of the Nevins-Church Press Co's plant at Glen Ridge have struck for an increase in wages and a reduction of one hour per day in working time. Working time as at present established in the plant is eight hours per day.

The union cylinder press feeders employed in twelve printing offices in Newark have gone on strike to secure an eight-hour workday. In all 30 pressmen and 35 feeders were reported as involved, and at this writing about one-half of these numbers had returned to work in shops, the proprietors of which had agreed to their terms.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The strike of wire weavers in the plant of Thomas E. Gleason, at East Newark, which started in the latter part of October, is still on, having lasted seven weeks at this writing.

DECEMBER, 1907.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The striking cylinder pressmen and feeders of the National Label Press at Watsessing returned to work on December 2d, the company having agreed to the establishment of an eight-hour workday, which was the cause of the strike.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Three truck drivers employed by the Enos Jones Chemical Co. of Jersey City went on strike for higher wages and to secure the unionization of their work, both of which demands were refused by the company. An attempt to place new men at work in the strikers' places resulted in attacks on the trucks and the drivers by sympathizers of the strikers, several of whom were arrested.

A number of employes in the silk mills of the Givernaud Company at West Hoboken went on strike because a man to whom they objected had been employed by the firm and placed at work among them.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The force of blacksmiths employed in the Rogers Locomotive plant at Paterson went on strike because the management had instituted the use of "time-cards" which the men were required to have punched at noon and again at 6 P. M. The chief objection to the time-cards was that under the system men who before their adoption were at liberty to leave the shops on the completion of their day's work could no longer do so without losing the time.

The wagon drivers of the Borden Milk Co. at Paterson threaten to go on strike unless the firm agrees to restore the "extra sales" commission which

had formerly been allowed to them. This extra pay was said to amount to approximately \$2.00 per week added to the regular wages of the men.

UNION COUNTY.

The Singer Sewing Machine Agents Union, said to number upwards of 800 members in the United States, has ordered a general strike for the purpose of securing higher commissions, a closed shop, and the reinstatement of several discharged members. It may be proper to note in connection with this movement of the agents, that in the principal factory of the Singer Company, which is situated at Elizabeth, N. J., there are at the present time upwards of 8,000 workmen who are probably the best paid and most steadily employed body of mechanics to be found in the entire country, and that hundreds of these have been in the service of the company for from twenty-five to forty years, which is the best possible testimony in favor of an employer. The number of superannuated employes of this company who have been retired on pensions that amply protect their old age against want, would in itself be a working force sufficient to operate a fair sized factory. The industry against which the strike above referred to is directed is distinctively a New Jersey one, while few or none of the strikers are residents of this State.

WARREN COUNTY.

About 400 employes of the Standard Silk Mills at Phillipsburg, went out on strike on December 18th, because the management had discharged some loom fixers, because as claimed by the strikers, those men either belonged to a union of employes or were friendly to such an organization. The strike followed the company's refusal to reinstate these men when asked to do so by a committee.

JANUARY, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

About twenty Hebrew laborers who are employed as helpers by truckmen of their own race in the Hill section of Newark, have gone on strike because the truck owners are in the habit of employing tramps when they can be had during the winter months, at very low compensation, and give little or no work to their regular assistants. The strike is to force the truck owners to discontinue this practice and give the employment to residents of the city.

The union workmen on an apartment house in course of erection at Main and Baldwin streets, East Orange, quit work because some non-union help had been employed on setting the metal cornice in position. After a conference between the contractor and representatives of the organized workmen, the non-union men were discharged.

Some hod carriers employed on a building on Englewood avenue, Montclair, went on strike because only three hod carriers had been employed for one mason, while their rules require that there should be four.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Twenty-five teamsters employed by the American Sugar Refining Co. at Jersey City, went on strike because one of their number and a member of their union had been discharged and the company refused to reinstate him. After the strike had lasted several days the man about whom the dispute arose was taken back, and work was resumed by the strikers. During the progress of the strike a non-union driver was attacked while on his truck, and received a blow from a stone which left him unconscious. He was saved from further violence by the timely arrival of the police reserves.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

About one hundred employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., who work on the Perth Amboy dock as lumber handlers, coal handlers and stevedores, went on strike on January 19th against a reduction in their wages from 21 cents to 19½ cents per hour. The reduction in pay was made, as explained to the men, because of a falling off in the quantity of work which was not sufficient to keep all the men employed, and the cut in wages was resorted to rather than discharge any of the force at the time when employment was very hard to find. Other men were brought to the docks from outside places, and within five days the places of the strikers, a number of whom had returned, were filled.

Three bricklayers and the same number of hod carriers, while working on a new ice house which was being erected on Second street, Perth Amboy, were ordered by a strange man to quit work, which they refused to do unless he could show some satisfactory evidence of his possessing proper authority to order a strike, and also give some reason why they should do as he ordered. This he refused to do, and the men resumed work immediately after the delegate retired.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The union painters and paperhangers of Passaic, who had been receiving \$3.28 for an eight-hour workday, threatened to begin a strike early in the spring for an increase of 22 cents over the then existing scale, which would bring their pay up to \$3.50 per day. In addition to the increase in wages the painters who under existing agreements with the masters were prohibited from working for non-union employers, demanded that the right to work for whom they pleased should be accorded them. The masters refused to agree to this proposition unless as an offset they were allowed to employ non-union workmen, to which the union men would not agree.

UNION COUNTY.

Several lathers employed on the work of remodeling the City Hall at Elizabeth, went on strike because the contractors announced a reduction in wages from \$3.00 to \$2.50 per day. The stoppage of work by the lathers brought all operations on the part of the carpenters and masons and others employed on the building to a standstill, as their several lines of work could be carried no further until the lathing was finished.

WARREN COUNTY.

The discharge of a number of loom fixers by the Standard Silk Co., of Phillipsburg, led to a strike of the weavers in the large mills which at the date of this writing, January 22d, had continued six weeks, and was still unsettled. The company taking the ground that in discharging the loom fixers it had acted entirely within its rights, resolutely determined to concede nothing to the demands of the strikers, notwithstanding a committee of business men of the city headed by the Mayor visited the company's office for the purpose of urging some action that would bring the trouble to an end, and restore the old-time activity to the mills.

FEBRUARY, 1908.**ESSEX COUNTY.**

Thirty-six agents or canvassers connected with the four local branches or stores of the Singer Manufacturing Co. at Newark, went out on strike because of the refusal of the company to agree to some changes which they desired to have made in their contract of employment.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Nearly two hundred men employed in the street cleaning department of Jersey City, went out on strike on February 1st because the appropriation for street cleaning for the year as fixed by the board of finance, not being sufficient to pay the wages of the entire force on full time, the Mayor had ordered a three days a week schedule for the remainder of the year. The strikers, notwithstanding they are paid 30 cents per hour, and that there is no way by which the funds for doing the work can be increased above the amount appropriated, still persisted in their determination to quit work. The Mayor expressed a determination to discharge all the strikers and employ other men in their places, if within a given time they have not resumed work. At the expiration of the appointed time the men accepted the department's terms and returned to work after having been idle for seven days.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Eleven men employed in the Marine Engine Works at New Brunswick, went out on strike because the firm which had been reorganized recently, cut wages down to the union scale of \$2.50 per day.

UNION COUNTY.

The union steam fitters employed on the work of remodelling the Elizabeth City Hall, went out on strike when the contractors refused their demand for the discharge of three non-union lathers who had been brought from Newark. This brought all work on the building to a standstill.

WARREN COUNTY.

Some of the weavers formerly employed in the Standard Silk Mills at Phillipsburg, who have been on strike for several weeks, returned to work on February 4th.

Application was made in the Warren County Court for a stay in the cases of three men sentenced to State prison for three years each for having assaulted and brutally beaten some of the Standard Silk Co's workmen last January. The presiding judge refused to interfere with the sentence in any way. The men who were attacked and beaten had refused to go out with the others on strike. The striking silk workers disclaim all responsibility for the acts of the three men who committed the assault, and declare that they are anarchists, and not members of the silk workers union.

MARCH, 1908.**BERGEN COUNTY.**

Fifty striking silk weavers, formerly employed in a West Hoboken mill, visited the works of Givernaud Bros, at Hackensack, and endeavored without success to induce the weavers employed in that plant to join them. The strikers became noisy and were dispersed by the police.

HUDSON COUNTY.

On March 21st a strike of men employed in the street cleaning department of Jersey City was called by the walking delegate of the Street Cleaners' Union, the cause of which was the putting to work of unemployed men, for whom employment had been secured by the municipal free employment bureau. Fifty of these men were put to work and forty-three more were to start next day. The grievance of which the strikers complained, as stated by their representative, was that the needy men who were placed at work were to receive \$1.50 per day at full time, while the regular cleaners who receive \$2.40 per day were limited to only three days' work per week, thus earning only \$7.20, while the emergency cleaners would earn \$9.00 per week. After the strike had lasted one week the union sweepers returned with the understanding that they too would be paid \$9.00 per week, although required to work only three days, while the extra men would have to work six days for the same sum of money. In all about 110 men were involved in the strike.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Some teamsters employed on the excavation work for the Elks' new hall in Paterson, who had been receiving \$4.50 for a nine-hour workday, struck for and secured a ten-hour workday at \$5.00 per day.

Twenty-two employes of the gas piping department of the Public Service Corporation at Paterson, who had been receiving from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day, according to the character of the work on which they were employed, went on strike because of having been notified by the company that a ten per cent.

reduction would be made in their wages and one-half hour added to their day's work. The striking workers were not members of a union.

APRIL, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

On April 4th the Master Carpenters' Association of Newark, at a conference attended by 115 members, decided to establish the "open shop," cease giving preference to union men, employ workmen solely on their merits and pay a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour. As the union demanded 50 cents per hour, minimum, and the masters stood firm in the support of their entire program, the carpenters' unions declared a strike against the members of the Master Carpenters' Association, and the movement was inaugurated in Newark by about 1,000 journeymen quitting work on April 4th. The business agent of the union organized gangs of strikers for the purpose of competing with the bosses, and committees were appointed to go about the city soliciting jobbing at which the idle men might be employed. The union headquarters were converted into a jobbing office, and the old-time custom of picketing the jobs of bosses employing non-union labor was abandoned for the time being. The master builders formed an open shop association, and inserted advertisements in all the local papers, stating that the members' business was not in the least embarrassed by the strike, and that it had an even larger supply of workmen than the condition of the trade required, and would therefore be in a position to promptly execute all orders, great and small. Practically all the men employed in the building trades in Essex county will be affected to a greater or less extent by the contest inaugurated between the carpenters and their employers, as all the building trades organizations gave the strikers assurance of support by sympathetic strikes in case the boss carpenters should attempt to place non-union men at work on the same jobs with them. On April 9th, after the strike had lasted three days, the men were allowed to resume work for the members of the Master Builders' Association under an agreement that men would be paid fifty cents per hour who proved themselves to be worth that amount.

HUDSON COUNTY.

A strike of all workmen employed on Public School Building, No. 9, at Hoboken, was ordered by a walking delegate because the foreman of the American Heating Co., who had the contract for installing the boilers, refused to discharge two men on his demand. The refusal of the walking delegate's demand was followed by an order from that functionary to stop work, which every man on the building obeyed.

One hundred employes of the Hobbs, Benton & Heath paper mills at Hoboken went on strike because of the refusal of the firm to give them a working scale of 54 hours per week, with 60 hours' pay. After a conference of a couple of hours the strike was settled by a compromise.

Thirty truck drivers employed by Patrick Reardon, who performs all the trucking of material for the Ames Spike Works at Jersey City, went on

strike because one of their number had been discharged for tardiness in the delivery of goods. After a vain attempt to run his trucks with non-union teamsters, who were assaulted with stones and other missiles by the strikers, Mr. Reardon reinstated the discharged man, and the strikers all returned to work.

MERCER COUNTY.

The union painters employed in three shops at Trenton went on strike on April 1st against a reduction of 50 cents per day in their wages, which had been \$3.50 per day. In other shops no attempt at reduction was made, and work in them went on as usual. The three shops concerned in the strike, however, employ fifty of the eighty union painters in Trenton and its vicinity, and after the refusal of their employes to submit to reduction in wages the proprietors proclaimed the "open shop," and proceeded to fill the strikers' places with non-union men. The strikers were endeavoring to keep themselves employed by looking up job work, and appeared to be to some extent successful in doing so.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

About fifty laborers employed on the county road between Underhill's Corner and Woodbridge went on strike because their employers reduced their wages from \$1.75 to \$1.37 per day. After a suspension of work for one day the matter was compromised on the basis of \$1.50 per day.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Five masons' helpers employed by a contractor on the new high school at Dover went on strike for an increase in wages which was refused; their pay had been \$1.65, and they demanded \$2.00, which they claimed was the local rate for such labor. The places of the strikers were filled without delay.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Twelve workmen formerly employed in the McNab & Harlan brass foundry at Passaic, but who have been on strike since October 26th, were warned by the Recorder of Paterson that the practice of picketing the shops of the company and molesting its employes who wish to remain at work must cease. The company's representative charged that in many instances employes had been assailed with threats by the strikers and that some through fear of violence had been driven to abandon their work.

UNION COUNTY.

The twenty members of the Master Builders' Association of Elizabeth declared for the "open shop." This action of the employers was the direct result of the masons and bricklayers refusal to continue work after April 1st without a renewal of the agreement regulating hours of labor and wages, which expired on that date. The employers were willing to continue the union wage scale and other conditions, but determinedly refused to sign any agreement binding themselves to do so for a year. In justification of their

stand the employers declare that the cost of building has been so increased by the annual demands of the unions for more and more wages, together with a steady decline in the efficiency of the workmen which naturally and inevitably followed the substitution of the authority of the union for that of his employer, threatened to ruin the building industry, and before prosperity could be restored changes in the customs of the trade must be effected.

In consequence of some masons employed by a firm of contractors who were not members of the Master Builders' Association, being engaged on a building at Plainfield, the plumbers employed by Den J. Gilbraith were ordered to quit work by their walking delegate, and a strike was declared which brought operations on the structure to a complete standstill. The strike, which lasted four days, was brought to an end by the objectionable firm voluntarily withdrawing its men.

At a meeting of the Master Builders' Association of Elizabeth, on April 25th, the determination was arrived at to proclaim the "open shop" in all the building trades on May 1st.

The employment of non-union lathers on the remodeling work of the Elizabeth City Hall led to the stoppage of work on that building, as the union brick layers and plasterers refused to continue if these men were allowed to remain.

The Master Builders' Association of Westfield, Cranford, Roselle and Scotch Plains, held a meeting at Westfield, and voted against the proposal to proclaim the "open shop" for the time being. It was agreed, however, that buildings on which strikes had occurred because of the employment of non-union men, should be completed by non-union labor.

WARREN COUNTY.

At a meeting of three hundred ex-operatives of the Standard Silk Co. at Phillipsburg, held on April 28th, it was voted unanimously to continue the strike which was begun nearly four months before. Notwithstanding this action, two days later, the strike was formally declared off, by a large majority of the operatives who had been involved in it, and about 500 of them announced their readiness to return to work.

MAY, 1908.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Practically all the union mechanics and laborers employed in Hackensack went on strike during the first week of May, because of the employers refusal to sign the agreement for another year. No question of wages or working hours was involved. The unions insisted that employers should bind themselves for another twelve months to the conditions that had obtained during the past year.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The hat manufacturers of Orange served the following notice upon the Orange Hat Trimmers Association in the spring of 1907: "The Orange Hat Manufacturers Association makes the following demands on the Orange Hat Trimmers Association:

1. That any manufacturer may be allowed to use any machine he may desire. No prohibitive prices shall be put on work done by any machine.

2. That a forewoman may be permitted to trim hats, or do any other work that her employer may wish her to do pertaining to the trimming department.

3. When a factory is working full time there shall be no division of the work.

4. In the event of a shortage of trimmers in any factory the Trimmers Association is requested to register a sufficient number of trimmers to supply the deficiency of such factory.

5. A trimmer registered in a factory shall be obliged to remain there for at least six months unless a clearance or release from the factory with which she is registered is granted her.

6. That all bills of prices made with the different manufacturers expire on May 15th of each year, and that all bills of prices that expire in the Fall of 1908, remain in force until the 15th of May, 1909."

Receiving no reply from the Trimmers Association, the manufacturers set May 12th as the latest date on which they would be willing to receive a final reply, after which, failing to reach an agreement all work was to be suspended in the shops. Accordingly, all establishments included in the Manufacturers Associations were closed on the evening of May 13th, and about 500 women and 1,800 men were thrown out of work. The men were not directly concerned in the strike and the stoppage of their work was merely the unavoidable consequence of the attitude assumed by the trimmers to the manufacturers' demands. The manufacturers proclaimed the open shop for women hat trimmers on May 14th, but the members of the Hatters Union declared that in the event of non-union trimmers being employed, they would quit work in sympathy with the members of the womens' organization. The objections which the trimmers organization advanced to the manufacturers demands were in brief, that if unlimited use of machinery were allowed, girls would be turning out more work for the same wages now being earned. With regard to permitting forewomen to trim hats, the position taken by the union officials was that while many girls were idle and awaiting employment, it would be very unfair to permit work to be done by one who had her own regular duties to perform. Objection was also made to the demand for abolishing the practice of dividing out the work when the factories are running full, the plea urged against it being that any departure from the old practice would result in the most expert operators getting a much larger share of the work at the expense of the slower ones. Several conferences were held between the trimmers representatives and the manufacturers without coming to any agreement, and at the end of May the trimmers were still out and the situation unchanged.

Twenty-five Italian laborers employed by a contractor on a street extension in South Orange, struck for an increase of 25 cents per day in wages. They had been receiving \$1.25 per day and demanded \$1.50. The contractor discharged the entire gang and employed a new one.

About forty steamfitters and helpers employed by the firm of Storms & Co. on the buildings of the new Overbrook Asylum for the Insane at

Newark. They went on strike because the firm refused to allow 20 cents per day to each man for car fare.

Ten drivers employed by the Stevens & Condit Transportation Co. at Newark, went on strike because one of their number had been discharged for refusing to take orders from the dock foreman.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Twenty-eight men employed in the glass department of the Amboy Works at Perth Amboy, went on strike because the firm refused to increase their wages 40 per cent. Young women were hired to take the strikers places, which were all filled within 12 days after they quit work.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The strike of masons and helpers at Dover, which was inaugurated May 1st, was still on at the end of the month. Only one firm which had the contract for the new High School, conceded the demands of the men, which were for an eight-hour day and an increase of 5 cents an hour in wages.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

In consequence of notice being served upon them by the boss builders and contractors that commencing with May 1st wages would be reduced from 47½ cents to 45 cents per hour, about 700 carpenters of Paterson and Passaic went out on strike, and practically all building jobs in both cities are tied up. The bosses and contractors submitted an agreement to the journeymen which provided for the reduction in wages, and changed the existing contract in several important respects to their detriment, as claimed by the men, and it was unanimously rejected by the union. In reply the bosses threatened that if their terms were not agreed to in one week from date of submission the "open shop" policy would be declared and enforced. Several conferences were held from time to time between representatives of bosses and men, but no satisfactory basis could be found for a settlement of the strike. One of the new rules laid down by the employers which was most strenuously objected to by the strikers is a provision that members of the union shall work only for members of the Master Carpenters' Association. The bosses insisted that as the union limits their authority to employ men to members of the union only it is but equitable and just that the workmen in their turn should be compelled to work for members of the bosses' association only. At the end of May much of the carpenter work of both Paterson and Passaic was being done by non-union men, and the strike was still unsettled.

UNION COUNTY.

A number of employing carpenters and contractors of Elizabeth and vicinity notified the journeymen's union that on and after May 1st wages which had been \$21.00 per week of 44 hours, would be reduced to \$19.00 per week for the same time; the journeymen refused to submit to the reduction and a strike involving about 200 men, or two-thirds of the total

number of carpenters in the city, was declared on May 1st, and was still in force without a break on either side on May 31st. On May 4th the bosses issued the following proclamation: "Notice to carpenters—Unless the men who left our employment on April 30th report for work to their former employes by May 7th, we, the master carpenters, will declare open shop on that date, and employ union and non-union men alike. Signed, Master Carpenters' Association."

On the appointed date the master carpenters caused advertisements for workmen, regardless of union or non-union affiliations, to be inserted in the newspapers, and during the entire month of May no change took place in the situation. Union officials, speaking for the journeymen carpenters, state that when last year's scale, 47½ cents per hour, was signed they, the carpenters, had been led to expect that a 50-cent rate would be adopted for 1908, and that in view of the constantly increasing cost of all necessities of life they cannot meet the expenses of family maintenance on a smaller wage than they were receiving up to May 1st when their agreement with the bosses expired. Carpenters who were receiving the union scale of wages, of which there were about 200, remained at work with the consent of the union, notwithstanding the refusal of their employers to renew the agreement of last year.

In the town of Summit the master carpenters refused to sign the yearly agreement and, while agreeing for the present to pay the established wage rate of \$21.00 per week, declined to bind themselves to continue doing so for any definite length of time. The plan which they favored was the establishment of a system of grading which would permit the bosses to pay according to the value of service rendered, which is now the policy pursued by the master carpenters of Newark under the "open shop" regime. On May 5th the union carpenters held a meeting and after giving due consideration to every phase of the situation decided to remain at work without a signed agreement so long as the union wage scale was paid.

The strike of union bricklayers and masons which was inaugurated on April 1st was still, apparently at least, in full vigor from that time up to May 31st. Several conferences were held between committees representing the Master Builders' Association and workmen on strike, but neither side was at any time willing to make concessions sufficient for a basis of agreement. Early in the strike, which had at this writing been going on for two months, the employers proclaimed the open shop, and met with such success in getting men that in addition to their refusal to sign an agreement which caused the strike in the first place they withdrew the proposition to continue paying the union wage scale of 60 cents per hour, and declared that thereafter they themselves would fix wages for each of their employes on the basis of merit. The union representatives agreed at these conferences to allow their members to work without an agreement, but declined to surrender the right of the union to fix a minimum wage below which no one should be permitted to work. The bosses declared their unalterable determination to run their businesses on the "open shop" plan," and to no longer recognize the union rules.

The strikes in the building trades which were general throughout Union and neighboring counties, together with the great depression of trade which followed the money stringency of the fall of 1907, increased the number of idle men so greatly that when the Standard Oil Co. advertised for men—laborers and mechanics for construction work on its new refining plant at Linden—several thousands of unemployed workmen from nearby and comparatively remote places thronged about the offices on the grounds, and riots ensued between Italian and Slav laborers, each race apparently seeming to be fiercely determined to secure all the employment for its own members to the exclusion of the others. This state of things continued for several days until order was restored through the combined efforts of the local police and the Sheriff's officers.

WARREN COUNTY.

Weavers of the Standard Silk Mill Co. at Phillipsburg have declared the strike off and returned to work, after having been idle for five months; the strike was entered on because four loom-fixers had been discharged for inefficiency.

JUNE, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Work in the hat factories of the Orange Valley district, which was generally suspended on or about May 10th in consequence of the Manufacturers' Association and the Trimmers' Association being unable to agree on terms for the new contract year, which commenced on May 1st, was resumed in many shops on June 9th, after about one month of total idleness. The trouble originated in the Trimmers' Association refusing to permit the use of machines in their work, or to allow the forewoman to use her spare time in trimming hats. The trimmers ceased work in practically all the shops, and such of the hatters as did not go out in sympathy with the trimmers when the "open shop" was proclaimed by the bosses were thrown into idleness soon after by the closing of factories for want of trimmers. The final settlement of the troubles which had brought the trade in the Orange district to a standstill was brought about by national president, John A. Moffitt, of the United Hatters of North America, who, after several conferences with representatives of both sides, succeeded in securing their joint ratification of the following agreement:

"First. The Trimmers Association accepts the 'whipping in machine,' which will be given a fair trial, and if a satisfactory price for operating it cannot be agreed upon between the manufacturers and trimmers, the matter is to be submitted to arbitration.

"Second. In factories not at present employing a forewoman, the manufacturer may assign a trimmer at twenty-five cents per hour to weigh out and pass work.

"Third. When a factory is working full time, there shall be no division of work, and material must be weighed out without discrimination.

"Fourth. In the event of a shortage of trimmers, in any factory, the Trimmers Association shall furnish a sufficient number of proficient workers, and if unable to do so, a sufficient number of learners.

"Fifth. Any manufacturer desiring a registered apprentice to remain in his employ for at least six months after registration, shall make a contract to that effect with the apprentice, the said contract to be recognized by the Trimmers Association.

"Sixth. All bills or lists of prices shall be made annually on September 1st, unless some other date shall be agreed upon by the Manufacturers and the Trimmers Association."

Following the settlement of the strike, the Trimmers Association, which is composed entirely of girls, took the necessary steps for forming a separate organization, which would hereafter be conducted independent of the other branches of the trade in which men exclusively are employed.

MERCER COUNTY.

Thirty members of the Tin and Sheet Metal Workers Union employed in Trenton shops, went out on strike against a reduction of nine cents per hour, or seventy-two cents a day proposed by their employers. These men had been receiving fifty cents an hour, and worked eight hours per day. The employers insisted that the reduction in wages was unavoidable and necessary, because of the prostrate condition of business. The strike began on June 1st, on June 4th the employers submitted a compromise proposition to the men substituting thirty-six cents per day for the seventy-two cents reduction first proposed. This was refused, and several sheet metal employers of the city still continuing the old rate of fifty cents per hour, and refusing to act with those in favor of the reduction, the latter restored the fifty cent rate, and the thirty strikers returned to work on June 10th.

A number of stone cutters employed on the new addition to the Trenton post-office went on strike because they were not permitted to set the stone which they had dressed in place. The walking delegate of the local stone masons union objected to the cutters being allowed to lay the stone, and the contractor accordingly ordered that the practice be discontinued. The strikers returned to work next day, objections to their laying the stone having been withdrawn after the contractor had shown that such was the custom on all government work.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A strike declared by the members of the Carpenters and Joiners Union in 1906 against the Master Builders and Contractors of Perth Amboy, was declared off in the early part of June by the masters agreeing to the wages, 42 cents per hour, demanded by the journeymen.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The journeymen carpenters strike in Paterson and Passaic which was inaugurated on May 1st, because the Master Builders refused to sign an agreement binding themselves to be governed by union rules for the twelve months beginning on that date, came to a close on June 22d, after having lasted nearly eight weeks, by the strikers having adopted a resolution to "return to work for any employer that would hire union men at union hours,

and prevailing union wages." This action is interpreted as a victory for the "open shop" policy which the employers expressed their determination to enforce shortly after the journeymen went on strike. The Master Carpenters' position in the matter was set forth in a letter transmitted by the secretary of their association to the officers of the union, in reply to a communication proposing a compromise of the points in dispute.

"Gentlemen—At a special meeting of the Master Carpenters Association held last evening, I was directed to notify your body that inasmuch as the Association had declared the open shop, it would hold no further communication with you as a union; but if any union men wish to work they will receive employment by applying for the same as individuals." This letter was read at the meeting of the union on June 11th, and the practical acquiescence of the journeymen in the ultimatum of the "open shop" which was its principal feature, was shown in the action of the union referred to above.

The union painters of Paterson went on strike against being required to work with non-union carpenters, and because of a belief that the Master Painters, like the Master Carpenters, were working toward the establishment of the "open shop." After the strike had gone on for several weeks, an agreement was reached by both the employers and journeymen under which a local clergymen was selected to arbitrate the differences between them.

UNION COUNTY.

The strike of union carpenters of Elizabeth and vicinity which commenced there, as elsewhere in the middle counties of the State, on May 1st, and for the same cause, viz., the refusal of the master carpenters to sign an agreement, was still in apparent vigor at the end of June, and both sides seemed determined to adhere to the position taken in the early days of the struggle. The master carpenters and contractors proclaimed the "open shop," and report no difficulty in securing all the men they can find work for, and the journeymen declare they will never submit to working with non-union men. Early in June the second vice president of the American Federation of Labor was detailed by the National organization to look after the interests of the striking carpenters of Union county.

JULY, 1908.

MERCER COUNTY.

Thirty-five chainmakers employed in the Woodhouse Chain Works at Trenton went out on strike against a reduction of wages. The strike began on July 11 and ended on July 25. The loss in wages was \$700 and the strike ended in the acceptance of the reduction by the men.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Four hundred men employed by the Great Eastern Clay Company at South River went on strike on June 29th against a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, and returned to work on July 3d, having accepted the reduction. The strikers were idle four days, and the wage loss was \$5,000.

Twenty-two laborers employed by the Marcus S. Wright Company in grading Jones avenue, New Brunswick, went on strike to enforce a demand for an increase of 15 cents per day in their wages. The strikers had been receiving \$1.35 per day, and demanded \$1.50, which was refused; the contractors filled the places of the strikers with new men.

On July 15th the strike of union carpenters in New Brunswick, which had been on for nearly two years, was brought to end by a majority of the bosses and contractors having accepted the union terms, including an agreement to employ only union men and pay a wage rate of 42 cents per hour. Under the terms of settlement the bosses must discharge all non-union carpenters, many of whom had been in their employ for nearly two years, and were in every way very good and desirable workmen.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Four hundred girls employed in the factory of the Atchison-Harden Company, manufacturers of handkerchiefs at Passaic, demanded an increase in the piece prices paid for their work; on its being refused went out on strike. The girls quit work on June 26th and returned on July 11th after withdrawing their demand for the increase. The loss in wages was \$5,000.

UNION COUNTY.

The strike of bricklayers which began in and about Elizabeth on April 1st, because the bosses refused to sign an agreement continuing established union conditions for another year, was brought to a close on July 8th by the strikers accepting an offer of the bosses to pay the union rate of wages for the present, without obligating themselves to continue doing so for any definite time. The agreement does not require that non-union men who were in the service of employers when it was made shall be discharged. The terms on which the strike was settled are similar in all respects to those offered to the men before it began, and the result is a triumph for the "open shop" system of work.

AUGUST, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Four hundred and sixty-five girls employed by the Lewis Cigar Co. at Newark demanded the reinstatement of the vice president of their union, the United & Ladies Protective Association, who had been discharged by the superintendent because, it was said, of her prominence in that organization, and meeting with a refusal all went on strike in a body. The strikers claim to have been subjected to many petty and unnecessary annoyances by the firm and its representative, and that guarantees must be given against repetition of these in addition to the re-employment of their discharged fellow member before they will consent to return. The strike was begun on August 3d and was still unsettled at the end of the month. An interesting circumstance in connection with this strike is, that practically all the women and girls employed in other manufactories of cigars in and about the city of Newark have contributed regularly every week a certain percentage of their earnings to assist the strikers. On August 12th about 200 men employed in the Lewis Co's factory struck in sympathy with the girls already out.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Eight masons employed on an extension to the American Type Foundry plant at Jersey City went out on strike because the concrete workers employed on the buildings were non-union men.

Several unon plumbers employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel terminal went on strike because certain steam-fitters had been allowed to install water meters in the structure.

MERCER COUNTY.

Six pottery workmen employed in the Empire plant of the Trenton Potteries Co. at Trenton went on strike on August 13th because a general ware presser had been placed on sanitary ware. On August 18th the strikers were ordered back to work as their action in the matter, without first submitting the question to arbitration, was contrary to the rules of the union. The strike lasted 3½ days, and the wage loss was \$1,000. The final arbitration of the dispute sustained the right of the firm to do what the strikers complained of.

A number of iron workers employed on the new rope department building of the John A. Roebling Co. at Trenton went on a sympathetic strike because the contracting firm by which they were employed had placed some non-union men to work on a building in Philadelphia.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The strike of weavers employed by the Dundee Textile Co. at Passaic, which had been in progress for some time, was brought to a close under a compromise agreement which conceded some part of the strikers' demands, and all the employes have returned to work.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.**MIDDLESEX COUNTY.**

Sixty men, engaged in repairing cars in the yards of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Perth Amboy, went on strike on September 28th because the superintendent refused to change from piece-work to day-work.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

One hundred and twenty operatives employed in Sigmund Eisners' clothing factory at Red Bank went on strike because of a disagreement between themselves and the firm over the adjustment of prices. The strike lasted eleven days, having commenced on the 10th and ended on the 21st of September; the settlement was effected by arbitration, and the wage loss, as reported, was \$2,240.

UNION COUNTY.

The strike of carpenters at Elizabeth, which began on May 1st, was still in full force on September 30th. The matter in dispute is a reduction of \$2.00 per week in wages, which the bosses insist on and to which the men refuse to submit. One member of the carpenters' union committed suicide because of poverty and inability to find work.

New Manufacturing Plants Established and Old Ones Enlarged.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Preliminary work has been commenced for a new wall paper factory at Collingswood.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The firm of Felmer & Whitaker has started a women's wrapper factory at Millville, which furnishes employment for 25 girls.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Edison General Electric Co. has added three stories to its recently constructed one-story building at Boyd and Seventeenth avenues, Newark. The cost is reported at \$80,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The H. G. Kotten Co., of 120 Liberty street, N. Y., has commenced the erection at Marion of a factory for the manufacture of pneumatic tools. The building is to be of brick and will cost \$20,000.

A factory for the manufacture of "antique" gas and electric fixtures, situated in Union Hill and owned by Alois M. Lutz, is being enlarged. No estimate of the cost of the improvement could be obtained.

The Levison Manufacturing Co., of New York, have made arrangements for the erection of a large factory in Jersey City for the manufacture of dining-room chairs. As work had not yet been started no statement of the cost of the plant could be obtained from the firm.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Home Rubber Co. had added a complete insulated wire department to its plant at Trenton. The product is expected to be 100,000 feet per day.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Harmon Silk Co., of Paterson, has planned for the erection of a large throwing mill in that city, equipped with hard silk machinery having a capacity of 22,000 pounds per week. A very large part of the throwing for the Paterson silk mills has been for years back done in Pennsylvania towns, and the late strikes among that class of help found the Paterson manufacturers almost completely dependent on the strikers for their supply of thrown silk.

The Globe Cotton Dye Co. has commenced the erection of a new dye house on East Sixth street, Paterson. The structure is of brick, 100 feet front and two stories high.

The Jones Cryptic-Elastic Flooring and Roofing Co. has erected temporary quarters in which to manufacture its product on First avenue and Prospect street, Little Falls. The material, which resembles marble, can be used for flooring, roofing, table and counter tops.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Alpha Cement Co., of Alpha, near Phillipsburg, and Martin's Creek, where it has two mills, is about to construct a wing dam near Foul Rift, on the Delaware river, from a water power canal for the purpose of operating turbines and electrical generators to supply power for running all its cement mills.

DECEMBER, 1907.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Rosendale-Reddaway Co., manufacturers of belting and hose, has erected a new one-story brick factory building on Euclid avenue, Newark, the ground dimensions of which are 74 x 230 feet. The cost was approximately \$11,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jabez Burns & Sons are about to begin the erection of a new factory building on Cleremont avenue, Jersey City; the structure will be 159x275 feet and two stories high. The estimated cost is \$50,000.

The General Electric Co. is having a new factory building erected on Sussex street, Harrison, which will cost \$32,000. The building will be constructed of re-inforced concrete, 62x121 feet, and three stories high.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Franz Von Windheim has started a manufactory of all kinds of cement building blocks at Perth Amboy.

The American Enamelled Brick & Tile Co. has added a storage shed, 80x100 feet, to its plant at South River. The cost was \$2,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The old Danforth & Cook locomotive shop, on the corner of Market and Jersey streets, has been fitted up and occupied as a shirt factory by the Excello Shirt Co., of Paterson; when the improvements are all completed, there will be room for 300 operatives.

Samuel J. Aaronson is reported to have decided on the erection of a large silk mill in the Riverside section of Paterson.

UNION COUNTY.

The Standard Oil Co. has broken ground for the erection of a refining plant between Elizabeth and Rahway, which will much exceed in size and

capacity any other establishment of its kind in the world. The plant will be built in sections, but it was expected by the middle of January fully 2,500 workmen would be engaged on the work of excavating, etc. A comprehensive description of these works and their cost will be given when the plant is finished and ready for operation.

The Singer Mfg. Co. has installed in its works at Elizabethport one of the largest dynamos ever built. The new dynamo is intended to replace several smaller ones now in use in the company's works.

JANUARY, 1908.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The East Burlington plant of the United States Cast Iron Pipe Co. has been entirely remodelled and greatly enlarged. The works now consist of one building 120 x 150 feet, another 50 x 220 feet and a third 56 x 91 feet. The new structures are all of steel and stone and cost \$50,000. Additional machinery to the value of \$40,000 has been installed, and 30 new workmen have been employed.

ESSEX COUNTY.

William Gardam & Sons, of New York City, have purchased the Arlington plant of the Hoyt Metal Co., and will reopen it as a manufactory of fine machinery. The plant, which is a large one, has been idle for several months.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Texas Oil Co. purchased a tract of land in Bayonne, on which it is intended to erect a storage station.

The New York & New Jersey Chandelier Co. has erected a new factory building at 512-514 Paterson plank road, in which chandeliers of various forms will be manufactured. The building is constructed of brick, and power will be furnished by a gas engine. The cost of the new factory is \$10,000, and a working force of 10 persons will be employed.

The Dixon Crucible Co. has awarded contracts for the construction of two factory buildings on Wayne street, Jersey City. The buildings will be of brick, one 75 x 85 feet and four stories high. The total cost is estimated at \$30,000.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The Flemington Cut Glass Co. has leased the basket factory near the railroad station at Flemington, and will hereafter carry on its business there. The estimated cost of the plant was \$1,000 and 20 men will be employed.

MERCER COUNTY.

The firm of Cochran, Drugan & Co. has purchased the Bryan Pottery at Trenton, and fitted it up for the production of sanitary earthenware.

When completed, the plant will represent an outlay of \$75,000 by the new company; 75 men and 10 women will be employed.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Raritan Paper Box Co. was incorporated on January 9th, and started business at New Brunswick with a working force of twenty employes.

The Didier-March Co. has erected a new factory building at Keasby for the manufacture of a special line of pottery ware. The building is constructed of brick, and the completed plant represents an outlay of \$125,000. The motive power is electricity, and a working force of thirty men has been employed.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Singleton Silk Co. has installed an electric lighting plant in its mills at Wharton.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Pantasote Leather Co. has added a large building containing 42,000 feet of floor space to its works at Passaic. The building is constructed of brick and reinforced concrete, and represents an outlay of \$75,000. The new machinery installed cost \$50,000, and between 75 and 100 men have been added to the regular working force of the plant.

UNION COUNTY.

The Ramie Fibre Manufacturing Co. has finished the installation of new machinery and will begin to operate its plant at Kenilworth in a short time.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Continental Silk Co. has erected a large mill for the production of broad silk goods at Phillipsburg. The cost of the mill structure is reported by the company at \$12,000.

FEBRUARY, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Consumers Brewing Co. has erected a brewhouse, stockhouse and power plant at Newark. The ground dimensions of the structure are 90x100 feet, and the cost \$35,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Babcock and Wilcox Boiler Co. has erected a two-story brick building as an addition to its plant at Bayonne; the new structure, which will be used principally for office purposes, cost approximately \$65,000.

L. O. Koven & Bro., manufacturers of range boilers, have formally opened their new machine shop at Mountain Road, Jersey City.

MERCER COUNTY.

A company capitalized at \$250,000 is reported to have been formed for the purpose of erecting and operating a large smelting plant just south of the Trenton city line.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Perth Amboy Gas Light Co. has commenced to rebuild a part of its plant at Perth Amboy which was wrecked several months ago by an explosion.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

A new building is being erected at Spring Lake to be used as a manufactory of sashes, blinds and doors.

MARCH, 1908.**BERGEN COUNTY.**

The American Saw Co. has opened a manufactory of saws in the building of the Shields carriage works, at Hackettstown.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The McAndrew-Forbes Co. has commenced the construction of a new factory building at Camden, in which the manufacture of paper fibre board will be carried on. The building will be of brick; steam power will be used, and the total cost of the plant will be \$35,000.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The New Jersey Rubber Co. has installed new boilers, and made other extensive improvements in its plant at Lambertville.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Jonathan Bartley Crucible Co. has commenced the erection of a large plant at Trenton for the production of its goods. There will be several buildings in the works, the main one a three-story brick structure which has ground dimensions of 125 x 132 feet. The power house, 45 x 50 feet, will be equipped with a 125 horse power Corliss engine. The estimated cost of the buildings and equipments is \$80,000. It is stated that this large plant was induced to locate in Trenton instead of going to the West, by the fact that the clays and graphite used in the manufacture of crucibles could be delivered in that city at much lower cost than they could be where he first contemplated locating.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A new factory for the production of fuel briquettes, composed of fine coal dust mixed with chemicals and shaped in a power press, is being erected at Perth Amboy by the New Jersey Briquetting Co. The briquettes are used as fuel on war vessels.

The New Brunswick Cigar Co. has opened another factory on Spring street, New Brunswick, as an extension to its already large plant in that city. About 300 girls will be employed in the new branch.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Rendrock Powder Co. opened its new plant at Keyport on March 3d. The buildings are built partly of wood and brick, and steam power will be used. The new works will employ 24 persons, and the cost is reported at \$8,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Work was commenced on March 12th on the erection of a new silk mill at Lower Preakness, Paterson. The mill will be operated by the Lower Preakness Silk Co., which has a capitalization of \$30,000.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Tidewater Pipe Line Co. has commenced the building of a new eight-mile loop over the mountain at Changewater; still another loop will be constructed for the purpose of increasing the pressure and thus forcing the oil over the mountain more easily.

APRIL, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A factory building near Sherman avenue, Newark, has been purchased by the H. W. Kosenbaum Co., of New York, who will manufacture therein a line of art metal novelties. The company has a factory in New York City, which will be closed when the Newark establishment is ready to commence operations. It is reported that 150 men will be employed.

Ground has been broken at Bloomfield for the factory of the Baylis Company, which manufactures specialties.

MERCER COUNTY.

Charles T. Carl, manufacturer of architectural cornice works at Trenton, is having an addition consisting of a brick building 15 x 75 feet made to his works. The new structure is of brick, and cost \$2,000; additional machinery to the value of \$3,000 will be installed.

The United Oil Cloth Co's plant at Yardville is being enlarged by an addition to the building. When this is finished it is reported that another large building will be erected.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Michelin Tire Co. has settled on plans for the erection of a sewerage disposal plant near its present works at Milltown.

MORRIS COUNTY.

A new corporation, the Lackawanna Foundry, has purchased the large foundry building at Dover, formerly owned by the Sims-Kent Co., which

has gone into the hands of a receiver. The new company will manufacture iron, brass and copper castings, and commence operations with a working force of fifty men.

WARREN COUNTY.

A two-mile switch connecting the new quarry of the Edison Cement Co. near Buttzville, with the Lackawanna Railroad near Oxford, is being constructed. When the connection is made the quarry will employ 75 more men.

The American Sanitary Works is having an addition made to its plant at Washington, which consists of a two-story stone and brick building, 32 x 58 feet. The estimated cost is \$2,000, and new machinery to the value of \$350 will be installed. Six additional workmen will be employed.

MAY, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Nairn Linoleum Co. has added to its large plant at Kearny, three new brick buildings, the respective dimensions of which are 40 x 120 feet, 40 x 40 feet, and 50 x 200 feet. The cost of the new structures as reported is upwards of \$100,000. One hundred additional workmen will be employed.

Baker & Co., Inc., has erected a new brick and cement factory building on Murray street, Newark, to replace a frame edifice which it had previously occupied. The cost is reported at \$12,000.

The Groeller Iron Works Co. has erected two new buildings on Frelinghuysen avenue in which to carry on its business of producing steel work for bridge and building construction. The buildings are respectively 50 x 200 feet and 40 x 60 feet; both are one-story high. The cost as reported is \$10,000, and 25 additional workmen have been employed.

MERCER COUNTY.

The new factory building of the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co. at Trenton, was, with their complete equipment of modern rubber working and tire making machinery, formally opened by the Governor of the State in the presence of a distinguished company of business men of Trenton, New York and Philadelphia. The company started in business at Trenton about 12 years ago, and has since more than quadrupled its capacity. The new plant consists of two large brick and steel buildings, one three stories high and the other one-story of extra height. The company manufactures an automobile tire famous for its endurance, and employs 300 men. The new plant is reported as representing an outlay of \$100,000.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Worth Manufacturing Company has erected a new factory building at Red Bank, in which the manufacture of waists, dress shields, etc., will be carried on. The building cost \$6,000, and about 100 girls will be employed.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The Warren Manufacturing Co. is erecting a large factory building at Milford. The new structure is of brick, one-story high, and contains 80,000 feet of floor space. The cost of the building and new machinery to be installed in it is reported at \$150,000, and 75 additional men will be employed.

JUNE, 1908.**CUMBERLAND COUNTY.**

The American Vial Co. and the Globe Graduating Co. has erected a new factory building at East Millville for the production of homeopathic vials and druggists' graduates. The structure is of wood, and cost, as reported, \$2,000. The working force consists of eight men and two women.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The jewelry manufacturing firm of Larter & Sons has erected a new four-story fire proof factory building at Parkhurst and Austin streets, Newark. Reinforced concrete is used throughout, and the main structure is 83 x 138 in ground dimensions. In the enclosed court formed by the walls of the main building, the power house, vaults and elevators are placed. The cost of the new plant could not be ascertained at this writing.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Work on the third section of the Public Service Corporation's power plant at the Marion section of Jersey City was commenced on June 15th. The addition will be 80 x 180 feet in ground measurements, and the cost, with full equipment of the best types of machinery for generating and controlling electricity, will represent an outlay estimated at between \$70,000 and \$80,000. The company managers expect to have the section completed early in the fall.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The Taylor Iron and Steel Co. report that they are just completing the following named additions to its large plant at High Bridge, viz.: To the steel works, foundry, an addition 100 x 116 feet, the construction being entirely of iron and brick. A new dry sand foundry, 50 x 365 feet, material used brick, iron and concrete. A new machine shop, 110 x 162 feet, material used, concrete, iron and wood. A new pattern storage house, 50 x 100 feet and three stories high; material used, wood and corrugated iron. Another pattern storage house, 50 x 50 feet; material used, wood and corrugated iron. None of these buildings being entirely completed, the company was unable to give the cost, or the number of additional workmen that would be employed.

MERCER COUNTY.

The plant of the Trenton Watch Co. at Trenton, which has been idle for upwards of one year, has been purchased by the firm of Robert H.

Ingersoll & Brother, of New York, and is equipped with the machinery necessary to produce high grade watches to the number of about 600 per day.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Manhattan Shirt Co. has added to its large mill at Paterson a new five-story brick building, 48 x 125 feet ground dimensions, which cost, with its machinery equipment, \$37,500. The ordinary working force of the company will be increased by the employment of 50 men and 100 women.

JULY, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Standard Leather Co. is having erected on Delancey street, Newark, a three-story factory building, 74 x 100 feet. The cost of the structure when completed will be \$14,000.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The John W. Mount Co., manufacturers of carriages and automobiles, have commenced work on a new fire-proof factory building at Red Bank, to replace the old structure which was partly destroyed by fire. The new factory will be L-shaped, and will measure 92 feet on one front and 62 feet on the other; both wings will be 38 feet wide. The estimated cost is \$12,000.

A one-story addition, 40 x 70 feet, is being made to the saw mill of Waters & Osborne at Red Bank. The cost is reported at \$1,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Gera Mills at Passaic are being enlarged by the addition of a new three-story brick building, 48 x 210 feet, at a cost of \$30,000. Fifteen men and eighty women will be added to the ordinary working force when the structure is completed. The Gera Mills manufacture ladies' dress goods.

Franz C. Reinhardt, a silk manufacturer, has contracted for the erection of a new mill in the People's Park section of Paterson, which when completed will cost \$74,500. The structure will be 70 x 200 feet, and four stories high.

AUGUST, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A new factory building, equipped with steam power, has been erected by Stenger & Levy at 44-48 Spring street, Newark. The building is three stories and basement; ground dimensions, 50 x 125 feet, and cost \$25,000.

The Patton Paint Co. has erected a one-story brick varnish factory at the foot of Center avenue, Newark. The building is 36 x 46 feet and cost \$6,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Mercer Shirt Co. has erected a new factory building at 107-109 Decatur street, Trenton. The new structure is 44 x 70 feet ground dimensions and two stories high. The cost is \$7,000.

The Jonathan Bartley Crucible Co. has erected a large new factory building of brick and concrete on Southard street, Trenton, which contains 60,000 feet of floor space, at a cost, as reported, of \$40,000. The company will manufacture crucibles and other products of graphite. The new factory is equipped with the best and most modern types of machinery designed for its line of work, and is one of the finest plants engaged in the graphite industry to be found in the country.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The old plant of the Staten Island Lumber & Terra Cotta Co. at Spa Springs, Perth Amboy, was reopened on August 20th by the Powers Realty & Construction Co., who will carry on the manufacture of brick. A working force of thirty men is employed.

WARREN COUNTY.

The American Sanitary Works has added a new one-story and basement building to its plant at Washington. The new structure is 32 x 58 feet and cost \$2,000. The working force has been increased by the employment of ten more men.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

George Stengel, Inc., has commenced the erection of a new three-story brick factory building on Weston avenue, Newark. The ground dimensions are 40 x 150 feet, and the cost is \$12,000.

A. Peterson has erected a new box factory on Badger avenue, Newark. The building is 40 x 100 feet ground dimensions, and two stories high; the cost was \$4,700.

The Van Orden Corset Company has commenced work on a new four-story factory building on Wickliff and School streets, Newark. The dimensions are 100 x 100 feet, and the cost (estimated) \$20,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Davis-Bournevon Acetyline Development Co. is erecting a new factory in the Marion section of Jersey City. The building will be of terra cotta construction, two stories high, and will measure on the ground 50 x 100 feet.

Suspension and Resumption of Work in Manufacturing Plants and Changes in Working Hours and Wages.

OCTOBER, 1907.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

About 100 workmen of the 2,000 employed in the works of the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden were laid off temporarily to afford an opportunity for enlarging the part of the buildings which they occupied.

The Pine street mill of the Farr & Bailey Co. at Camden was closed on account, it was stated, of scarcity of burlap.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Owing to disagreement over the wage scale, which employers objected to as being too high, the prospects of an early resumption of work in the window glass plants of Millville were not regarded as promising in the early part of October.

The Capital Glass Works at Millville were shut down on October 15th for the purpose of repairing a break in the bridge wall of the furnace. The suspension was to last for about six weeks.

The old Crystal glass plant at Millville, which was for some time idle, has been leased by the T. C. Wheaton Glass Co., by whom it is being operated to its full capacity.

Up to the latter part of October there seemed but slight prospect of work being resumed in the window glass plants of Millville; the joint committee of the manufacturers proposed making a general start on the basis of a 25 per cent. reduction in the wage scale of last year and refused, by a unanimous vote, the workmen's proposal of a 12 per cent. reduction.

The girls employed in the graduating department of the Whitall-Tatum Glass works at South Millville have received an increase in wages of 50 cents per week.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The New Jersey Rubber Mill at Lambertville was closed on or about October 15th. Lack of orders is said to be the cause.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Raritan Copper Co. commenced laying off hands in small numbers at frequent intervals early in October; dullness in trade is assigned as the reason.

The Pineland Incubator Co. has permanently closed its plant at Jamesburg.

UNION COUNTY.

The Anti-Fraud Ink Co. has closed its factory at Roselle.

WARREN COUNTY.

The working force in the Ingersoll-Rand Co's plant near Stewartsville was reduced by the discharge of a considerable number of men.

Sixteen laborers employed in the works of the Warren Foundry & Machine Co. at Phillipsburg were laid off temporarily during the first week in October.

The plant of the American Saw Mill Co. at Hackettstown has been closed temporarily owing to lack of orders; about twenty workmen were employed there.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining gold the watch case factory at Riverside has had to abandon night work for the present.

The workmen at the woodworking plant at Smithville have gone on three-quarters time. This reduction of time is due partly to the scarcity of money as well as the falling off in orders.

The Elba Iron Works at Beverly have been running night work to meet orders.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad* Co. has laid off 150 men from its Pavonia shops, and has placed the balance of the force on a nine-hour workday, with five days per week.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Capital Glass Works at Vineland resumed work on November 9th, after having been idle for some time owing to a break in the furnace.

The Association of Eastern and Western Window Glass Manufacturers have decided on a scale of prices, based on market conditions, which for the present will bring blowers' wages lower than they have been in some time. Notice of the new scale has been given to the men now working, and they have been informed that if prices are not satisfactory the plants now running will be closed. The plants now closed will not be reopened until the men agree to accept scale. The men agree to a reduction of 12.5 per cent., and declare that they will not accept anything below these figures.

The Menantico Bleach and Dye Works at Millville have been placed on one-half time.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Hardman Rubber Co's works at Belleville, in which 100 persons were employed, have been closed down indefinitely.

The works of the American Malleable Co. at Bloomfield were closed indefinitely. About 150 men were employed in the plant.

The Edison Phonograph Works at West Orange laid off 500 men for one week, because of dullness in business, and have reduced the working time of its remaining 2,500 employes from 55 to 49 hours per week.

Forty workmen of the Empire Cream Separator Works at Watsessing, were laid off for an indefinite time.

Tiffany & Co. have notified the employes of their Forrest Hill works that working time will be reduced one-half. The company has 700 employes in these works, and by mutual agreement 350 will work the first three days, and 350 the remaining three days of the week.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The Newfield Rug Works at Newfield have been reopened after a long period of idleness.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Binnsee Machine Co. has laid off 25 men from its works at Harrison.

A large force of laborers were discharged from work on the Jersey City section of the McAdoo tunnels, owing, it is reported, to the money stringency. Upwards of 1,000 men were involved in the shut down.

The American Silk Co's mills at Union Hill, in which about 600 persons are employed, were closed for the purpose of taking stock. The shut down was for less than two weeks.

The large plant of the International Steam Pump Co. at Harrison was closed for three days during the month of November.

The General Electric Co. has laid off about 50 men in the lamp works at Harrison.

The American Lead Pencil Co. has laid off 200 of the employes of its Hoboken plant for an indefinite period; the condition of the money market is said to be the cause of this action.

The W. & A. Fletcher Co., of Hoboken, has laid off a number of hands for an indefinite time.

Colgate & Co., manufacturers of soaps and perfumery, have laid off 20 employes.

Three hundred employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops on the Kearney meadows were laid off and notice was given that thereafter the shops would be run only five days per week.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The Raritan Graphite Co. has closed its mill near High Bridge, because the graphite deposits of the vicinity which it was built to handle were found to be too poor for profitable handling.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Enterprise Chain Works at Trenton were reopened after a suspension lasting three weeks. The resumption was accompanied by a ten per cent. reduction in wages, which, however, not all of the men would accept.

The Kline Barber Chair Co., of Trenton, has closed its works indefinitely after the employes had rejected a proposal to work four days a week.

The workmen employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Trenton have had their working time reduced from 54 to 45 hours per week, and a number of employes were laid off for an indefinite time.

The J. A. Roebling Sons Co. has laid off a number of employes of its Trenton shops.

The C. V. Hill Refrigerator Co. at Trenton has laid off the larger part of its working force in consequence of the money stringency.

The Adams Electric Co. has laid off temporarily a large part of the force employed in its shop at Trenton.

The Trenton Oil Cloth and Linoleum Co. has reduced its working force by laying off a number employed in its Trenton works.

The Walters Automobile Co. practically suspended work during a period of three weeks, pending a change in management.

The Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. laid off a large number of workmen from its Perth Amboy plant.

The Janeway and Carpenter Co. started a night shift to work in its wall paper factory at New Brunswick.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The works of the Russell Card Co. at Milltown were closed for a short time because of a break-down of the engine.

The Ostrander Brick Co., of Perth Amboy, laid off 45 men and reduced the wages of those retained one cent per hour, or from 16 to 15 cents.

Practically the entire working force employed in the Didier-March brick plant at Weber were laid off with notice that they would be sent for when wanted. The company will take advantage of the shut-down to have repairs made to the machinery of various parts of the works.

The working force of the C. Pardee plant at Perth Amboy is being gradually reduced. This course, it is said, is being followed because of the money stringency.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Blast furnaces No. 1 and No. 2 of the Wharton plant have been "blown out" for repairs, which will render upwards of 200 men idle for some time to come.

Shafts 9 and 11 of the Wharton mines at Upper Hibernia have been closed down for an indefinite period. Shaft No. 4 of the Glendon mine at Hibernia has been closed and the men laid off. The number of men laid off at the mine at Hibernia and Upper Hibernia during the last two weeks of November is about 230, or nearly half the ordinary working force.

The Ross Silk Mill at Wharton has changed its working time to 9 hours per day and five days per week.

Twenty employes of the Dover Boiler Works were laid off indefinitely.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Alcott Foundry Co. at Mount Holly has laid off the larger part of its employes indefinitely.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

About 70 employes of the Cook Locomotive Works at Paterson were laid off until further notice on November 1st.

Conditions in the silk manufacturing industry of Paterson show a decided tendency toward reducing production, owing to the difficulty in procuring money. A large number of mills have reduced the working hours to eight per day, and close down entirely on Saturdays, and in some places part of the ordinary working force has been laid off indefinitely.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

The limestone quarry at Sparta, which for the past three years was operated by the Edison Cement Co., has been closed and the 50 men employed in the place have been laid off indefinitely.

UNION COUNTY.

A large part of the working force employed in the Aluminum Press Works at Plainfield were laid off indefinitely, owing to the financial panic and consequent difficulty in procuring money to meet operating expenses.

The Potter Press Works at Plainfield has made a temporary reduction in its working force, and also reduced working hours.

The Aeolian Co. at Garwood is running its plant on a five-day per week schedule.

The Hall Signal Co. has laid off 80 men and has reduced the working time to eight hours per day and five days per week.

The Summit Silk Mfg. Co. has made a large reduction in its working force; the number reported as having been laid off is 200, and the remainder is working on reduced time.

The larger number of the upwards of 7,000 workmen employed in the great plant of the Singer Mfg. Co. at Elizabethport are working 8 instead of 9½ hours per day, which was the regular schedule for many years.

WARREN COUNTY.

Twenty men were laid off temporarily at the Hackettstown works of the American Saw Mill Machinery Co.

The wages of all trainmen employed on the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad have been increased by the following amounts: Engineers, \$7.75 per month; brakemen, \$4.70 per month; firemen, \$3.10 per month, and conductors, \$3.10 per month.

The employes of the Andover Iron Co. at Phillipsburg have been notified of a coming reduction in wages.

Eight men employed in the roundhouse of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. have been laid off indefinitely.

The Canister Works at Phillipsburg have gone on eight hours per day.

The Ingersoll-Rand Drill Co. has reduced the working time in its plant near Phillipsburg to five days per week.

The silk mill at Belvidere has been closed because, it is said, of lack of orders.

Mills No. 1 and 2 of the Vuncanite Cement Co. at Alpha have been closed.

Several of the pipe pits at the Warren Foundry, Phillipsburg, that were idle for some time, have resumed work.

The Port Murry plant of the National Fire-proofing Co. has been closed for two months. Seventy-five workmen were employed in the place.

All parts of the Edison Cement Works at New Village except the shipping and grinding departments were closed on November 19th. In the notice, announcing the suspension, no date was set for the resumption of work.

DECEMBER, 1907.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

The Taylor-Stiles Glass Works, the largest industry in Cape May Court House, resumed work on December 28, after a long period of idleness. The company employs 220 men.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The factory of the American Cigar Co. at Camden was closed from December 23, 1907, to January 3, 1908. About 700 persons are employed in the works.

The White Lead Works of Camden were closed on December 23 until after the holidays.

On and after January 1, the union journeymen plumbers, gas and steam-fitters will have their working hours reduced from 54 to 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours per week; a Saturday half-holiday is a feature of the new arrangements.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The large glass works of the Whitall-Tatum Company and the T. C. Wheaton Company at Millville closed down during the latter part of December, to be reopened after the Christmas holidays. The unsettled condition of the market was said to have been the cause of this unusual course on the part of these great and prosperous plants. In the Whitall-Tatum works, however, the shut-down includes only the bottle department. Substantially the same action was taken by a majority of the glass manufacturers of Bridgeton and other centers of the industry in Cumberland and Gloucester counties and from the same causes. On December 30th all these plants were placed in operation again, the suspension in the case of none of them having lasted more than ten days.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Conditions in substantially all the large manufacturing plants of New Jersey immediately previous to the holidays were strongly indicative of increased business activity beginning with the new year. Among none of them could there be learned of any intention to close down for more than the customary time during the holiday season, and many expressed the belief that the opening of the new year would bring about an improvement in

financial affairs which would naturally lead to their respectively employing more help than heretofore.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The New Jersey Rubber mill at Lambertville has resumed operations after a shut-down of four weeks.

MERCER COUNTY.

In the early part of December the factories and workshops of Trenton were normally active and some of the largest among them were so busy that night work in some departments had to be resorted to in order to meet the demands of urgent orders. Among these are the John A. Roebling's mills and the J. L. Mott plant; these works are the largest employers of labor in the city of Trenton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The stone crusher works on the mountain banks of Dunellen have been reopened because of the receipt recently of heavy orders for their product.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Boonton Iron & Steel Works at Boonton have resumed work in all departments after one week's shut down.

The employes of the Ross Silk Mill at Wharton have been placed on nine hours per day and five days a week.

The Ulster Iron Works at Dover were closed on December 22 for one week.

The Richardson Boynton Co's plant at Dover was closed about the middle of December to reopen in the early part of January.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Owing to the continuance of the money stringency many of the large silk mills and worsted mills of Paterson and Passaic continue to work on reduced hours. The Barbour Flax Spinning Co. and the Dolphin Jute Mfg. Co. have gone on a three day per week working schedule until further notice.

The Erie Railroad Co. has reduced wages in every branch of its service in amounts varying from two to five per cent., according to the wages received. Men who are paid \$60.00 per month and less are not affected by the order. About 300 men who reside in New Jersey, many of them in Paterson, are included in the classes affected by the order.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Raritan Woolen Mills and the mills of the Somerset Mfg. Co., both located in Raritan, have resumed work after a suspension of one week.

The Standard Paint Works at South Bound Brook have reduced working time to five days per week.

UNION COUNTY.

Employes of the Central Railroad shops at Elizabethport have had their working time reduced from ten to eight hours per day, with a corresponding cut in wages.

Working time in many of the departments of the Singer Mfg. Co's plant at Elizabeth, in which 8,000 men are employed, has been reduced from ten to eight and one-half hours per day.

The Pond Tool Co's works at Plainfield were closed on December 20th for two weeks.

The Pedrick & Ayre Machine Works at Plainfield closed down on December 12th to reopen on January 2d.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Alpha Portland Cement Co. has closed one of its mills at Alpha for an indefinite time; about 200 men were affected by the suspension.

The Ingersoll Co. at Phillipsburg has changed from a weekly to a bi-weekly pay-day; eight men were laid off from the shipping department of the works.

The Cornish Piano & Organ Works at Washington are running overtime in some departments.

The Singleton Silk Co. has reduced the working time in its mills at Phillipsburg to eight hours per day.

JANUARY, 1908.**BURLINGTON COUNTY.**

The Florence Iron Works Co. laid off several of its men on January 30th.

After having been closed down for four weeks, work was resumed in the Wood shoe factory at Burlington City; this will give work to several hundred employes.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The William Dorell & Sons shoe manufacturing plant at Camden, which was closed during the latter part of December, was expected to reopen about January 10th. Nearly 100 persons are employed by the firm.

Work has been resumed in the plant of the American Cigar Co. at Camden. The factory was closed for several weeks and nearly 500 operatives were idle.

On January 16th the working force in the freight and passenger departments of the Pavonia Car Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad were reduced to three days' work per week. All other departments continued on full time. About 80 men were affected by the change.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The entire force of employes of the Whittall-Tatum and the T. C. Wheaton Co's plants at Millville resumed work after a suspension of ten days.

The Milford Oil Cloth Co's works at Milford were closed indefinitely on January 1st.

The Bridgeton Glass Co's plant at East Bridgeton has been closed with the announcement of a date for reopening. The entire force of laborers and blowers was paid off and outstanding balances paid up.

The Vineland Glass Tube Works have suspended operations for one week owing to stringency in the money market.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A large number of the employes of the machinery firm of Gould & Eberhardt of Newark, who were laid off early in the fall, have resumed work again.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The Williamstown Glass Works suspended operations in its plant at Williamstown on January 13th, but expect to resume operations on or about February 1st.

The Whitney Glass Works Co. were operating four tanks with a day and night shift during the month of January.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The street laborers of Union Hill have had their wages increased by resolutions of the Town Council from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

Owing to an insufficient appropriation the Street and Water Board of Jersey City reduced the number of men employed in street cleaning during the month of February from 123 to 89. The entire force of street sweepers threatened to strike if the order of the Board should be carried into effect, and they were supported in their opposition by the trades unions of the city. Under the circumstances, however, the men were forced to submit, as no other course could be adopted by the officials than to cut down expenses to a level with the appropriation.

The Standard Watch Co. has placed its working force of 450 men on a four day a week schedule. A steady decrease in sales was assigned as the reason for making the reduction.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The Lambertville Spoke Works at Lambertville, which had been running on an eight-hour schedule for a few weeks, has resumed full time.

The plant of the Empire Cut Glass Co. at Flemington, which was closed on December 24th, was reopened on January 13th.

MERCER COUNTY.

Work in the Pennsylvania Railroad car shops at Trenton was suspended for four days after January 28th; 600 workmen are usually employed there.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The handkerchief works of H. Ronsenthal & Co. at Perth Amboy was closed on January 1st for one week.

The car repair shops of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at South Amboy were placed on a forty-hour a week basis during the last two weeks of January.

A reduction of 5 per cent. in the wages of machinists is reported from Levering & Garrigues Works at Dunellen.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Employes of the Wharton furnaces and the mines owned by the same corporation received notice of a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, to take effect on January 10th.

The mills of the Singleton Silk Co. at Wharton were reopened on January 6th, after a suspension of one week.

Owing to the dangerous condition of the Glendon mine at Lower Hibernia, about 300 men have been laid off, with little or no prospect of an early return to work.

The Rockaway Rolling Mills, which were rebuilt after being destroyed by fire a year ago, were started up on January 8th.

No. 1 furnace at Wharton, which has been undergoing repairs for some time, was put in blast again during the latter part of January.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The National Fire Proofing Co. has closed down its works at Lorillard because of depression in trade. About 180 men were employed in the plant. It was reported that work will be resumed about the middle of March.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The union painters and paperhangers of Somerville and Raritan gave notice that on and after April 1st they will demand a wage rate of 37½ cents per hour, which is an advance of 20 cents per day over present rates.

The shirt manufactory at Raritan has had to run overtime to meet a large increase in the demand for its products.

The American Engine Co. has had to run overtime in some departments of its works at Bound Brook. Its capital has recently been increased by \$100,000, for the purpose of enlarging the plant.

UNION COUNTY.

About 20 girls employed in the Aeolian Organ Works at Garwood were laid off temporarily because the department in which they are employed had accumulated enough work ahead to last for some time. In all other departments of the works there was the normal condition of activity.

WARREN COUNTY.

The woolen mills at Changewater have resumed full working time.

A reduction of 10 per cent. in wages to take effect January 15th was announced in the Andover Iron Co's works at Phillipsburg.

Pit No. 3 of the Warren Foundry at Phillipsburg was started up on January 15th, giving employment to a large number of men.

About 40 employes were laid off at the boiler works of Tippet & Woods, and 75 at the Ingersoll plant, both at Phillipsburg.

The Alpha Cement Co's plant at Alpha and Wilson's Creek were to be closed indefinitely on January 31st.

FEBRUARY, 1908.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

A number of painters and carpenters employed at Bordentown by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. have been laid off for an indefinite time.

The iron foundries of Mount Holly and Hainesport have resumed work after having been idle for several weeks.

Employes of Shop No. 1 of the United States Cast Iron and Pipe Foundry Co's plant at East Burlington, who had been laid off for some time on account of the power system being changed from steam to electricity, resumed work on February 1st.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

After a suspension of work for several days, caused by damage to the equipment by fire, the flint glass factory of the T. C. Wheaton Co. at Millville resumed work on the completion of necessary repairs. The part of the works that was completely destroyed by the same fire was rebuilt of corrugated iron instead of wood, and the upwards of 100 men employed before the fire resumed work after having been idle for two weeks.

The large canning factory at Bridgeton, formerly operated by Arthur D. Ayres, after a couple of years idleness, has been reopened by W. S. Baker.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Fandango Mills at Millburn are now running continuously, with three shifts of operatives who work eight hours per day.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Representatives of six hundred silk weavers employed in the mills of the Schwartzbach-Huber Co., West Hoboken, held a meeting on February 20th to decide on whether a formal demand should be made upon the company for an increase in piece prices, because of a kind of silk being used which requires much more careful handling than that which they had been using, with consequent slower work and smaller earnings. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the company with a view to obtaining some concessions which would enable the weavers to earn as much money as formerly.

Reports, apparently based on good authority, indicate that the long continued strike of machinists on the Erie Railroad system from Jersey City to Chicago, will soon be brought to a close under an agreement which provides for a ten per cent. reduction in wages, and the abolition of piece or task work in the shops, which will thereafter be conducted regardless of

union rules. A considerable number of the strikers were employed in Jersey City, Bergen and Paterson.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Colonial Woolen Mills at Trenton, which had been partially closed for some time, resumed work on February 1st with 75 employes working four days per week.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co's repair shop at Hamilton Township, near Trenton, started work on a 45-hour per week basis, after a lay-off four days.

The works of the Trenton Oil Cloth and Linoleum Co. and the Standard Inlaid Linoleum Co. commenced running full time on February 15th, after a period of short time, with a reduced force, caused by the general business depression.

The American Bridge Co. laid off temporarily 200 of the 500 men ordinarily employed in its Trenton plant, and reduced the working time of the remainder to five days per week. This action was taken in consequence of the money stringency, and not because of falling off in orders.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Fitz-Hugh Luther Co., of Dover, which employed 50 men on repairing cars and other rolling stock, closed down indefinitely on February 1st.

The stove works of the Richardson Boynton Co. at Dover, which had been closed down for about two months, were reopened during the first week in February with a full working force.

The mills of the Boonton Iron and Steel Co., in which 300 men are employed, resumed work early in February after having been idle for four weeks.

The Eastern Dynamite Works at Kenil were closed early in February and work will not be resumed for two months.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The wages of painters at Red Bank have been increased from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day; the paperhangers have been advanced from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day.

OCEAN COUNTY.

After having been closed for ten days for the purpose of making alterations, the glass factory at Barnegat was reopened with a full working force during the last week in February.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson were practically closed on February 26th for an indefinite period. The suspension of work was caused by the business depression.

Work has become active in the Cook locomotive plant at Paterson in consequence of the receipt of an order for five engines for the Manchuria Railroad.

UNION COUNTY.

The John Stephenson Car Works at Bayway were closed on February 15th with the expectation of reopening within two months. Lack of orders caused the suspension.

The bricklayers in and about Westfield demanded an increase of 40 cents per day in wages, which was refused by their employers; \$4.40 is the established rate per day, which the men want to have advanced to \$4.80.

WARREN COUNTY.

The blast furnace of the Empire Iron and Steel Co. at Oxford was closed early in February for an indefinite period. One hundred and fifty men had been employed in the plant. Low prices were given as the reason for closing.

The large Edison Cement plant at Stewartville has resumed work after having been closed for several weeks. Only about one-third of the regular working force is employed.

The suspension of work in the cement plant at Alpha has thrown the entire male population of the place out of employment.

Work was resumed in the Vulcanite Cement Co. at Vulcanite on February 24th. The mills will be run to about one-half of their full capacity.

MARCH, 1908.**BERGEN COUNTY.**

A large number of employes were laid off and the working time of others reduced in the car shops of the Lackawanna Railroad at Kingsland.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Upwards of 300 men, employed in the Riverside Metal Works at Riverside, started work on full time after having been two months on short hours.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

About thirty blacksmiths were laid off on March 12th from the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

All the window glass plants in Millville are running full time with a full force to meet rush orders, after having been idle for several months. The market price of window glass is reported to have advanced to a satisfactory figure.

Many of the Millville glass plants were running full blast, day and night, and reports are to the effect that there is no danger of work again slackening up.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Erie Railroad employes in and about Jersey City declare their intention to resist the reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages, which the

company has ordered to take effect March 10th. The reduction, as announced, would affect engineers, firemen, trainmen, clerks, shopmen and station agents. On March 20th conferences were held between the general officers of the road and representatives of the various organizations of trainmen, which resulted in an unofficial announcement that no order reducing wages would be issued.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The High Bridge steel plant resumed work with full day and night forces on March 3d.

The Lambertville Spoke Works, after several months of short time, have commenced running 10 hours per day and six days per week.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A one-story frame structure at the foot of Berlin street, Newark, containing only one room, in which twenty girls were employed making torpedoes and fire-works, was closed by order of the Bureau of Combustibles, because of the manifest danger of an explosion because of insufficient safeguards.

Owing to dissatisfaction over the payment of wages the factory of the Imperial Cutlery Works at Nutley was practically closed down on March 18th, but reopened under satisfactory arrangements for removing the cause of trouble a few days later.

MERCER COUNTY.

Some of the departments of the Groveville Cotton Mills were closed down in the latter part of March owing to the financial stringency. The mill proprietors, who own a large number of the cottages in which their employes reside, have reduced the rents.

The Princeton Worsted Mills resumed full working time on March 26th, after having been run on reduced hours from March 1st. The company employs 240 operatives.

On March 1st the De Lavel Steam Turbine Engine Co. laid off about one-third of its ordinary working force because, as reported, of the slackness of trade.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The McFadden printing plant at Spotswood, near New Brunswick, at which the Physical Culture Magazine was published for the past three years, was closed during the second week in March. The printing of the magazine will henceforth be done in New York. About one hundred persons were employed in the plant.

The National Fireproofing Co's Works at Perth Amboy, which were closed down for several weeks on account of the business depression, were reopened during the last week in March, with about 150 of the 300 workmen formerly employed.

The Barber Asphalt Co. has started a full night gang in its works at Perth Amboy.

The blast furnace of the Raritan Copper Works at Perth Amboy, after having been idle for several weeks, was started up on March 29th, and an increase was made in the working force of other departments of the plant.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The rolling mill of the Ulster Iron Works at Dover was closed indefinitely on March 1st through lack of orders, but work was resumed one week later.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Cedar Cliff Silk Mills at Paterson, employing upwards of 1,000 persons, started on full time during the first week of March, after running on short hours since October 1st. Practically all the large silk manufacturing firms in Paterson report bright prospects of good business, and full employment for operatives, after a long period of short time caused by the money stringency.

The Passaic Steel Co. has received a large order for the manufacture of manganese steel rails of a special design, and are now making preparations for their production on a large scale. The rails are designed for use on curves where the rails are subjected to the heaviest pressure and strain.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Chimney Rock Crusher Co. has reopened its quarry at Bound Brook after a suspension of several weeks' duration. About 200 men will be employed.

The plant of the Standard Paint Co. at South Bound Brook, which has been running three-quarters time for three months past, returned to a full-time schedule on March 20th.

UNION COUNTY.

The Stephenson Car Works at Bayway, near Elizabeth, were started up with 400 employes, after a suspension of several months on account of lack of orders.

The Aeolian Co. has reduced the working time at its Garwood factory to four and one-half days per week.

WARREN COUNTY.

Work in the plant of the National Fire Proofing Co. at Port Murry was resumed on March 9th, after a suspension of four months.

The paper mill at Springtown has resumed operations after a shut-down of several weeks.

The Edison Portland Cement Works at New Village have been reopened with 600 employes, after having been closed down for several weeks.

A reduction in the number of trainmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Phillipsburg has been made on account of light traffic.

Twenty-five unmarried men, employed in the Lehigh Valley Railroad shops at Phillipsburg, were laid off for the last two weeks in March because of slackness of work.

APRIL, 1908.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The street department of Camden city placed fifty unemployed men on street work on April 5th, making 100 in all that have been given employment on public work since the philanthropic movement to help the destitute unemployed was inaugurated.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the early part of April reports from the South Jersey glass centers indicated a condition of about normal activity in the trade. While the demand for some lines of wares used in connection with delicacies and luxuries has fallen off so very greatly as to cause manufacturers who produce such wares exclusively to close their plants, the demand for other lines of goods is so satisfactory that a busy season extending to the regular time for closing the fires is looked for. At the Whitall-Tatum Co's Millville plants three continuous tanks, one day tank and a number of pot furnaces are reported running full capacity, together with the other departments. The T. C. Wheaton Co's factories at Millville are also in full operation with one two-shift tank and two pot furnaces. The Millville Bottle Co. finds itself unable to keep up with the demand for prescription ware. At Vineland the Capital Works were being prepared to start in a few days. The glass tube factory had resumed full operation.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Owing to the depletion of the special fund for street cleaning and repairing, the General Superintendent of the Newark City Board of Works laid off 266 laborers on April 15th.

HUDSON COUNTY.

On April 11th working time in the Clark O. N. T. mills at East Newark was reduced until further notice to five days per week.

The Bayonne Barbers' Protective Association, and also the Journeymen's Local Union held a joint meeting at which it was unanimously agreed to demand that all boss barbers close their places of business on Sundays.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The mills of the Singleton Silk Co. at Dover, on April 12th, were placed on eight hours per day and five days per week.

MAY, 1908.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The rod mill of the Roebling plant at Roebling worked overtime during the month of May.

The watch case plant at Riverside increased its working force during the latter part of May.

The curtain factory at Mount Holly started full time on May 12th, and the working force has been enlarged.

The old Ironside Pottery at Bordentown resumed work on May 25th, with 150 employes.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Business in the Millville glass works had so improved up to May 15th that the prospects were favorable to all the plants in the city running on full blast until July 1st.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The large woolen mill of Thomas Oaks & Co., along the Third River, Bloomfield, was closed down on May 10th for extensive repairs and enlargement, among them a new dam and gates.

The Combination Roll and Rubber Co. plant at Bloomfield has resumed work after having been closed down for several days.

During the latter part of May, the Edison Company gradually increased the number of workmen in its shops at East Orange. It was expected that full time would be resumed at the plant, in anticipation of large orders.

HUDSON COUNTY.

One hundred unionized street cleaners of Jersey City, who were employed three days a week at \$3.00 per day of 10 hours, petitioned the City Board of Finance for permission to work six days per week for \$2.00 per day of 8 hours; under existing conditions these laborers were earning \$9.00 per week of 60 hours, while under the arrangement which they petitioned for they would work 48 hours for \$12.00. A complicating circumstance connected with the matter is that about fifty of the "unemployed" men who were set to work on the streets during the winter months as a means of saving them from want during the "hard times" following the money panic of October, 1907, are still employed by the city at \$1.50 per day, or \$9.00 per week of 60 hours.

MERCER COUNTY.

The cotton mill at Groveville has been running on short time since December 1st, and is now employing about one-half of its regular working force.

The Enterprise Chain Works at Genesee street, Trenton, was closed down on May 17 for want of orders.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Perth Amboy plant of the National Fireproofing Co. was reopened the last week in May, after having been closed for five months. One hundred men were started to work. The Perth Amboy works is next to the largest of the company's three plants in the vicinity of Perth Amboy, and its

reopening is due to the fact that work in the building trades is generally improving.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The New Jersey-West Virginia Bridge Co's plant at Manasquan was closed by order of the receiver of the company, which has been declared bankrupt.

The factory of Steiner & Son at Long Branch, which has been running on reduced hours for several weeks, resumed full time on May 28th.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Stirling Silk Mill, of Stirling, was closed indefinitely in the early part of May. The mill went into the hands of a receiver about two weeks previous to the shut down. It afforded the only employment for nearly all the residents of the town.

Sixty men were laid off at the Wharton furnaces on May 10th.

The rolling mill at Rockaway is so busy that a night force of 50 men has been employed.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Watson Machine Co's shops at Paterson, which had been running three days a week, were started on full time early in May, the firm having received a large order for some of its special machinery.

On May 28th the Helvetia Silk Mill, situated at Riverside, Paterson, which has been for two months working three days a week with a reduced force, resumed operations on full time with all its old operatives.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

After running on a schedule of 40 hours per week for nearly three months, the American Engine Co's plant at Bound Brook was started on full time on May 7th.

WARREN COUNTY.

After a suspension of several weeks duration the Renard Silk Mills Co. has resumed work in its plant at Oxford.

JUNE, 1908.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The rod mill at Roebling was run on extra time during the early part of June because of several large orders for wire.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

All the glass plants at Millville were running full time during the month of June, and the orders recently booked insured their remaining in blast until the usual time, and all will resume work early in September.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Working time is being increased in the Celluloid Works at Arlington, and it is reported that by July 1st the entire force will be working on full time.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Erie Railroad Co's shops at the foot of Twelfth street, Jersey City, which have been running on half-time for several months back, were started up on an eight-hour schedule on June 4th. About 1,000 employes of the Jersey City shops of the company will benefit by the change.

Orders for Babcock & Wilcox boilers have so increased that the company's works at Bayonne, after a long period of short time, started on full time on June 15th. The workmen laid off in the early days of the industrial depression are all to be reemployed.

The marine engine shops of Fletcher & Harrison at Hoboken were very busy during the month of June, and the working force, that was comparatively small in number for several months back, has been increased to more than 300 men.

The dry dock and repair yards of Tietzen & Lang at Jersey City had nearly 600 men on its pay rolls during the latter part of June, while its working force for several months previous ranged from 100 to 200 men.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The Lambertville Spoke Mill, after having been run on reduced time for several weeks, was started on ten hours per day about the first week in June.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Passaic Steel Co's plant at Paterson is being equipped with new rolls designed for the production of manganese steel rails, which, because of the toughness and wear resisting qualities of manganese steel, are particularly well adapted for use on railroad curves, where, owing to the great strain, rails are liable to break or spread, thereby causing disaster.

The Cook plant of the American Locomotive Works at Paterson have become busier than they had been for some time back, and the working force was increased by the employment of 50 additional men.

UNION COUNTY.

Working time in the Summit Silk Mill at Summit has again been reduced. The plant is now running 28 hours per week.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Edison Cement Works at New Village will resume operations on June 30th with an unusually large working force. It is reported that the orders on hand insured the steady operation of the plant with a working force of 800 men.

JULY, 1908.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

The annual convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, which was held at Atlantic City during the early part of July, passed a resolution providing that hereafter jiggermen shall be paid a settled wage of \$5.00 per day instead of payment by piece work price as has been the rule heretofore. This rate was fixed after it had been ascertained that that amount represented the average earnings on piece work.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The old Ironsides pottery at Bordentown, which has been closed down and in the hands of a receiver for several months, was opened on July 13th by new owners under the name of Phoenix Pottery, and 150 workmen were employed.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Fandango Mills at Millburn, which have for some time back been running with three shifts of employes, started on two shifts early in July, because of falling off in orders.

The Edison plant at West Orange, which had been running eight hours per day for several months back, was started on ten hours with a full working force of 2,000 employes on July 20th.

The Rutan Hat Manufacturing Co., of Valley Road, started its factory on full time, after having run a long period on reduced hours.

The Orange Hat Box Co. started its works on full time on or about July 15th.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The plant of the Flemington Cut Glass Co. at Flemington started running until 9 P. M. in order to meet the demand for its ware.

The Empire Cut Glass Co., of Flemington, resumed work on July 20th, after having been shut down for two weeks.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Raymond Rubber Co. closed its works at Titusville on July 1st without signifying when they would be reopened.

The working time of the men employed in the Pennsylvania repair shops at Hamilton Township, near Trenton, has been reduced from forty-five to thirty-six hours per week. This working schedule is to continue during the months of July and August.

The United and Globe Rubber Co. reopened a part of its mill at Trenton that had been closed for the past six months, and put sixty new men to work.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Hoagland foundry at Rockaway has reduced its working force because of a scarcity of material.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The New York Belting and Packing Co. has restored to the employes of its mills at Passaic the wage scale of last November. There was at that time a reduction in the wages of all employes receiving \$10 per week and over, of from 10 to 25 per cent. The restoration of the old wage scale took place on July 15th.

UNION COUNTY.

The working time of employes of the Summit Silk Mills at Summit was changed on July 1st from 28 to 40 hours per week.

The Aeolian Company's works at Garwood were reopened with its ordinary force of workmen on July 17, after having been closed for two weeks.

WARREN COUNTY.

The plant of the National Fireproofing Co. at Port Murray, which was closed for about seven months because of lack of orders, was reopened in the early part of July with a working force of 40 men.

AUGUST, 1908.**ESSEX COUNTY.**

The firm of Brennan & Sons has reopened the old hat factory at the corner of North Center and Wallace streets, Orange.

The New Jersey Zinc Co. began preparation about the middle of August for reopening its plant at the foot of Brill street, Newark, which has been closed for the past year. It was reported that a working force of 300 men would be employed.

HUDSON COUNTY.

All departments of the General Electric Co's plant at Harrison were, on August 11th, started on 10 hours per day, five days per week. For several months previous, these works, in which nearly 3,000 persons are employed, were run 7 hours per day and only five days per week.

The Clark Thread Mills at Harrison were shut down on August 29th to reopen, it was reported, on September 8th.

MERCER COUNTY.

Working time in the car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Hamilton Township was increased on August 29th from four to five days per week.

The Princeton Worsted Mills on Fair street, Trenton, have been running overtime during the most of the summer in an effort to keep up with

orders. Preparations were being made in the latter part of August to add thirty per cent. to the working force of the mills.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The wall paper manufacturing plant of Janeway & Co. at New Brunswick resumed work on August 18th, after having been closed for two weeks.

The United States Rubber Co's plant at New Brunswick, which since January 1st has been operated on three-quarters time, resumed work on the ten-hour basis on August 25th.

The New Brunswick Cigar Co., which has just completed a new four-story addition to its factory at New Brunswick, advertised on August 29th for 1,000 girls to work in the same.

WARREN COUNTY.

The American Saw Mill Machinery & Export Co. has, in consequence of dullness of trade, divided its working force of 150 men into two equal parts, each to work alternately five days per week. The arrangement went into effect on August 8th.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Four Millville glass factories started work on September 14th. One of the factories of the Whitall-Tatum Co's glass plant at South Millville on September 9th, and the Millville Bottle Works, after an idleness of thirteen weeks, resumed work on September 14th, with a force of 200 men.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Crane & Whitman Automobile Works at Bayonne closed on September 14th for want of business.

MERCER COUNTY.

The cotton mills of Morris & Co. at Groveville began working five days a week on September 28th, after having been on three days a week for about nine months.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

About twenty men who had been employed in the shipyard of the Pennsylvania Railroad at South Amboy were laid off on September 9th.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Rockaway Rolling Mill was closed from September 8th to September 23d for the purpose of making repairs to the plant and enlarging some of its departments.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

On September 16th orders were received by the Cook plant of the American Locomotive Co. at Paterson for six locomotives of the "mogul" type,

for the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad. About 200 men will have steady work on the contract for six weeks.

SALEM COUNTY.

Gaynor Brothers have reopened their large glass factory at Salem with a working force of 200 men.

UNION COUNTY.

Almost all the workmen laid off from the several factories at Garwood since the money stringency depression of a year ago have been restored to their places in consequence of a gradual growth of activity in their respective trades.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Bamford Silk Mills at Belvidere, which have been idle for several months, were started up with a good-sized working force on September 30th.

Concerning Trade and Labor Unions.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

MERCER COUNTY.

A number of Italian laborers employed at Trenton have organized a co-operative trading society with a paid-in capital of \$1,000. The society intends to deal in groceries, dry goods, clothing and all kinds of personal and family supplies.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

An agitation for earlier closing hours for store clerks has been carried on in Paterson for some time, with the result that a union of such clerks, male and female, has been formed under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

DECEMBER, 1907.

HUDSON COUNTY.

An organization was formed in Jersey City composed of representatives from all local unions of barbers in Hudson county. The new organization assumed the name "Hudson County Journeymen Barbers' Association." The purpose of the new body is to co-operate in the general plans for improving trade conditions in the county and building up the barbers' local unions.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

A new local union of teamsters was formed in Passaic.

A contract which had existed between employing butchers of Paterson and members of local union No. 454 of the Packing Trades Council of New Jersey, providing for Saturday closing of meat shops at 9 P. M., and for a half holiday every week during four months of the year, has been amended so as to make the closing time on Saturday night 10 o'clock and the half holiday period three instead of four months.

JANUARY, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

An organization of truckmen's helpers was formed at Newark on January 14th. The new union will be affiliated with the International Teamsters.

A meeting of representatives of several local unions of bartenders was held in the headquarters of the association at Orange for the purpose of forming a State organization and deciding who should be admitted to membership therein. The policy of creating a State association composed of bartenders exclusively or of admitting waiters to membership was freely discussed. A considerable number of the delegates opposed the admission

of the waiters because of their being so many negroes among them, particularly at the seaside resorts. The meeting adjourned without taking action on the proposal to admit the waiters; arrangements were made to hold another meeting at Trenton within a week, and meantime a canvass of the local unions is to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment with reference to the admission of negroes.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The New Jersey State Federation of Labor is about to issue a call to all union workmen engaged in the metal trades, such as iron moulders, metal polishers, brass finishers, machinists, etc., to send representatives to a meeting for the purpose of forming a State Metal Trades' Alliance. The formation of such an alliance was recommended at the convention of the Federation held in Trenton last August.

Hoboken Typographical Union No. 323 has secured for its members an advance of \$1 per week in wages for book and job work. The scale will hereafter be \$19.00 per week.

MARCH, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The organized metal trades' workmen of New Jersey have, through the action of delegates representing the local unions, formed a State organization under the title "Metal Trades' Council of New Jersey," the avowed object of which is "the perfecting of the local unions in the several lines of the industry, the establishment of the eight-hour workday, the securing of joint agreements between workmen and employers and the improvement of general working conditions."

HUDSON COUNTY.

The members of the New York & New Jersey Metal Trades' Association, who ordinarily employ 12,000, held a meeting in New York City on March 12th, at which it was stated that fully 6,000 of the normal number of employes were idle at that time, and many of those employed were working on short time. A statement made on behalf of the association said in part: "Before the end of last year there appeared to be an impression that with the beginning of 1908 trade would revive, but there are thus far no signs of a revival. The members of the association are running their plants with reduced forces and some of these only on part time. There will not, however, be any reduction in wages. While we hope for a change for the better in trade there are no indications of such a change in the near future."

Journeymen Barbers No. 362, of Jersey City, through its organizer and members, is carrying on a vigorous campaign for the purpose of building up the organization and bringing all the barbers in the city into affiliation with it. It is intended when the local becomes stronger to ask the Legislature to pass an act prohibiting the opening of barber shops on Sundays.

At a meeting of the Structural Building Trades' Council of Hudson county, held at Jersey City on March 19th, resolutions were passed con-

demning the bill before the Legislature at that time which provided for the establishment of free employment bureaus in cities of the first class.

APRIL, 1908.

HUDSON COUNTY.

At a meeting of Typographical Union No. 94, in the Five Corners' section of Jersey City, on April 7th, the principal subject of discussion was the lack of system which prevails in the apprenticeship regulations of the trade. Thorough instruction, it was claimed, is not given in all branches of the trade, and boys who have served the prescribed term of apprenticeship and graduated as journeymen are for the most part specialists in only one branch of the business or the requirements of the particular shop in which they are employed. Under these circumstances the newly created journeymen are unable to meet the conditions in other places if thrown on their own resources. The unions, it was held, owe a duty to the journeyman of the future, and for his sake and for the general welfare of the trade it should endeavor to make a good workman of him. With this end in view the officers of the union, acting with the members of the executive committee, were instructed to make a selection of the best laws governing apprentices in other unions and report on them at the earliest possible date.

A meeting of trade and labor union members and their sympathizers was held in the Academy of Music, Jersey City, for the purpose of protesting against recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in cases involving the interests of labor, and to urge upon Congress the passage of the labor amendments to the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

The members of local union No. 7 of the International Moulders' Union held a meeting on April 25th at Jersey City, to discuss a proposition emanating from the National organization providing for the affiliation of the international body with the Metal Trades' Department of the American Federation of Labor. The constitution and by-laws of the International Moulders' Union require that such questions shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the entire membership before decisive action is taken. The proposition is to be discussed at this meeting and the vote taken later on. The Metal Trades' Department of the American Federation of Labor is a federation of the National organizations of machinists, patternmakers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, foundry employes, metal polishers and buffers, electrical workers, steamfitters, stove mounters, stationary engineers and firemen, to which it is expected will be added the moulders and all other organized workmen who handle metals. The objects of this organization are declared to be the formation of sub-councils throughout the United States and Canada; the adjustment of trade disputes as they arise, and the promotion of harmonious relations between employers and employes.

The journeymen barbers of Bayonne have formed a union, at the initial meeting of which members were assured that a large number of shops would at once adopt the union card.

MERCER COUNTY.

Seventy-eight employes of the New Jersey School Furniture Co. of Trenton received their pro rata share of \$8,400, the accumulation of five years' savings made for them out of the net earnings of the firm. The distribution of the money resulted from a plan laid down by the firm five years before for the benefit of its employes, a part of which was the formation of an association for mutual benefit; to start the organization with a working capital the sum of \$1,000 was contributed by the firm. Neither initiation fees nor dues are charged to members, and the revenues are derived solely from a share of the profits that is annually credited by the firm to its employes. During periods of sickness one-half the ordinary wages is paid, and in case of death expenses are defrayed from the burial fund, the sum allowed for that purpose being \$100.

MAY, 1908.

The National Prosperity Association is the official title of a newly formed organization whose purpose it is to combat the element of timidity on the part of employes in industrial affairs. The organization takes the ground that the industrial depression now prevalent has no real basis in business conditions, but is the result of fright on the part of employes, who curtailed production, reduced working hours or discharged their employes as a precaution against anticipated "hard times," and not because anything in existing condition warranted their doing so as a measure of self-protection, and further that the discharge of help on a large scale and reduction of working hours of those retained in employment would of themselves bring about a cessation of demand for goods which could have no other effect than to bring production to a standstill by, for the time being, suppressing the demand of wage-earners who constitute the greatest and most profitable market for the general products of labor. Accordingly a circular letter setting forth the views of the association was mailed to one hundred thousand manufacturers in the United States, suggesting that June 1st be set apart and regarded as re-employment day, and that on that day all manufacturers, merchants and business men who sympathize with the views of the association and who are willing to back their faith with works should re-employ as many as possible of the workmen whom they had felt impelled for business reasons to discharge in consequence of real or anticipated trouble growing out of the money stringency. The action of the association and its recommendations met with a very favorable response and assurances were received from many New Jersey corporations and firms that June 1st would be signaled by their taking back as many old hands as possible, and that the numbers would be increased as fast as possible until the original working force of each of them had been reinstated.

The claims of union men to the exclusive right to work were presented to the Street and Water Board of Hoboken, when a delegation of union men presented the claims of the Journeymen Horseshoers' Union for the

work of shoeing the horses in the municipal departments, which work was being done by men regardless of union affiliations. The Master Horseshoers' Association and the journeymen's union were not in accord, and the journeymen would not permit any of their members to work for employers who are connected with the bosses association. The members of the Street and Water Board reserved decision as to the course that would be pursued in the matter.

UNION COUNTY.

The Union County Trades Council, at a meeting held in Elizabeth on May 2d, resolved to take an active part in the fall political campaign, and to that end passed resolutions providing for framing a legislative program of which the approval of every candidate for a nomination in either party would be requested, before the primary elections were held. An organization committee was appointed for the purpose of enlisting the support of every branch of union labor in Union county, in favor of the political program to be outlined by the Trades Council.

JULY, 1908.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

The annual convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, which assembled at Atlantic City on July 10th, adopted a resolution fixing 16 years as the age at which apprentices may be admitted to the trade. The opinion was expressed by delegates, that fixing the age limit at 16 years "would entirely abolish child labor in the trade."

Joint Committees of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and the Manufacturers' Association entered on a conference at Atlantic City, during the National Brotherhood Convention, on the subject of the blowers wage schedule for the ensuing year. The blowers demanded an increase because of the high cost of living. The joint meeting also discussed the rules governing apprenticeship and general factory regulations.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

At a meeting of Iron Moulders' Local Union 361, held in Husson's Hall, Camden, the condition of the trade was shown to be at the time far from satisfactory. The monthly reports as given in the June issue of the trade magazines went to show that of 474 different locals representing all sections of the country, only two reported trade as "good;" twenty reported "fair," and the remainder reported either "bad" or "poor."

At a meeting of the Camden District Council of Carpenters, an organization composed of delegates from all local unions of carpenters in Camden county, the assertion was made while discussing the advantages of unionism, that of the number that have sought public relief during the prevalent "hard times," 95 per cent. represented the families of non-union workmen.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Headley & Farmer Company, manufacturers of trunks and bags, complained to the authorities of Harrison and Jersey City that their teams

are frequently "held up" on the turnpike between these cities, and their drivers assaulted by members of the Teamsters' Union, who wish to coerce them into joining their organization. The attacks on non-union drivers became so frequent that policemen from Harrison were detailed to accompany the trucks to the Hackensack river, where they are relieved by Jersey City policemen, who protect the drivers to the Hudson river ferries. The parties responsible for these attacks are said to be members of a comparatively new body called the United Teamsters of North America—a spill off from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters—who announce their purpose to be to compel all teamsters, no matter what their union affiliations may be, to become members of their organization. In consequence of these disturbances, a considerable number of the Harrison, Kearny and Jersey City police forces are engaged on the roads between these cities in the preservation of order.

A new organization under the title of Jersey City Council No. 1, American Order of Steam Engineers was formed in Jersey City on July 25th. The object is declared to be "the establishment of fraternal relations between stationary engineers and the diffusion of professional knowledge among them, with a view to improving their efficiency."

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The national convention of the Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States was held in New Brunswick on July 20-23. The convention was composed of 33 delegates, and the three days' session was devoted to discussion of trade interests.

AUGUST, 1908.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

At the wage conference held at Atlantic City during the early days of August, between the glass blowers and the manufacturers, an agreement was reached under which the wage scale of prices was to be continued at the same figures as last year. The same working hours were continued for another year, but on account of the number of blowers out of work, the ratio of apprentices to journeymen was reduced from one to ten, as it has been last year, to one to fifteen.

UNION COUNTY.

The strike of carpenters in and about Elizabeth, which was inaugurated on May 1st, still continued during the month of August, with both parties to the contest; the Master Builders' Association and the Carpenters' Union are apparently as determined as ever to maintain the position assumed by them when it began.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Local No. 110, International Union of Stationary Engineers, located in Orange, was disbanded on September 17 to allow its members, 30 in number, to join Local Union No. 68 of Newark.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Efforts were being made by the Waiters Union of Jersey City to induce the hotel and restaurant cooks to organize a union for themselves or to join the waiters local.

The Hudson County Building Trades Council has petitioned the authorities of Jersey City for the insertion of a clause in all contracts for public work which will prohibit the employment of any other than union labor.

UNION COUNTY.

The "open shop" plan of the Master Plumbers' Association went into effect in Elizabeth on September 1st, without any serious opposition on the part of the unions.

Manufacturing Plants Moved From New Jersey.

DECEMBER, 1907.

MERCER COUNTY.

The woolen and cotton mills of the John Williams Mfg. Co., located on the water power back at Trenton, have been moved to Philadelphia. One hundred and fifty men were employed in the mill.

FEBRUARY, 1908.

UNION COUNTY.

The William H. Rogers Silverware Co., of Plainfield, has moved its plant to Muncie, Ind., for the reason, it is stated, that its necessary material can be obtained more cheaply in that place.





