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Industrial Accident Frequency in Wisconsin, 1915 to 1920.¹

By A. J. ALMEYER, STATISTICIAN, WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

MOST States that have workmen's compensation laws collect statistics on industrial accidents, but no State calculates accident frequency rates or accident severity rates for the State as a whole, to say nothing about the various industries. It would be of great value if this could be done, since it would place safety work on a more scientific basis.

By using the reports of representative employers, the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin has constructed an index of the number of factory employees, with January, 1915, as the base. Therefore, by comparing the fluctuations in the number employed with the fluctuations in number of accidents reported each month, at least the trend in industrial accident frequency in Wisconsin can be ascertained.

The first section of Table 1 (p. 4) shows the actual number of compensable industrial accidents reported each month, exclusive of railroad accidents occurring on railroads which accepted the provisions of the workmen's compensation act subsequent to January, 1915. The railroad accidents are excluded since otherwise an apparent increase in number of accidents would result, merely by reason of the inclusion of railroads which had previously been excluded.

The second section converts the number of accidents into index numbers and the third section contains a 12 months' moving average of the monthly accident index numbers. This moving average is entered in the seventh month of the cycle.²

A moving average indicates very clearly the trend. The number of accidents reported in each month is dependent upon the promptness of employers in reporting such accidents and also upon the operation of the "follow up" system used by the commission.

The first section of Table 2 (p. 4) contains index numbers of factory employees. The second section of this table converts the index of factory employees in the State to an index of factory employees under the workmen's compensation act. The only change

¹ The effect of safety activities upon the reduction of accidents can not be measured without accurate accident frequency and severity rates. The determination of such rates has been found difficult of achievement by every industrial commission because of the impossibility of obtaining reliable data as to the number of employees exposed to the hazard. The accompanying article by Mr. Altmeyer, statistician of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, showing industrial accident frequency rates in Wisconsin for the period 1915 to 1920, is an indication of how the problem may be attacked. The rates here given are rather crude inasmuch as they are based upon the total number of employees under the compensation act and not upon the number exposed to the hazard in the various industries. Another serious weakness is that accident severity has not been taken into account. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in its next attempt the Wisconsin commission will not only compute severity rates also but will determine all rates by industries.—Ed.

² The purpose of the "moving average" or "curve smoothing" is to eliminate individual fluctuations and to show rather the general trend. This moving average has been obtained by dividing the sum of the monthly index numbers covering any 12 months' period by 12.—Ed.

in the act during the period covered was one effective July 1, 1915, which made employers of three or more employees, instead of four or more employees, automatically subject to the act. Since, according to the 1914 United States Census of Manufactures, approximately 5 per cent of the wage earners in the State were employed in establishments having one to five employees, it was assumed that establishments having three employees constituted 1 per cent of the total. Therefore, by increasing the index number of factory employees in the State by one for every month since July, 1915, it was felt that a sufficiently accurate index of the number of factory employees under the act could be obtained.

Table 3 contains the 12 months' moving average index number of accidents, the 12 months' moving average of factory employees under the act, and an index number of the trend in industrial accident frequency. This latter index number was obtained by dividing the index number of accidents (first section of table) by the index number of employees (second section of table).

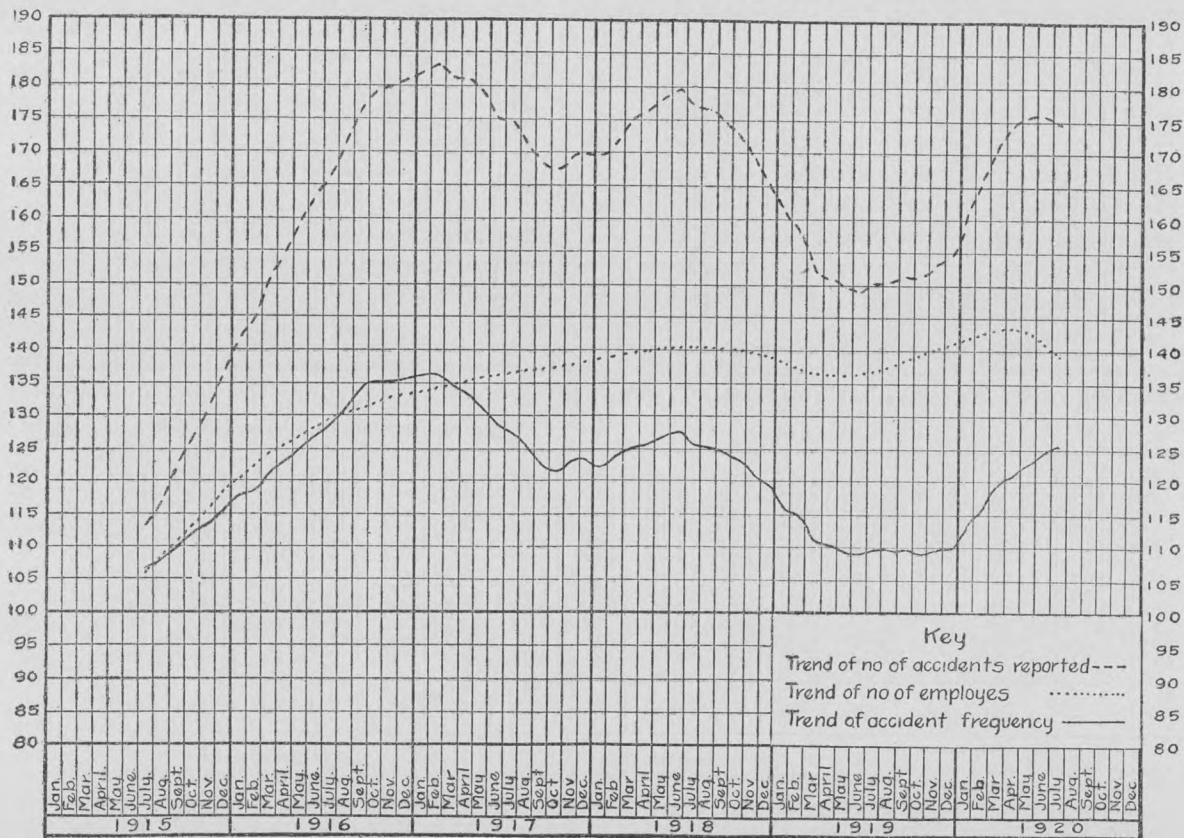
The accompanying graph plots the index numbers of the following: (1) Trend in number of industrial accidents, (2) trend in number of employees under the act, (3) trend in industrial accident frequency. It will be seen that there are three periods in which the industrial accident frequency was exceptionally high: 1916-17, 1918, and the first half of 1920. The first period represents the initial speeding up of industry to accommodate the war demand. The second period represents a period when experienced hands were being inducted into the Army and great numbers of green hands were taking the places left vacant in industry. The first half of 1920 was another period of great industrial activity, even greater than that of the war.

While industrial accident frequency at the present time is 25 per cent higher than in January, 1915, it has shown a rather steady decline since January, 1917.

It must also be remembered that 1914 and the first part of 1915 represented a period of slackened industrial activity, so that the accident frequency at that time must have been below normal.

We know that prior to 1911 there was very little organized safety work and that the compensation law has proved a great incentive to employers to reduce accidents. Moreover, the State has had a corps of safety experts campaigning against accidents. Therefore, accident frequency being higher than in 1915, even with these counteracting influences, it is fair to assume that it would have reached unbelievable proportions by this time without them.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT FREQUENCY IN WISCONSIN, 1915 TO 1920, INCLUSIVE.



INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT FREQUENCY IN WISCONSIN.

TABLE 1.—COMPENSABLE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, JANUARY, 1915, TO DECEMBER, 1920.

Month.	Number of compensable industrial accidents reported each month. ¹						Index number of accidents reported each month (January, 1915, base).						Twelve months' moving average of index number of accidents reported each month (entered in seventh month of cycle).					
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January.....	940	1,336	1,897	1,543	1,424	1,428	100.0	142.1	201.8	164.1	151.5	151.9	.....	142.0	182.3	169.4	161.1	161.8
February.....	790	1,372	1,953	1,602	1,443	1,547	84.0	143.0	207.8	170.4	153.5	164.6	.....	144.8	183.0	171.8	158.1	163.7
March.....	1,128	1,708	1,972	1,895	1,665	1,671	120.0	181.7	209.8	201.6	177.1	177.7	.....	150.7	181.9	175.4	152.4	171.6
April.....	1,015	1,443	1,554	1,812	1,331	1,548	108.0	153.5	165.3	192.8	141.6	164.7	.....	154.7	181.4	176.2	151.1	174.5
May.....	894	1,554	1,690	1,720	1,345	1,488	95.1	165.3	179.8	183.0	143.1	158.3	.....	159.2	178.9	178.1	149.6	175.9
June.....	952	1,540	1,678	1,625	1,166	1,970	101.3	163.8	178.5	172.9	124.0	209.6	.....	163.3	175.0	179.4	148.6	176.0
July.....	1,094	1,407	1,493	1,760	1,422	1,976	116.4	149.7	158.8	187.2	151.2	210.2	.....	113.3	135.4	174.3	177.2	159.5
August.....	1,050	1,717	1,595	1,999	1,363	1,917	111.7	182.7	169.7	212.6	145.0	203.9	.....	116.8	171.4	171.1	173.2	159.5
September.....	1,071	1,523	1,456	1,551	1,405	1,733	113.9	162.0	154.9	165.0	149.5	184.4	.....	122.0	176.5	168.0	174.8	151.4
October.....	1,186	1,700	1,427	1,647	1,476	1,625	126.2	180.8	151.8	175.2	157.0	172.8	.....	127.1	178.8	167.3	172.7	151.5
November.....	1,328	1,788	1,339	1,478	1,367	1,381	141.3	190.2	142.4	157.2	145.4	145.9	.....	130.9	179.8	169.6	163.5	153.4
December.....	1,333	1,681	1,605	1,359	1,567	1,405	141.8	178.8	170.7	144.6	166.7	149.5	.....	136.8	181.0	169.9	165.1	154.7

¹ Exclusive of accidents on railroads coming under act since January, 1915.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO WISCONSIN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, JANUARY, 1915 TO DECEMBER, 1920.

Month.	Monthly index number of factory employees (January, 1915, base).						Monthly index number of employees under the act.						Twelve months' moving average of employees under the act. ¹					
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January.....	100.0	125.0	137.0	140.0	138.5	145.5	100.0	126.0	138.0	141.0	139.5	143.5	.....	120.4	133.7	138.4	138.0	142.1
February.....	100.0	127.0	138.0	141.0	138.0	147.0	100.0	128.0	139.0	142.0	139.0	148.0	.....	122.4	134.3	138.9	137.4	143.1
March.....	99.5	127.5	137.0	140.0	137.0	145.0	99.5	128.5	138.0	141.0	138.0	143.0	.....	124.1	134.9	139.5	136.9	143.7
April.....	98.5	128.0	136.0	139.0	133.0	143.0	98.5	129.0	137.0	140.0	134.0	144.0	.....	125.8	135.6	139.9	136.7	143.8
May.....	98.0	128.0	134.0	138.0	130.0	142.0	98.0	129.0	135.0	139.0	131.0	143.0	.....	127.0	136.1	140.2	136.7	143.1
June.....	100.0	127.0	133.5	138.5	131.0	142.5	100.0	128.0	134.5	139.5	132.0	143.5	.....	128.2	136.4	140.4	136.9	141.4
July.....	102.0	126.0	133.0	139.5	132.0	143.0	103.0	127.0	134.0	140.5	133.0	144.0	.....	103.0	129.3	136.6	140.4	137.3
August.....	104.0	125.0	133.0	140.0	134.0	142.0	105.0	126.0	134.0	141.0	135.0	143.0	.....	108.2	130.3	136.9	140.3	137.9
September.....	107.0	127.0	135.0	140.0	137.0	138.0	108.0	128.0	136.0	141.0	138.0	139.0	.....	110.5	131.2	137.1	140.1	138.7
October.....	115.0	130.0	136.0	139.5	139.5	131.0	116.0	131.0	137.0	140.5	140.5	132.0	.....	112.9	132.0	137.4	139.8	139.3
November.....	119.0	133.0	137.0	139.0	142.0	122.0	120.0	134.0	138.0	140.0	143.0	123.0	.....	115.4	132.7	137.6	139.3	140.2
December.....	123.0	136.0	138.0	139.0	144.0	113.0	124.0	137.0	139.0	140.0	145.0	114.0	.....	118.0	133.2	138.0	138.7	141.2

¹ Increased by 1 per cent for every month since July 1, 1915, to make adjustment for amendment to the act, effective July 1, 1915, making employers of three or more employees, instead of four or more, subject to the act.

[1120]

TABLE 3.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT FREQUENCY IN WISCONSIN, 1915 TO 1920.

Month.	Twelve months' moving average of accidents reported.						Twelve months' moving average of employees under the act.						Trend in industrial accident frequency.					
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January.....	.....	142.0	182.3	169.4	161.1	161.8	.....	120.4	133.7	138.4	138.0	142.1	.....	117.9	136.3	122.4	116.7	113.9
February.....	.....	144.8	183.0	171.8	158.1	166.7	.....	122.4	134.3	138.9	137.4	143.1	.....	118.3	136.3	123.7	115.1	116.5
March.....	.....	150.7	181.9	175.4	152.4	171.6	.....	124.1	134.9	139.5	136.9	143.7	.....	121.4	134.9	125.7	111.3	119.4
April.....	.....	154.7	181.4	176.2	151.1	174.5	.....	125.8	135.6	139.9	136.7	143.8	.....	123.0	133.8	126.0	110.5	121.3
May.....	.....	159.2	178.9	178.1	149.6	175.9	.....	127.0	136.1	140.2	136.7	143.1	.....	125.4	131.4	127.0	109.4	122.9
June.....	.....	163.3	175.0	179.4	148.6	176.0	.....	128.2	136.4	140.4	136.9	141.4	.....	127.4	128.3	127.8	108.6	124.5
July.....	113.3	166.4	174.3	177.2	150.5	174.5	106.0	129.3	136.6	140.4	137.3	138.8	106.9	128.7	127.6	126.2	109.6	125.7
August.....	116.8	171.4	171.1	176.2	150.5	.....	108.2	130.3	136.9	140.3	137.9	.....	107.9	131.6	125.0	125.6	109.1	.....
September.....	122.0	176.5	168.0	174.8	151.4	.....	110.5	131.2	137.1	140.1	138.7	.....	110.4	134.5	122.5	124.8	109.2	.....
October.....	127.1	178.8	167.3	172.7	151.5	.....	112.9	132.0	137.4	139.8	139.3	.....	112.6	135.5	121.8	123.5	108.8	.....
November.....	130.9	179.8	169.6	168.5	153.4	.....	115.4	132.7	137.6	139.3	140.2	.....	113.4	135.5	123.3	121.0	109.4	.....
December.....	136.8	181.0	169.9	165.1	154.7	.....	118.0	133.2	138.0	138.7	141.2	.....	115.9	135.9	123.1	119.1	109.6	.....

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT FREQUENCY IN WISCONSIN.

Eighth Annual Convention, Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada.

THE eighth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, held May 2 to 5, 1921, at the Grunewald Hotel in New Orleans, was opened by an address of welcome from the mayor of the city. Fifteen States and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Children's Bureau, and the Women's Bureau, of the United States Department of Labor, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Child Labor Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department, and the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation were represented at the convention. No representative from Canada was present, but the Bureau of Labor of the Philippine Islands sent a representative for the first time, in the person of Mr. Francisco Varona, of Manila, P. I. The morning session of the first day was occupied by the addresses of welcome, the response to them by the president of the association, Mr. Frank E. Hoffman, of Minnesota, and the reports of the States and Provinces. Practically all of the States maintaining membership in the association reported by letter or by personal delegation.

At the afternoon session on Monday, May 2, Hon. George P. Hambrecht, chairman of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, delivered an address upon "Industrial Relations," detailing in a most forceful way the experiences of the Wisconsin commission and its method of handling industrial problems.

"Labor Statistics and the Future" was the subject of an address by Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in which the prediction was made that production would ultimately be stabilized along the line of consumption as determined by statistics such as are now being compiled in the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Special attention was called to the excess of productive capacity over and above productive needs or the world's power to consume. The coal mines of Illinois were cited as an example of an overdeveloped and diseased industry. The flour industry, boots and shoes, and many other industries were declared to be in practically as bad shape from overdevelopment as is the bituminous coal industry. Under such conditions periods of acute unemployment are inevitable. There is no reason, it was declared, why the building trades should constitute a fitful industry, and the opinion was expressed that much of the evil had arisen from the fact that statistics of possible consumption and present productive capacity had been unavailable. Mr. Stewart stated that he wished to reiterate what he had said at the Des Moines convention to the effect that production must proceed intelligently, which in the last analysis means statistically, and that eventually our whole industrial life will be rearranged and the stone rejected by the builder of the past—that is, labor statistics—will become the chief cornerstone of the new temple.

Mr. Francisco Varona, of Manila, P. I., delivered a most interesting address on "Labor Conditions in the Philippine Islands," stating that while the principal labor problem of the Philippines was an agricultural one, they had been experiencing within the past 15 years in

Manila itself some of the difficulties which attend centralized industries in all cities. Trade-unions began to be organized in Manila about 15 years ago, and at present there are a large number of trades pretty thoroughly organized, although strikes are exceedingly rare. Mr. Varona's mission as a special agent of the Bureau of Labor of the Philippines is essentially that of looking after the interests of Filipinos in Hawaii, California, and other points where Filipino workers are especially numerous.

The second day of the convention was given over to the general topic of child labor and vocational education. The regular program for the morning session was carried out in detail as follows:

Child Labor and Vocational Education.

Frank E. Hoffman, president, presiding.

Child labor problems, Esther Lee Rider, chairman child labor division, Child Welfare Commission, Alabama.

Report of committee on physical standards for working children, Natalie Matthews, director industrial division, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Federal child labor law and method of its enforcement, Nila Allen, head of child labor tax division, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

Vocational education, L. S. Hawkins, assistant director Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Opportunities for vocational training for girls, Tracy Copp, special agent Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The afternoon session on Tuesday was taken up by the discussion of accident prevention, and a very able address was delivered by Mr. Graham Cole, the New Orleans manager of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., who gave in detail the experience of his company in securing practical and efficient cooperation of a large number of southern lumber mills in the work of accident prevention. A paper along this line was delivered by Miss Agnes Peterson, of the United States Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, the subject being "Standards of Employment for Women." Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts, discussed "Employment of Women in Laundries," with special reference to accident work. The general subject of accidents to women in industry was discussed from the floor. A paper on "Place of Statistics in Work of Accident Prevention" was read by Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Dr. John A. Lapp, LL. D., of Chicago, the editor of *Modern Medicine*, was the principal speaker at the banquet Tuesday night and discussed the subject "The New Health in Industry." Dr. Lapp further elaborated the general subject at the morning session on Wednesday. This session was devoted largely to the subject of women in industry, the announced program being carried out as follows:

Women in Industry.

Miss Ethel Johnson, presiding.

Securing more adequate representation of women on State boards and commissions dealing with problems affecting women and children, Florence Smith, Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

Present status of women as labor officials in the different States, Mrs. Harriett N. Leary, director women's division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Texas.

The need for protective legislation for women, Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts.

Some of the difficulties in securing labor legislation for women at the present time.

The outlook for the minimum wage (a) in the West, Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson, Industrial Welfare Commission, California; (b) in the East, Mrs. Clara Mortenson Beyer, secretary District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board.

The family budget versus the individual budget as basis for the minimum wage, Mrs. Harriett N. Leary.

Determination of extent of family responsibility of working women, Miss Agnes Peterson, industrial supervisor, Women's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Present status of minimum-wage legislation, Louise Schutz, superintendent of the Bureau of Women and Children, Minnesota.

Proper seating for working women.

Discussion.

The morning session of Thursday was devoted to factory inspection, and a very excellent paper by Miss Louise Schutz, superintendent of the Bureau of Women and Children, St. Paul, Minn., was followed by papers on "The Qualifications of a Good Inspector," by Mr. H. H. Bye, factory inspector of Iowa, and the importance of a women's division in a department for enforcing labor legislation and making standards, by Mrs. Harriett N. Leary, of Texas.

The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the association express its warm appreciation to the various organizations and individuals of New Orleans who have extended their hospitality to the delegates here assembled. [List of organizations and individuals given.]

2. *Resolved*, That the association extend its thanks to Dr. John A. Lapp, of Chicago, Ill., and to Miss Jean Gordon, of New Orleans, for their contributions to the program, and to those who prepared the program and participated in making the meeting a success.

3. *Resolved*, That the association extend its thanks to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for arranging for the printing of the proceedings of the convention.

4. *Resolved*, That the secretary of this association be, and she hereby is authorized and instructed to extend in the name of this association to the several organizations and individuals the thanks and hearty appreciation of the delegates here assembled for the several courtesies extended, and that each be written an individual letter expressing such appreciation.

5. *Resolved*, That the association express its pleasure over the appointment of Miss Mary Anderson as director of the United States Women's Bureau, and of Ethelbert Stewart as United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

6. *Resolved*, That this association indorse the minimum standards for children in industry adopted by the Child Welfare Conference called by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in 1919.

7. *Resolved*, That in view of the importance of safeguarding the health of working children through adequate provision for physical examination of minors entering industry and at work, this association expresses its approval of the principles embodied in recommendations of the committee appointed by the United States Children's Bureau to formulate standards of health for working children, and recommends the general adoption of these standards in the various States and Provinces.

8. *Resolved*, That the convention recommend that the uniform method of tabulation of accident statistics now in use in several States be employed by the different States and Provinces, and that notice of this recommendation be sent to the boards and commissions that deal with industrial accidents.

9. *Resolved*, That the association recommend that more adequate opportunities for vocational training in trades of industry be offered to women and girls, and that notice of this recommendation be sent to the various State and provincial boards of education.

10. *Resolved*, That the association recommend that State labor departments take a more active part in shaping the policy of labor legislation in their respective States.

11. *Resolved*, That an invitation to attend the open sessions of the convention be extended to college departments of economics, to women's clubs and organizations, to the chamber of commerce, to employers' associations and to the labor unions in the city where the convention is held.

Place of Meeting and Election of Officers.

Harrisburg, Pa., was selected as the place for holding the convention of 1922, and the following list of officers were elected:

President, Frank E. Wood, commissioner of labor, Louisiana.

First vice president, Clifford E. Connelley, commissioner of labor, Pennsylvania.

Second vice president, Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner of labor, Massachusetts.

Third vice president, H. M. Stanley, commissioner of labor, Georgia.

Fourth vice president, Francisco Varona, Manila, P. I.

Fifth vice president, J. W. McLeod, chief factory inspector, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Secretary-treasurer, Linna E. Bresette, director women's work, Court of Industrial Relations, Topeka, Kans.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States.

THE following tables are based on figures which have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers through monthly reports of actual selling prices.¹

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food on April 15, 1920, and on March 15 and April 15, 1921, as well as the percentage changes in the month and in the year. For example, the price of strictly fresh eggs on April 15, 1920, was 52.8 cents; on March 15, 1921, 41.7 cents; and on April 15, 1921, 34.3 cents. These figures show a decrease of 35 per cent in the year and a decrease of 18 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food,² combined, showed a decrease of 28 per cent in April, 1921, as compared with April, 1920, and a decrease of 2.7 per cent in April, 1921, as compared with March, 1921.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE APR. 15, 1921, COMPARED WITH MAR. 15, 1921, AND APR. 15, 1920.

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers.]

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) Apr. 15, 1921, compared with—	
		Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	43.2	39.1	40.0	— 7	+ 2
Round steak.....	do.....	39.9	34.9	35.6	—11	+ 2
Rib roast.....	do.....	33.5	30.0	30.4	— 9	+ 1
Chuck roast.....	do.....	26.6	22.5	22.4	—16	— 0.4
Plate beef.....	do.....	19.0	15.7	15.4	—19	— 2
Pork chops.....	do.....	43.2	35.3	37.1	—14	+ 5
Bacon.....	do.....	51.6	41.9	44.4	—14	+ 6
Ham.....	do.....	53.6	48.8	49.3	— 8	+ 1
Lamb.....	do.....	43.0	34.4	34.6	—20	+ 1
Hens.....	do.....	47.8	43.2	43.1	—10	— 0.2
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	37.8	37.3	36.9	— 2	— 1
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	16.3	15.2	14.9	— 9	— 2
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz can.....	14.4	14.6	14.6	+ 1	0
Butter.....	Pound.....	76.1	57.6	54.6	—28	— 5
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	43.2	34.0	33.6	—22	— 1
Nut margarine.....	do.....	36.1	31.0	29.1	—19	— 6
Cheese.....	do.....	42.8	39.0	37.3	—13	— 4
Lard.....	do.....	30.1	19.6	18.4	—39	— 6
Crisco.....	do.....	37.5	24.6	23.1	—38	— 6

¹ In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau secures prices of gas and dry goods from each of 51 cities. Gas has heretofore been published in the June issue, but will this year appear in the July issue. Dry goods appears regularly in the April, July, October, and December issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

² The following 22 articles, weighted according to the consumption of the average family, have been used from January, 1913, to December, 1920: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, tea. The remainder of the 43 articles shown in Tables 1 and 2 have been included in the weighted aggregates for each month, beginning with January, 1921.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE APR. 15, 1921, COMPARED WITH MAR. 15, 1921, AND APR. 15, 1920—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) Apr. 15, 1921, compared with—	
		Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	52.8	41.7	34.3	-35	-18
Bread.....	Pound.....	11.2	10.5	10.3	-8	-2
Flour.....	do.....	8.1	6.4	5.9	-27	-8
Corn meal.....	do.....	6.5	4.8	4.6	-29	-4
Rolled oats.....	do.....	10.4	10.2	10.0	-4	-2
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. package.....	14.1	13.2	12.8	-9	-3
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. package.....	29.9	29.9	29.8	-0.3	-0.3
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.3	21.0	20.9	+3	-0.4
Rice.....	do.....	18.6	9.8	9.2	-51	-6
Beans, navy.....	do.....	11.8	8.4	8.1	-31	-4
Potatoes.....	do.....	9.1	2.5	2.3	-75	-8
Onions.....	do.....	10.1	3.8	3.9	-61	+3
Cabbage.....	do.....	9.2	4.2	5.1	-45	+21
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	16.8	15.1	14.9	-11	-1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	18.5	16.7	16.3	-12	-2
Peas, canned.....	do.....	19.0	18.0	17.8	-6	-1
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	15.1	11.8	11.5	-24	-3
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	20.2	9.7	9.7	-52	0
Tea.....	do.....	73.3	71.1	70.4	-4	-1
Coffee.....	do.....	49.1	37.1	36.6	-25	-1
Prunes.....	do.....	28.4	20.9	19.5	-31	-7
Raisins.....	do.....	26.9	31.7	31.3	+16	-1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	41.7	41.6	40.9	-2	-2
Oranges.....	do.....	64.6	43.7	44.4	-31	+2
All articles combined ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-28	-2.7

¹ See note 2, p. 10.

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on April 15 of each year, 1913 and 1914, and for each year from 1917 to 1921, together with the percentage changes in April of each of these specified years compared with April, 1913. For example, the price of strictly fresh eggs in April, 1913, was 25.2 cents; in April, 1914, 25.5 cents; in April, 1917, 38.7 cents; in April, 1918, 42.5 cents; in April, 1919, 49.3 cents; in April, 1920, 52.8 cents; and in April, 1921, 34.3 cents. As compared with the average price in April, 1913, these figures show the following increases: One per cent in 1914, 54 per cent in 1917, 69 per cent in 1918, 96 per cent in 1919, 110 per cent in 1920, and 36 per cent in 1921.

The cost of the various articles of food, combined, showed an increase of 55 per cent in April, 1921, as compared with April, 1913.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE APR. 15 OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH APR. 15, 1913.

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers.]

Article.	Unit.	Average retail prices Apr. 15—							Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) Apr. 15 of each specified year compared with Apr. 15, 1913.						
		1913	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.							
Sirloin steak.....	Pound....	25.5	25.4	31.7	36.6	43.7	43.2	40.0	-0.4	+24	+44	+71	+69	+57	
Round steak.....	do.....	22.2	23.0	29.0	34.5	40.5	39.9	35.6	+4	+31	+55	+82	+80	+60	
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.0	20.1	25.2	29.3	34.6	33.5	30.4	+1	+26	+47	+73	+68	+52	
Chuck roast.....	do.....	16.2	16.4	20.9	25.5	29.4	26.6	22.4	+1	+29	+57	+81	+64	+38	
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.2	12.4	16.0	19.9	22.6	19.0	15.4	+2	+31	+63	+85	+56	+26	
Pork chops.....	do.....	21.6	21.7	30.6	35.6	41.4	43.2	37.1	+0.4	+42	+65	+92	+100	+72	
Bacon.....	do.....	26.8	26.8	38.2	49.5	57.2	51.6	44.4	0	+43	+83	+113	+93	+66	
Ham.....	do.....	26.5	26.6	36.5	44.6	52.9	53.6	49.3	+0.4	+38	+68	+100	+102	+86	
Lamb.....	do.....	20.2	19.3	27.6	35.3	39.9	43.0	34.6	-4	+37	+75	+98	+113	+71	
Hens.....	do.....	22.2	23.0	29.1	(1)	43.0	47.8	43.1	+4	+31	.....	+94	+115	+94
Salmon (canned).....	do.....	.....	.....	23.6	29.5	32.2	37.8	36.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.9	8.9	10.1	13.2	15.0	16.3	14.9	0	+13	+48	+69	+83	+67	
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.0	14.4	14.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter.....	Pound....	40.4	32.9	51.0	50.7	71.3	76.1	54.6	-19	+26	+25	+76	+88	+35	
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.2	43.2	33.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.2	36.1	29.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese.....	do.....	22.0	23.0	33.1	34.1	41.9	42.8	37.3	+5	+50	+55	+90	+95	+70	
Lard.....	do.....	15.8	15.6	26.4	33.1	35.3	30.1	18.4	-1	+67	+109	+123	+91	+16	
Crisco.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.4	37.5	23.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	25.2	25.5	38.7	42.5	49.3	52.8	34.3	+1	+54	+69	+96	+110	+36	
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.6	6.2	8.4	9.8	9.8	11.2	10.3	+11	+50	+75	+75	+100	+84	
Flour.....	do.....	3.3	3.3	6.8	6.6	7.2	8.1	5.9	0	+106	+100	+118	+145	+79	
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.9	3.1	4.6	7.1	6.0	6.5	4.6	+7	+59	+145	+107	+124	+59	
Roll'd oats.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.4	10.4	10.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0	14.1	12.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.0	29.9	29.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.3	20.3	20.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice.....	do.....	8.6	8.7	9.4	12.1	13.4	18.6	9.2	+1	+9	+41	+56	+116	+7	
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	.....	16.7	18.0	12.1	11.8	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.5	1.8	5.8	2.2	3.1	9.1	2.3	+20	+287	+47	+107	+507	+53	
Onions.....	do.....	.....	.....	13.4	3.3	6.9	10.1	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.1	9.2	5.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.7	16.8	14.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.2	18.5	16.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.0	19.0	17.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.9	15.1	11.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.4	5.0	9.6	9.1	10.6	20.2	9.7	-7	+78	+69	+96	+274	+80	
Tea.....	do.....	54.3	54.5	54.9	63.9	60.7	73.3	70.4	+0.4	+1	+18	+28	+35	+30	
Coffee.....	do.....	29.8	29.7	30.0	30.1	38.5	49.1	36.6	-0.3	+1	+1	+29	+65	+23	
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	.....	14.5	16.6	21.9	28.4	19.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	.....	14.2	15.1	16.3	26.9	31.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.6	41.7	40.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oranges.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.5	64.6	44.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All articles combined ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1	+48	+57	+85	+115	+55

¹ No hens sold in April, 1918, by order of the U. S. Food Administration.² See note 2, p. 10.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail price of each of 22 articles of food ¹ as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for \$1, each year, 1913 to 1920, and in April, 1921.

¹ Although monthly prices have been secured on 43 food articles since January, 1919, prices on only 22 of these articles have been secured each month since 1913.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1920, AND FOR APRIL, 1921.

Year.	Sirloin steak.		Round steak.		Rib roast.		Chuck roast.		Plate beef.		Pork chops.	
	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1913.....	\$0.254	3.9	\$0.225	4.5	\$0.198	5.1	\$0.160	6.3	\$0.121	8.3	\$0.210	4.8
1914.....	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915.....	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916.....	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917.....	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918.....	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919.....	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920.....	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921: April.....	.400	2.5	.356	2.8	.304	3.3	.224	4.5	.154	6.5	.371	2.7
	Bacon.		Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.	
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per dz.</i>	<i>Doz.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1913.....	\$0.270	3.7	\$0.269	3.7	\$0.158	6.3	\$0.213	4.7	\$0.345	2.9	\$0.383	2.6
1914.....	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915.....	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916.....	.287	3.5	.284	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917.....	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918.....	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919.....	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920.....	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921: April.....	.444	2.3	.493	2.0	.184	5.4	.431	2.3	.343	2.9	.546	1.8
	Cheese.		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Corn meal.		Rice.	
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per qt.</i>	<i>Qts.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1913.....	\$0.221	4.5	\$0.089	11.2	\$0.056	17.9	\$0.033	30.3	\$0.030	33.3	\$0.087	11.5
1914.....	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915.....	.232	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916.....	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917.....	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918.....	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.058	14.7	.129	7.8
1919.....	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920.....	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.055	15.4	.174	5.7
1921: April.....	.373	2.7	.149	6.7	.103	9.7	.059	16.9	.046	21.7	.092	10.9
	Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.					
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>				
1913.....	\$0.017	58.8	\$0.055	18.2	\$0.298	3.4	\$0.544	1.8				
1914.....	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8				
1915.....	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8				
1916.....	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8				
1917.....	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7				
1918.....	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5				
1919.....	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4				
1920.....	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4				
1921: April.....	.023	43.5	.097	10.3	.366	2.7	.704	1.4				

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States.

IN Table 4 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 food articles,¹ by years from 1907 to 1920, and by months for 1920 and 1921.² These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100, and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of rib roast for the year 1920 was 168, which means that the average money price for the year 1920 was 68 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of bacon for the year 1919 was 205 and for the year 1920, 194, which figures show a drop of 11 points but a decrease of only 5 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 4 are given index numbers showing the changes in the retail cost of all articles of food, combined. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, 22 articles have been included in the index and beginning with January, 1921, 43 articles have been used.³ For an explanation of the method used in making the link between the cost of the market basket of 22 articles, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1901, and the cost of the market basket based on 43 articles and weighted according to the consumption in 1918, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921 (p. 25).

The curve shown in the chart on page 16 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the family market basket and the trend in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The retail cost of the food articles included in the index has decreased since July, 1920, until the curve is brought down in April, 1921, to approximately where it was in March, 1918. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale,³ because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

¹ See note 2, p. 10.

² For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 19-21.

³ For a discussion of the logarithmic chart, see article on "Comparison of arithmetic and ratio charts," by Lucian W. Chaney, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1919, pp. 20-34. Also, "The 'ratio' chart," by Prof. Irving Fisher, reprinted from Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association, June, 1917, 24 pp.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1920, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1920 AND 1921.

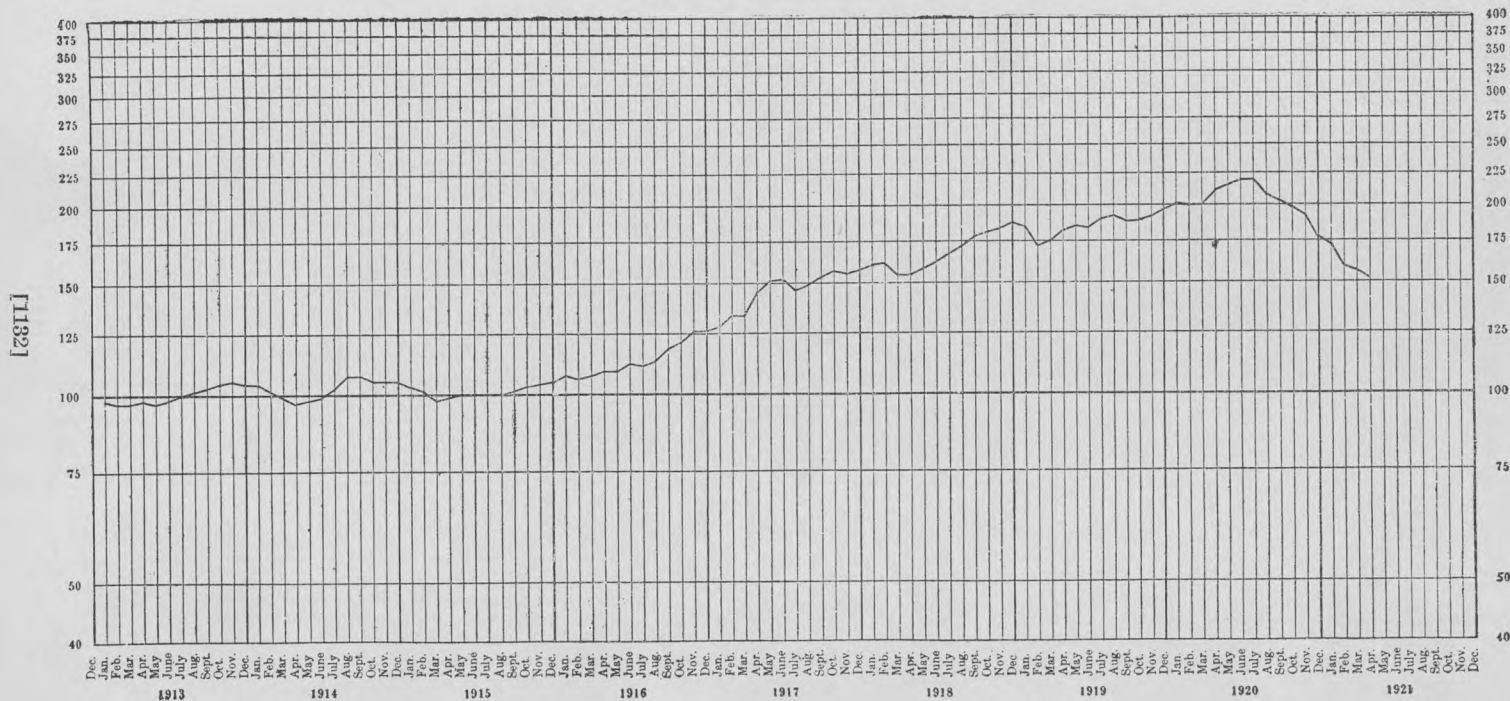
[Average for year 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Sirloin steak.	Round steak.	Rib roast.	Chuck roast.	Plate beef.	Pork chops.	Bacon.	Ham.	Lard.	Hens.	Eggs.	But- ter.	Cheese.	Milk.	Bread.	Flour.	Corn meal.	Rice.	Pota- toes.	Su- gar.	Cof- fee.	Tea.	All articles com- bined.
1907.....	71	68	76	.....	.....	74	74	76	81	81	84	85	.....	87	.....	95	88	.....	105	105	.....	.....	82
1908.....	73	71	78	.....	.....	76	77	78	80	83	86	86	.....	90	.....	102	92	.....	111	108	.....	.....	84
1909.....	77	74	81	.....	.....	83	83	82	90	89	93	90	.....	91	.....	109	94	.....	112	107	.....	.....	89
1910.....	80	78	85	.....	.....	92	95	91	104	94	98	94	.....	95	.....	108	95	.....	101	100	.....	.....	93
1911.....	81	79	85	.....	.....	85	91	89	88	91	93	88	.....	96	.....	102	94	.....	130	117	.....	.....	92
1912.....	91	89	94	.....	.....	91	91	91	94	93	99	98	.....	97	.....	105	102	.....	135	115	.....	.....	98
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	102	106	103	104	104	105	102	102	99	102	102	94	104	100	112	104	205	101	108	108	100	100	102
1915.....	101	103	101	101	100	96	100	97	93	97	99	93	105	99	124	126	198	104	89	120	101	100	101
1916.....	108	110	107	107	106	108	106	109	111	111	109	103	117	102	130	135	113	105	159	146	100	100	114
1917.....	124	130	126	131	130	152	152	142	175	134	139	127	150	125	164	211	192	119	253	169	101	107	146
1918.....	153	165	155	166	170	186	196	178	211	177	165	151	162	156	175	203	227	148	188	176	102	119	168
1919.....	164	174	164	169	167	201	205	209	134	193	182	177	193	174	179	218	213	174	224	205	145	129	186
1920: Av. for year.....	172	177	168	164	151	201	194	206	187	210	197	183	188	188	205	245	217	200	371	353	158	135	203
January.....	159	166	159	158	152	178	186	187	215	197	240	194	196	187	195	245	220	208	318	324	165	132	201
February.....	160	167	159	157	152	180	186	188	204	210	199	190	196	188	198	245	217	210	353	342	165	131	200
March.....	161	168	161	157	150	186	186	190	192	215	161	196	194	187	200	242	217	211	490	340	155	135	200
April.....	170	179	169	166	157	206	191	199	191	224	153	199	194	183	200	245	217	214	535	367	165	135	211
May.....	171	179	169	166	155	202	195	206	189	231	153	187	194	182	205	264	223	215	565	462	165	136	215
June.....	182	191	176	174	157	194	200	215	185	216	155	175	189	182	211	267	230	215	606	485	165	136	219
July.....	192	202	181	179	158	208	203	222	184	211	166	177	186	188	213	264	233	214	524	482	165	137	219
August.....	186	196	176	172	154	219	203	223	177	212	184	175	183	191	213	255	230	210	294	416	162	137	207
September.....	185	193	175	170	152	238	202	225	177	214	206	179	184	193	213	252	227	202	229	333	153	137	203
October.....	177	188	168	162	147	238	202	222	185	207	234	180	184	194	211	236	213	185	200	253	146	133	198
November.....	171	178	165	158	146	210	196	212	183	201	256	181	180	194	207	221	197	163	194	235	139	135	193
December.....	156	160	152	145	136	157	176	186	162	189	298	162	176	189	193	200	183	152	188	191	133	133	178
1921:																							
January.....	159	163	157	148	140	171	171	180	141	200	229	159	175	183	193	203	173	137	176	176	129	133	172
February.....	151	153	148	138	129	156	166	179	131	201	139	148	174	173	189	197	167	121	153	162	126	131	158
March.....	154	157	152	141	130	168	155	181	124	203	121	150	176	171	188	194	160	113	147	176	125	131	156
April.....	157	160	154	140	127	177	164	183	116	202	99	143	169	167	184	179	153	106	135	176	123	129	152

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

TREND OF RETAIL COST OF 22 FOOD ARTICLES, COMBINED, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1913, TO APRIL, 1921.

[Average cost for 1913=100.]



Retail Prices of Food in 51 Cities on Specified Dates.

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 39 cities for April 15, 1913, for April 15, 1920, and for March 15 and April 15, 1921. For 12 other cities prices are shown for the same dates with the exception of April, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE, RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

[The prices shown in the tables following are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau month to

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.
		1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 24.5	Cts. 39.5	Cts. 36.2	Cts. 36.3	Cts. 24.0	Cts. 41.5	Cts. 38.2	Cts. 39.5	Cts. 26.1	Cts. 43.7	Cts. 40.4	Cts. 40.2
Round steak.....	do.....	21.0	36.7	33.5	33.7	22.7	39.5	35.5	36.5	22.0	41.1	36.7	36.2
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.6	30.7	28.6	28.8	18.7	33.8	30.7	31.5	19.3	33.1	30.2	29.6
Chuck roast.....	do.....	14.5	24.7	21.9	21.2	16.3	26.1	23.1	23.1	16.8	27.6	24.8	24.6
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.6	18.8	13.9	14.0	13.2	18.8	16.4	16.1	10.5	19.0	15.3	15.5
Pork chops.....	do.....	24.5	40.7	33.6	34.2	21.0	45.9	33.6	34.5	22.5	40.9	34.4	34.6
Bacon.....	do.....	32.4	54.6	46.4	45.4	22.7	44.8	38.5	37.9	32.5	56.7	50.2	49.4
Ham.....	do.....	29.5	53.3	47.8	47.6	31.0	57.8	52.5	54.0	30.0	54.4	49.6	50.4
Lamb.....	do.....	20.0	46.1	32.9	35.7	20.5	43.8	33.1	33.7	21.8	43.6	39.0	36.8
Hens.....	do.....	21.1	45.3	34.8	35.2	22.0	52.3	45.4	45.8	19.3	43.3	37.7	37.5
Salmon (canned).....	do.....		33.0	25.7	22.4		35.0	34.2	33.4		37.9	39.6	38.8
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	8.8	16.0	14.0	14.0	10.3	25.0	22.5	20.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.		15.9	15.4	15.2		13.8	14.3	14.4		15.6	15.8	15.9
Butter.....	Pound.....	42.4	80.0	65.8	59.1	42.9	78.5	63.0	61.5	44.4	79.7	65.1	62.4
Oleomargarine.....	do.....		46.7	39.4	37.3		42.1	35.1	31.3		45.1	39.9	37.3
Nut margarine.....	do.....		38.0	34.4	32.3		35.4	30.6	29.1		39.6	36.9	33.9
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	42.4	38.7	35.2	23.3	42.9	39.7	33.3	21.8	42.5	39.3	37.1
Lard.....	do.....	15.4	29.6	20.9	17.8	14.3	29.2	17.8	16.9	15.8	30.1	19.6	18.5
Crisco.....	do.....		36.0	24.2	22.5		34.8	22.4	20.3		37.7	28.0	26.8
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	22.4	48.0	38.0	31.6	21.7	49.8	40.7	31.6	22.7	47.4	40.1	32.9
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	11.5	11.9	11.5	5.4	11.0	10.4	9.9	5.3	10.8	10.7	10.2
Flour.....	do.....	3.7	8.0	7.0	6.4	3.2	8.2	6.3	5.9	3.8	8.2	7.5	6.8
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.4	5.7	3.7	3.5	2.4	5.5	3.9	3.7	2.1	5.6	3.7	3.5
Rolled oats.....	do.....	11.7	11.6	11.3		10.0	9.7	9.5		11.7	11.8	11.6	
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	14.1	14.3	13.7		13.0	12.3	11.8		14.8	14.6	14.4	
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....		30.1	31.8	31.2		28.9	28.5	28.1		31.5	32.4	32.1
Macaroni.....	Pound.....		21.5	22.0	22.4		19.8	21.2	20.9		20.9	23.6	22.5
Rice.....	do.....	8.6	18.1	8.3	7.8	9.0	18.1	10.2	9.6	8.2	18.5	9.8	8.8
Beans, navy.....	do.....		13.9	10.5	10.2		10.9	8.2	7.9		14.1	10.0	9.8
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.0	10.6	3.4	3.2	1.5	8.5	2.4	1.9	1.9	10.0	3.5	3.5
Onions.....	do.....		11.4	4.9	4.9		10.0	3.4	3.5		10.6	5.2	5.0
Cabbage.....	do.....		9.2	5.0	4.8		8.6	5.6	5.5		8.1	5.3	5.2
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....		16.8	14.5	13.8		14.9	13.7	14.0		18.8	17.0	16.4
Corn, canned.....	do.....		19.7	16.6	15.1		18.3	16.3	15.9		18.4	17.5	16.4
Peas, canned.....	do.....		20.7	18.1	17.4		19.0	16.6	16.0		20.6	21.5	21.5
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....		14.6	11.5	10.3		13.6	10.1	9.7		14.3	10.6	10.3
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.3	19.9	9.8	10.0	4.8	18.6	9.1	9.1	5.2	22.1	10.5	10.0
Tea.....	do.....	60.0	89.4	91.1	91.7	56.0	70.4	68.0	68.0	61.3	88.3	88.9	88.9
Coffee.....	do.....	32.0	52.6	35.0	33.3	25.2	45.5	32.9	31.5	28.8	49.2	40.0	39.4
Prunes.....	do.....		27.0	21.9	19.5		25.9	20.0	18.1		28.1	25.9	23.1
Raisins.....	do.....		23.6	32.5	32.8		26.6	29.6	29.8		25.1	33.9	33.0
Bananas.....	Dozen.....		30.3	31.3	29.5		27.6	33.2	33.5		43.7	43.5	43.0
Oranges.....	do.....		57.2	37.8	38.7		64.8	42.8	45.4		62.1	41.0	42.1

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is known as "porterhouse" in most of the cities included in this report, but in this city it is called "sirloin" steak.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

19

CLES OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES.

by retail dealers. As some dealers occasionally fail to rep ort, the number of quotations varies from month.]

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.				Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.				Charleston, S. C.			
Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.		
1913	1920						1913	1920						1913	1920				
<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>		
136.3	165.3	158.0	159.0	50.9	43.4	44.4	22.3	40.4	34.9	37.1	39.7	31.6	31.6	22.3	40.6	39.1	40.3		
34.0	62.2	51.5	51.8	47.8	40.4	40.9	19.3	37.1	31.1	32.4	34.2	27.8	27.6	21.0	40.3	38.1	39.4		
24.4	44.5	37.1	38.2	39.3	33.6	34.4	17.5	32.4	27.8	29.3	31.6	25.4	24.6	21.3	33.1	33.1	32.6		
18.0	33.3	26.1	25.5	29.7	24.9	24.5	15.5	26.6	21.5	20.9	25.8	19.0	18.6	16.3	27.2	25.9	25.3		
.....	.....	17.6	16.7	14.6	11.6	11.5	11.8	18.1	13.9	13.4	18.5	13.1	13.1	12.1	21.6	19.2	19.3	
23.8	47.6	38.6	39.6	46.3	35.1	38.4	20.8	47.9	34.9	38.0	42.8	36.4	34.7	24.3	42.7	39.3	40.3		
25.0	47.5	41.0	40.6	57.5	48.8	48.6	21.5	45.3	35.3	34.7	62.2	54.0	53.2	25.5	53.0	44.3	43.6		
30.5	59.1	53.8	54.4	62.7	55.5	57.3	25.7	53.4	46.6	46.9	60.6	53.3	52.9	26.7	51.7	47.6	47.9		
24.3	50.2	36.4	36.5	47.0	32.7	34.1	18.7	36.6	26.8	28.1	36.0	31.3	30.4	21.8	48.5	41.3	42.3		
24.6	49.5	47.3	47.8	47.8	46.1	46.6	22.8	47.4	43.1	42.4	48.3	41.8	41.2	22.2	48.7	44.3	44.1		
.....	36.2	37.9	37.5	37.2	40.5	40.1	.....	35.5	35.9	35.4	43.4	43.1	43.1	.....	36.4	34.3	34.3
8.9	17.0	16.0	15.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	15.1	14.5	14.0	15.6	15.8	15.2	11.7	23.7	23.3	20.7		
.....	14.7	15.2	15.1	13.9	14.7	14.4	.....	13.3	14.0	13.9	14.7	15.2	15.2	.....	13.9	13.6	13.6
42.1	76.0	57.0	56.7	72.5	55.6	54.9	40.2	76.3	57.0	56.5	75.0	58.0	50.6	41.5	78.3	56.7	55.3		
.....	44.6	38.7	36.5	42.9	33.6	31.9	.....	42.9	33.3	30.7	45.0	37.5	35.0	.....	44.9	32.3	31.8
.....	36.1	32.7	30.8	35.4	31.0	28.0	.....	34.5	30.5	28.4	43.8	34.7	31.5	.....	45.0	31.6	29.2
22.6	43.1	38.8	38.5	42.2	39.2	37.8	19.0	41.0	36.9	36.4	42.9	40.6	40.3	20.8	42.5	36.9	36.2		
16.0	30.4	19.8	18.2	28.1	17.9	16.8	14.3	28.1	17.6	16.7	37.0	26.5	24.5	15.0	30.4	20.7	19.4		
.....	36.4	24.2	23.0	35.2	23.6	21.4	.....	35.4	22.7	21.5	43.9	32.1	30.1	.....	38.1	22.7	21.6
31.0	71.5	56.2	52.3	66.4	54.6	43.2	25.2	54.5	44.5	35.7	56.9	44.6	38.1	25.4	54.3	38.6	34.8		
5.9	11.3	10.5	10.0	12.1	11.0	11.0	5.6	11.1	10.4	10.4	12.0	9.7	9.7	6.0	11.5	11.6	11.6		
3.7	9.0	6.8	6.5	8.4	6.3	6.0	3.0	7.7	5.5	5.0	8.8	6.7	6.3	3.7	8.6	7.4	7.0		
3.5	7.3	6.0	5.8	8.5	8.5	8.4	2.5	6.2	4.4	4.2	7.9	5.7	5.1	2.3	5.1	3.2	3.2		
.....	9.5	9.5	9.0	10.1	10.2	10.0	.....	8.3	8.0	7.8	9.8	9.0	8.6	.....	11.5	11.3	10.9
.....	13.9	13.5	13.2	13.8	12.4	11.5	.....	12.9	11.9	11.3	14.0	14.5	14.4	.....	14.9	13.9	12.9
.....	30.2	29.5	29.6	29.0	28.6	28.6	.....	27.0	28.0	27.8	33.3	33.6	33.6	.....	30.0	30.4	30.4
.....	24.3	24.7	24.6	24.4	24.1	24.9	.....	21.9	22.2	22.1	22.7	22.5	22.2	.....	21.7	22.6	22.1
9.2	19.6	11.6	11.2	18.2	10.6	10.0	9.3	17.9	9.3	8.5	18.8	10.2	9.9	5.6	16.3	6.7	6.3		
.....	11.2	8.1	8.0	11.5	9.6	9.2	.....	11.3	8.2	7.8	12.6	9.4	9.3	.....	14.3	10.4	10.0
1.5	7.9	2.2	2.1	8.3	2.2	2.1	1.3	7.9	1.7	1.4	8.1	1.4	1.3	2.0	8.6	2.7	2.7		
.....	10.2	3.8	3.4	9.7	3.9	3.7	.....	9.2	3.7	3.6	9.4	3.8	3.4	.....	11.0	4.7	5.7
.....	11.2	5.7	6.8	10.8	4.9	5.8	.....	9.7	2.3	5.3	8.9	5.5	5.1	.....	9.3	3.8	2.9
.....	17.9	16.6	16.6	15.9	13.3	12.9	.....	13.9	12.6	12.3	21.4	21.0	20.8	.....	14.8	12.7	12.5
.....	20.7	19.6	19.5	20.5	19.9	19.8	.....	17.8	15.5	15.9	18.7	17.8	17.8	.....	19.6	16.4	15.2
.....	22.1	20.8	20.5	19.8	20.2	20.2	.....	17.5	15.9	15.9	18.3	18.7	18.7	.....	21.8	19.1	19.0
.....	16.5	13.6	12.7	16.0	12.1	11.1	.....	15.4	11.6	11.6	16.4	13.4	13.4	.....	14.8	10.6	10.3
5.1	19.4	9.5	9.5	20.3	9.5	9.4	5.4	19.3	9.5	9.4	17.1	11.6	12.0	5.6	20.4	9.1	9.3		
58.6	69.9	65.8	65.8	64.3	59.6	58.6	45.0	65.7	63.9	64.1	77.2	77.0	75.9	50.0	80.4	75.9	74.9		
33.0	53.2	41.4	41.6	48.1	35.1	35.6	29.3	46.9	34.7	34.4	59.5	50.7	48.7	28.0	43.3	33.3	33.2		
.....	23.1	20.1	18.8	28.4	19.5	18.9	.....	27.3	20.4	19.5	28.7	22.1	20.2	.....	27.7	22.0	19.7
.....	26.5	32.2	31.8	27.3	31.3	31.1	.....	26.0	31.0	30.3	30.4	32.1	31.5	.....	24.7	32.9	31.7
.....	52.1	50.7	48.7	42.2	41.3	40.9	.....	45.0	49.3	49.3	215.4	218.0	217.0	.....	47.5	45.0	45.5
.....	70.0	45.7	48.4	64.9	46.2	45.4	.....	67.1	51.6	50.2	64.7	39.1	40.4	.....	60.7	36.3	40.0

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio.				Cleveland, Ohio.				
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	
		1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920			
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	22.3	40.9	38.6	38.4	24.1	35.3	33.4	35.4	25.0	43.8	36.9	37.9	37.9
Round steak.....	do.....	19.0	34.6	30.7	31.2	21.9	34.3	31.3	32.4	21.8	39.1	31.9	33.2	33.2
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.7	34.0	31.5	31.6	19.9	30.0	29.7	30.2	20.0	31.6	27.6	27.2	27.2
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.4	26.3	21.9	21.7	16.4	22.5	20.3	20.9	17.2	27.6	22.6	22.0	22.0
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.4	18.3	14.7	14.6	13.4	19.8	17.2	16.8	12.3	19.6	15.6	14.7	14.7
Pork chops.....	do.....	19.5	43.1	35.2	36.0	22.1	41.3	34.4	35.4	21.3	47.2	35.5	37.3	37.3
Bacon.....	do.....	31.4	56.4	51.6	52.2	25.7	44.7	38.4	38.5	27.0	52.8	46.1	45.3	45.3
Ham.....	do.....	32.5	55.6	51.8	51.7	28.2	55.3	49.9	51.7	36.0	58.6	54.7	54.0	54.0
Lamb.....	do.....	20.7	41.7	33.7	33.6	18.6	38.1	33.4	33.9	21.5	41.9	32.6	31.9	31.9
Hens.....	do.....	21.1	46.6	40.8	41.1	25.3	48.7	47.4	47.2	25.0	54.5	44.4	44.2	44.2
Salmon (canned).....	do.....	38.1	37.7	38.0	38.0	35.8	35.4	34.8	34.8	37.7	37.7	38.3	38.3	38.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	8.3	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	13.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.7	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.9	14.5	14.5	14.5
Butter.....	Pound.....	39.0	71.0	53.8	53.5	41.6	74.1	57.3	57.1	42.0	78.9	58.0	58.4	58.4
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	40.0	28.7	26.5	26.5	40.0	32.1	30.6	30.6	44.3	32.9	31.0	31.0	31.0
Nut margarine.....	do.....	33.8	26.5	24.5	24.5	34.9	29.3	28.0	28.0	35.3	29.4	28.6	28.6	28.6
Cheese.....	do.....	25.3	44.3	39.2	39.0	21.6	45.5	40.0	38.4	23.0	43.2	37.3	37.6	37.6
Lard.....	do.....	14.9	29.1	18.8	17.6	14.2	26.7	16.4	15.7	16.5	30.7	20.3	18.9	18.9
Crisco.....	do.....	35.1	24.7	22.6	22.6	35.0	23.4	21.5	21.5	37.7	25.7	23.5	23.5	23.5
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	22.9	51.0	40.2	32.5	19.4	45.1	39.1	28.7	23.6	54.1	40.9	33.6	33.6
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.1	11.6	11.3	11.2	4.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	5.5	10.8	8.8	8.7	8.7
Flour.....	do.....	2.7	8.0	5.6	5.3	3.3	8.0	6.3	6.1	3.1	8.2	6.5	6.0	6.0
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.9	7.1	6.0	6.2	2.5	5.3	3.8	3.8	2.7	6.7	5.0	4.9	4.9
Rollod oats.....	do.....	9.3	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.6	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	13.2	12.5	12.3	12.3	13.8	12.2	11.7	11.7	14.4	14.0	13.3	13.3	13.3
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	28.9	28.3	28.2	28.2	29.5	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.3	29.8	29.3	29.3	29.3
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	16.6	19.3	19.3	19.3	20.0	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.2
Rice.....	do.....	9.0	18.4	9.0	9.1	8.8	17.9	10.1	9.4	8.5	18.7	9.6	8.5	8.5
Beans, navy.....	do.....	11.8	7.5	7.9	7.9	9.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	11.3	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.9
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.3	8.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	9.0	2.8	2.7	1.4	9.7	2.3	2.0	2.0
Onions.....	do.....	9.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	9.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	10.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Cabbage.....	do.....	8.3	5.0	5.4	5.4	8.3	4.5	5.3	5.3	10.2	3.1	6.0	6.0	6.0
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	16.3	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.5	16.1	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2
Corn, canned.....	do.....	17.2	15.4	15.4	15.4	17.7	16.0	16.0	16.0	20.2	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.4	15.2	14.9	14.9	16.5	17.0	17.3	17.3	20.7	18.6	17.8	17.8	17.8
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	15.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	15.1	10.8	11.2	11.2	16.1	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.0	21.6	9.1	8.9	5.0	24.4	9.7	9.5	5.2	20.1	10.1	9.9	9.9
Tea.....	do.....	53.3	68.4	65.7	65.5	60.0	75.0	71.4	71.4	50.0	75.1	71.0	68.3	68.3
Coffee.....	do.....	30.7	45.4	33.8	33.5	25.6	43.4	31.9	32.0	26.5	51.7	39.6	38.8	38.8
Prunes.....	do.....	29.4	21.6	20.1	20.1	28.8	24.3	23.3	23.3	28.7	18.8	17.6	17.6	17.6
Raisins.....	do.....	28.5	31.5	31.4	31.4	30.3	32.3	31.8	31.8	27.6	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	39.0	40.9	39.1	39.1	41.5	42.9	42.8	42.8	49.4	53.0	53.7	53.7	53.7
Oranges.....	do.....	63.8	41.5	41.6	41.6	59.9	42.5	45.6	45.6	73.7	45.3	46.8	46.8	46.8

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is known as "porterhouse" in most of the cities included in this report, but in this city it is called "rump" steak.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
					Apr. 15—				Apr. 15—			
		Apr. 15,	Mar. 15,	Apr. 15,			Mar. 15,	Apr. 15,			Mar. 15,	Apr. 15,
		1920.	1921.	1921.	1913	1920	1921.	1921.	1913	1920	1921.	1921.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 38.9	Cts. 34.6	Cts. 35.0	Cts. 25.5	Cts. 38.9	Cts. 35.7	Cts. 36.3	Cts. 28.3	Cts. 40.3	Cts. 36.1	Cts. 37.3
Round steak.....	do.....	37.6	33.9	35.0	23.3	38.4	33.5	36.4	24.0	36.9	33.2	33.7
Rib roast.....	do.....	31.4	29.2	29.2	17.4	29.2	27.6	26.9	25.0	29.5	28.8	29.8
Chuck roast.....	do.....	27.8	25.2	25.0	16.1	26.2	23.2	23.0	15.8	24.4	21.8	21.8
Plate beef.....	do.....	23.5	19.8	19.6	12.5	19.2	16.7	16.5	11.4	17.2	13.5	13.5
Pork chops.....	do.....	40.7	33.9	35.0	21.7	40.3	31.6	33.3	23.8	40.6	36.1	36.5
Bacon.....	do.....	60.6	54.4	54.9	29.8	50.2	43.3	43.8	26.4	50.3	41.8	41.8
Ham.....	do.....	53.1	53.2	53.9	31.2	57.4	52.2	52.3	28.0	51.9	48.5	48.8
Lamb.....	do.....	40.0	36.8	36.7	19.0	48.0	35.0	34.5	20.8	41.7	32.5	37.2
Hens.....	do.....	45.0	36.4	35.0	22.5	45.1	42.5	42.4	22.0	45.0	41.3	37.8
Salmon (canned).....	do.....	36.7	35.2	34.5	.....	32.8	29.4	29.4	.....	34.9	30.3	29.5
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	20.0	18.2	17.5	8.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	12.5	20.7	22.7	22.7
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	14.2	15.1	15.1	.....	14.7	14.5	14.8	.....	14.4	14.8	14.6
Butter.....	Pound.....	74.6	53.7	50.6	39.3	75.6	57.5	54.6	43.8	81.2	63.8	58.6
Olcomargarine.....	do.....	44.1	36.5	36.7	.....	43.7	32.2	30.4	.....	43.6	35.4	34.3
Nut margarine.....	do.....	37.3	32.3	30.7	.....	35.3	30.3	28.3	.....	40.0	32.6	31.6
Cheese.....	do.....	41.8	37.2	32.8	20.8	45.0	39.6	36.5	22.5	42.2	38.1	36.0
Lard.....	do.....	30.4	21.7	19.4	15.2	27.8	16.8	16.3	15.7	31.5	21.0	20.4
Crisco.....	do.....	40.1	24.6	23.0	.....	36.7	22.8	22.4	.....	38.4	24.7	22.1
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	43.3	31.6	27.8	20.0	44.2	34.4	26.8	27.5	51.3	40.3	33.8
Bread.....	Pound.....	10.2	9.0	8.9	5.1	10.7	9.8	9.5	6.5	10.9	11.3	10.4
Flour.....	do.....	8.2	7.0	6.5	3.2	7.9	6.4	5.5	3.8	8.7	7.2	6.8
Corn meal.....	do.....	5.9	4.1	4.0	2.5	6.9	3.5	3.7	2.6	5.5	3.4	3.3
Rollod oats.....	do.....	11.3	11.4	11.0	.....	10.7	10.3	9.7	.....	11.8	11.7	11.3
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	14.4	13.6	13.4	.....	14.5	13.0	12.6	.....	15.0	14.7	14.1
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	29.6	30.0	29.6	.....	31.4	31.7	31.9	.....	30.0	30.0	30.0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.2	21.2	20.7	.....	20.7	20.9	20.7	.....	21.6	21.8	21.7
Rice.....	do.....	16.8	7.5	6.6	9.2	19.6	9.9	9.4	6.6	17.1	8.1	7.4
Beans, navy.....	do.....	11.2	8.8	8.4	.....	10.5	7.1	7.0	.....	13.4	9.6	9.3
Potatoes.....	do.....	10.5	3.9	4.1	1.2	9.5	2.1	1.8	2.2	9.7	3.4	3.2
Onions.....	do.....	10.1	4.5	4.4	.....	9.9	3.4	3.4	.....	10.0	5.1	4.9
Cabbage.....	do.....	6.2	3.8	3.4	.....	8.5	3.8	5.2	.....	5.8	4.0	2.9
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	16.5	14.5	14.1	.....	16.6	14.6	14.2	.....	17.8	14.0	14.2
Corn, canned.....	do.....	16.7	14.1	12.9	.....	17.1	13.7	13.3	.....	19.9	17.5	16.8
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.8	18.7	17.9	.....	16.6	14.6	14.4	.....	22.4	20.9	20.4
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	14.5	11.3	10.9	.....	15.6	12.1	11.9	.....	14.9	10.6	10.3
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	23.6	9.6	9.6	5.8	22.1	10.0	9.9	5.9	19.8	9.8	9.7
Tea.....	do.....	69.1	70.7	70.7	60.0	86.1	81.8	80.1	60.0	90.3	89.1	86.7
Coffee.....	do.....	46.3	31.7	30.8	30.8	51.0	39.7	38.9	34.5	55.2	38.8	38.1
Prunes.....	do.....	28.3	19.3	18.6	.....	29.5	22.1	20.5	.....	28.6	20.9	16.6
Raisins.....	do.....	25.4	32.4	32.8	.....	30.8	34.8	34.3	.....	29.0	33.9	34.1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	38.6	35.3	33.8	.....	32.4	32.0	31.0	.....	33.9	28.8	35.6
Oranges.....	do.....	53.4	44.9	43.8	.....	63.1	43.1	42.9	.....	62.2	29.6	37.0

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is known as "porterhouse" in most of the cities included in this report, but in this city it is called "sirloin" steak.

CLAS OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Kansas City, Mo.			Little Rock, Ark.			Los Angeles, Calif.			Louisville, Ky.			Manchester, N. H.		
Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.
1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920	
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.4	39.4	36.4	36.7	27.5	40.0	36.0	37.3	23.4	37.1	35.4	36.1	23.6	37.0	31.9
21.2	35.4	32.1	32.5	21.1	33.1	33.4	34.4	20.8	32.5	30.9	30.8	20.0	35.4	30.4
17.9	29.0	27.2	27.0	20.0	33.3	28.8	30.3	19.1	30.9	29.9	29.7	18.6	28.5	25.5
14.8	22.2	19.9	19.5	16.9	27.5	22.5	23.3	15.5	23.1	21.2	20.0	15.6	25.3	20.7
11.9	16.4	14.2	14.0	13.5	22.1	16.9	17.2	12.4	18.4	16.8	16.0	12.8	21.6	17.2
20.0	39.0	33.4	33.4	21.3	39.7	34.1	35.7	24.4	47.0	40.1	40.2	20.0	41.1	33.5
23.4	52.7	50.6	51.1	37.0	56.8	50.9	50.4	33.8	62.5	52.4	54.0	27.8	49.4	38.4
28.1	54.8	50.0	50.6	31.3	54.7	52.3	53.1	35.0	63.1	59.3	61.1	27.5	53.6	46.2
20.1	35.8	31.4	31.3	22.5	46.3	38.1	40.0	19.0	38.6	34.4	34.3	18.1	42.3	35.0
18.2	44.7	38.7	37.3	20.0	40.7	36.6	36.2	25.6	54.1	51.0	45.9	24.4	46.4	40.4
36.7	34.7	33.4	33.4	36.9	41.1	41.9	41.9	45.9	46.5	45.4	30.9	28.6	28.6	28.6
8.7	43.9	40.4	37.2	10.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	8.8	15.0	11.0	8.0
15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.9	15.8	15.8	12.6	12.8	12.8	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.8
39.8	76.2	57.1	53.3	43.3	75.9	60.2	57.9	35.0	64.6	49.2	46.3	40.7	77.0	59.1
42.0	32.0	31.0	31.0	43.8	33.3	32.6	32.6	45.3	35.4	33.1	33.1	33.4	31.7	31.5
35.1	29.9	28.7	28.7	37.7	31.7	29.7	29.7	36.9	30.8	28.5	34.9	30.6	29.4	29.4
21.7	43.9	40.4	37.2	43.7	38.7	36.9	36.9	19.5	44.4	43.1	41.6	21.7	42.0	37.2
16.2	31.3	20.1	19.1	15.4	32.4	20.1	19.5	17.9	33.6	21.9	19.7	15.3	23.8	16.2
39.4	26.8	24.8	24.8	39.6	23.1	21.2	21.2	36.9	22.2	21.1	34.7	25.0	23.9	23.9
20.9	49.4	36.3	28.9	19.5	48.3	36.0	29.5	26.0	47.3	38.6	33.8	19.3	45.2	35.4
6.0	12.4	11.4	11.4	6.0	10.5	9.5	9.5	6.2	9.6	9.7	9.4	5.7	11.1	10.1
3.0	7.3	6.1	5.8	3.6	8.2	7.2	6.5	3.6	7.8	6.6	6.0	3.7	7.9	6.8
2.5	7.0	5.3	5.0	2.4	5.7	3.1	2.9	3.2	7.2	5.6	5.4	2.2	5.4	2.8
11.9	10.8	10.4	10.4	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.8	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.2	10.2
15.0	13.9	14.2	14.2	14.7	14.0	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.0	14.1	12.8	12.2	12.2
30.7	30.4	30.2	30.2	29.9	31.1	31.8	31.8	29.6	29.0	28.8	28.3	29.9	29.4	29.4
19.4	22.6	22.4	22.4	18.6	22.5	21.4	21.4	18.0	18.2	18.1	20.1	20.2	20.5	20.5
8.7	19.0	9.1	8.7	8.3	18.3	7.7	7.1	7.7	18.2	9.7	9.3	8.1	8.9	9.6
12.4	8.8	8.3	8.3	13.0	9.3	8.5	8.5	10.3	7.8	7.8	11.1	6.6	6.5	6.5
1.5	9.7	2.7	2.6	1.7	9.6	2.9	3.0	1.0	9.7	2.8	3.0	1.4	8.5	1.9
11.2	4.8	4.5	4.5	10.3	5.0	6.6	6.6	9.9	3.1	2.6	10.5	3.3	3.1	3.1
7.5	4.4	4.8	4.8	7.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	2.3	2.3	8.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
17.3	15.0	15.1	15.1	16.7	15.6	15.4	15.4	18.3	17.3	17.0	15.5	13.3	13.2	13.2
15.8	14.1	13.6	13.6	18.0	16.1	15.7	15.7	18.3	18.6	18.4	17.8	16.3	16.3	16.3
16.3	14.7	14.7	14.7	19.4	18.5	18.0	18.0	19.6	18.2	18.9	17.0	17.5	17.4	17.4
15.1	10.9	11.0	11.0	14.9	12.4	12.2	12.2	15.1	13.6	13.2	14.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
5.5	20.9	9.8	9.8	5.5	23.5	10.4	10.6	5.3	18.0	9.5	9.7	5.1	22.6	9.6
54.0	80.6	82.8	81.5	50.0	89.2	91.8	92.2	54.5	72.1	71.2	70.5	62.5	85.3	83.4
27.8	48.4	37.8	36.8	30.8	53.1	38.3	38.9	36.3	46.1	39.2	38.9	27.5	49.4	37.0
30.6	20.9	19.3	19.3	26.3	25.9	24.8	24.8	26.8	18.4	17.5	27.5	24.2	22.7	22.7
30.1	33.8	34.1	34.1	25.5	33.1	33.8	33.8	24.1	30.6	29.0	26.2	31.4	31.0	31.0
47.7	51.3	48.3	48.3	37.9	45.0	44.0	44.0	12.3	13.4	13.2	39.2	38.6	37.5	37.5
71.3	48.4	46.0	46.0	64.4	49.6	48.8	48.8	47.2	27.4	24.6	57.5	37.8	39.6	39.6

2 No. 2½ can.

3 No. 3 can.

4 Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.
		1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 23.2	Cts. 40.0	Cts. 33.6	Cts. 33.7	Cts. 21.5	Cts. 38.2	Cts. 37.0	Cts. 37.4	Cts. 21.7	Cts. 37.1	Cts. 32.1	Cts. 32.8
Round steak.....	do.....	19.4	37.6	30.6	30.7	19.5	35.1	33.1	33.6	19.5	32.6	28.0	28.8
Rib roast.....	do.....	21.9	32.2	26.4	26.4	18.0	31.2	29.3	29.5	18.2	31.1	25.3	25.9
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.1	25.7	19.6	19.1	15.8	27.1	24.5	24.3	15.5	23.7	19.4	20.3
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.2	20.1	15.4	15.3	11.5	18.0	15.5	15.1	10.1	15.8	12.2	11.4
Pork chops.....	do.....	22.1	40.6	32.1	33.2	19.5	42.3	35.1	36.5	18.3	38.5	32.1	32.9
Bacon.....	do.....	30.7	54.7	44.9	44.0	26.8	52.5	47.2	46.9	25.0	55.6	47.1	46.8
Ham.....	do.....	27.1	56.7	47.4	48.9	26.8	51.7	47.9	47.6	27.5	54.8	48.8	48.2
Lamb.....	do.....	21.2	45.7	34.0	33.7	20.0	43.4	35.5	35.8	17.2	37.6	30.6	30.0
Hens.....	do.....	21.6	45.6	35.3	35.9	22.3	45.7	40.9	42.0	21.0	42.3	37.6	38.8
Salmon (canned).....	do.....	.....	36.7	37.8	38.9	.....	38.4	39.9	39.5	.....	44.4	43.1	43.2
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	19.0	17.3	17.3	7.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	13.0	12.0	11.3
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can	.....	15.4	15.8	15.8	.....	15.2	15.2	14.9	.....	15.4	15.0	14.9
Butter.....	Pound.....	42.9	77.6	58.0	55.3	38.2	70.9	53.9	53.5	38.4	72.2	53.0	50.7
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	41.3	31.3	28.8	.....	40.8	29.5	28.4	.....	41.3	33.5	32.9
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	38.9	31.6	29.3	.....	33.9	28.6	27.1	.....	33.4	27.8	26.3
Cheese.....	do.....	21.3	43.1	38.1	33.2	21.7	39.9	34.9	33.3	20.0	41.4	36.8	34.0
Lard.....	do.....	15.7	28.9	18.3	16.0	15.4	30.0	20.0	19.1	15.4	29.2	17.9	17.3
Crisco.....	do.....	.....	37.9	23.2	21.0	.....	36.7	25.1	23.4	.....	37.9	25.3	23.6
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	22.9	48.9	37.6	30.5	21.2	46.3	36.6	29.2	21.9	46.8	38.2	28.8
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	12.3	11.3	10.1	5.6	10.8	10.0	9.9	5.6	10.4	10.3	10.3
Flour.....	do.....	3.6	8.2	7.2	6.3	3.1	8.2	5.9	5.7	2.9	8.3	5.7	5.4
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.0	5.3	3.0	2.7	3.3	6.9	5.3	5.1	2.4	6.5	4.8	4.6
Rollod oats.....	do.....	.....	11.1	11.5	11.1	.....	8.7	7.9	7.3	.....	8.8	7.8	8.0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	.....	14.2	13.4	12.4	.....	14.1	13.0	12.5	.....	14.7	13.4	13.1
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	30.0	29.3	29.3	.....	29.9	29.8	29.7	.....	31.0	30.8	30.5
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	19.0	18.5	18.0	.....	18.8	20.7	20.7	.....	18.0	17.8	17.9
Rice.....	do.....	8.0	18.1	6.8	6.5	9.0	18.9	11.0	10.3	9.1	19.6	9.7	9.0
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	12.6	8.1	7.5	.....	10.9	7.7	7.5	.....	11.6	8.7	8.5
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.6	9.8	2.8	2.6	1.2	8.5	2.0	1.7	.8	8.3	1.9	1.8
Onions.....	do.....	.....	10.0	3.6	3.4	.....	9.3	3.4	2.8	.....	10.6	4.3	4.0
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	6.9	3.7	3.9	.....	10.1	4.4	5.9	.....	8.8	3.9	4.5
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	16.9	15.9	15.2	.....	15.8	14.1	13.4	.....	18.3	16.7	16.9
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	18.4	16.4	15.2	.....	17.4	15.3	15.0	.....	17.7	15.1	14.3
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	18.9	18.5	18.1	.....	17.1	15.4	15.4	.....	17.7	15.3	15.5
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	14.9	11.3	10.9	.....	15.1	12.7	12.7	.....	16.4	14.5	14.2
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.3	21.1	9.8	9.9	5.3	21.6	9.7	9.5	5.6	22.6	9.9	9.8
Tea.....	do.....	63.8	94.6	93.1	88.8	50.0	71.0	71.7	71.2	45.0	65.3	68.0	67.0
Coffee.....	do.....	27.5	51.9	36.5	36.4	27.5	46.7	33.8	32.8	30.8	52.2	39.8	39.9
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	31.8	22.5	21.5	.....	28.7	22.2	21.1	.....	31.3	20.1	19.3
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	24.4	32.9	33.7	.....	29.2	30.6	30.4	.....	27.7	31.1	30.8
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	41.9	38.4	38.2	.....	*12.4	*13.1	*12.8	.....	*13.0	*14.6	*14.5
Oranges.....	do.....	58.6	40.9	41.7	65.5	45.6	44.1	67.3	47.6	48.1

¹ Whole.² No. 3 can.³ Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

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CLES OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.
			1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
37.4	33.5	34.1	26.6	49.5	43.0	43.1	31.6	53.6	48.9	49.1	22.1	36.0	33.0	33.5	26.1	45.8	41.7	42.9
37.1	32.8	33.7	26.4	49.3	42.2	42.1	28.0	47.3	42.4	41.6	19.3	33.0	30.6	30.7	25.1	46.4	40.7	41.9
32.4	28.1	28.1	21.2	39.0	34.1	33.9	22.4	39.6	35.2	35.7	20.9	33.3	28.8	28.8	22.6	40.6	36.4	38.0
27.8	23.2	23.0	17.6	29.7	23.4	23.0	18.8	31.3	26.7	26.9	15.4	24.9	21.8	21.8	16.6	28.6	24.5	23.9
22.8	17.4	17.8	12.8	19.0	13.9	13.7	.....	.....	15.7	17.8	11.6	20.4	18.1	17.7	14.8	23.2	20.5	20.4
46.8	38.0	37.7	23.2	45.4	35.9	38.1	23.0	43.3	34.5	36.8	22.5	46.1	41.0	41.2	22.7	44.8	36.6	39.7
54.2	48.8	48.2	23.8	46.4	38.4	37.9	27.0	54.0	47.3	46.9	29.1	52.9	48.3	48.5	24.9	48.9	42.6	41.8
55.3	48.8	48.3	20.3	39.6	32.5	33.3	31.4	59.2	52.7	53.4	27.6	50.6	49.9	48.9	28.5	58.4	52.8	53.1
40.7	36.1	35.0	22.0	50.0	36.2	35.7	21.8	47.4	34.5	35.1	22.0	44.8	37.4	38.2	19.0	41.3	32.5	33.8
47.2	44.0	43.1	23.8	47.2	45.8	44.9	23.7	48.1	47.7	48.1	24.3	49.2	43.7	42.9	21.3	45.0	44.4	44.6
38.6	35.9	33.8	.....	39.3	37.4	36.8	.....	40.6	39.3	39.5	.....	37.5	42.0	41.3	.....	42.9	41.3	41.4
23.5	20.0	20.0	9.0	16.3	17.0	17.0	9.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	10.0	18.5	16.8	16.5	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
14.9	15.4	15.1	.....	13.1	14.0	13.7	.....	14.8	14.1	14.2	.....	14.2	14.7	14.7	.....	12.9	13.8	13.8
79.6	64.8	59.7	42.2	83.1	58.2	57.4	40.3	72.7	54.6	54.5	40.3	77.6	60.7	59.1	40.9	80.0	56.8	57.2
44.1	33.5	34.7	.....	42.1	33.6	31.6	.....	44.6	32.8	31.4	.....	45.7	33.7	31.2	.....	43.8	33.9	33.3
41.7	33.7	30.9	.....	35.7	29.1	28.1	.....	36.2	30.5	29.0	.....	37.0	31.4	28.7	.....	35.2	29.6	27.8
43.9	39.1	35.8	24.5	43.7	40.1	40.1	22.0	42.0	37.3	37.3	22.0	42.3	39.8	37.5	19.6	42.7	38.2	38.6
31.1	20.0	17.3	15.8	30.3	19.8	16.4	15.7	29.8	18.9	17.1	14.8	27.5	18.8	17.5	15.9	30.4	19.9	19.1
38.7	25.5	22.5	.....	35.7	22.7	20.7	.....	35.7	24.4	21.8	.....	38.0	24.6	23.2	.....	36.7	23.3	21.9
49.3	40.0	32.3	33.0	63.0	53.0	43.5	28.9	67.9	57.3	46.1	21.9	46.4	36.3	31.9	30.2	62.9	49.9	43.7
10.3	9.9	9.9	5.6	11.2	10.4	10.4	6.0	12.1	10.7	10.2	.....	10.1	9.5	9.3	6.0	11.6	10.8	10.6
8.6	7.0	6.0	3.6	8.2	6.3	5.9	3.1	8.2	6.3	5.7	3.8	8.4	7.5	6.8	3.2	8.7	6.4	6.0
6.0	3.5	3.3	3.6	7.7	6.8	6.7	2.9	8.0	6.6	6.2	2.6	5.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	7.9	6.7	6.6
11.7	11.5	10.6	.....	9.5	9.2	8.8	.....	10.7	10.2	10.1	.....	10.1	10.4	10.3	.....	9.1	8.7	8.5
14.5	13.8	12.6	.....	12.5	12.0	11.1	.....	14.1	12.6	11.2	.....	13.9	12.5	11.6	.....	12.4	11.7	11.0
31.3	29.9	29.2	.....	28.6	27.7	27.9	.....	29.0	28.8	28.5	.....	30.0	29.8	29.8	.....	28.4	28.9	28.9
21.1	20.0	19.7	.....	23.6	22.6	22.2	.....	22.5	22.3	22.2	.....	11.7	9.9	10.2	.....	22.8	22.3	22.2
18.0	8.4	7.8	9.0	18.5	9.1	8.3	9.3	18.8	10.9	10.5	7.4	16.4	7.6	7.2	8.0	18.1	9.5	9.3
13.6	9.3	8.6	.....	11.6	8.1	7.8	.....	11.8	8.5	7.9	.....	8.1	7.3	7.0	.....	12.4	8.9	9.0
10.8	3.2	2.9	2.4	9.2	3.0	2.7	1.6	8.1	2.4	2.1	2.0	9.9	3.3	3.4	2.4	9.7	3.1	3.2
9.9	3.9	3.7	.....	10.2	5.1	6.8	.....	10.4	3.8	4.2	.....	9.4	3.5	3.4	.....	9.9	3.9	3.8
7.3	3.4	2.8	.....	10.7	3.8	6.1	.....	12.3	3.7	6.2	.....	4.8	3.2	3.0	.....	11.9	2.9	6.1
16.9	15.1	14.6	.....	14.2	12.3	12.2	.....	17.4	15.4	14.3	.....	16.8	15.3	14.9	.....	15.3	13.5	13.5
19.0	17.0	15.9	.....	18.6	16.6	16.3	.....	21.8	20.4	20.1	.....	16.6	15.5	14.9	.....	18.3	16.0	15.5
19.8	18.3	17.6	.....	18.4	17.6	18.2	.....	22.8	22.3	22.2	.....	17.6	17.5	18.2	.....	18.3	17.0	16.6
15.1	10.6	10.8	.....	14.1	10.1	9.8	.....	23.0	22.1	21.8	.....	14.9	12.2	11.8	.....	14.6	10.5	10.6
20.3	10.7	9.9	5.1	18.6	9.2	8.7	5.2	20.3	9.3	9.3	5.2	19.4	9.1	9.3	4.9	19.1	9.0	8.9
80.3	79.8	76.1	53.8	55.5	49.4	50.1	55.0	63.2	57.7	56.9	62.1	73.5	71.8	71.8	43.3	58.0	53.6	53.5
45.4	35.6	33.8	29.3	45.7	31.2	30.3	33.8	52.2	39.2	38.0	26.4	41.5	31.5	30.6	27.5	46.4	32.7	32.2
28.1	23.3	19.8	.....	26.9	18.5	16.7	.....	29.1	18.3	18.2	.....	27.7	20.9	19.6	.....	26.9	19.3	19.4
25.8	32.3	28.4	.....	25.9	30.2	30.3	.....	27.1	30.6	30.3	.....	27.2	32.1	30.8	.....	27.6	30.7	30.8
30.0	25.5	23.5	.....	45.3	48.1	45.8	.....	39.2	38.7	38.2	.....	20.0	22.9	24.3	.....	44.2	42.8	42.6
63.9	39.6	44.4	.....	70.4	47.7	49.2	.....	69.4	44.2	45.6	.....	67.4	40.5	40.9	.....	70.9	49.0	50.5

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.			Peoria, Ill.			
		Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.
					1913	1920					
		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	45.5	43.1	44.1	24.7	40.7	36.1	36.8	36.3	33.3	34.4
Round steak.....	do.....	40.1	36.4	37.2	20.8	37.5	31.9	32.4	35.4	33.2	33.2
Rib roast.....	do.....	35.7	34.8	34.8	17.1	29.7	26.4	26.8	27.6	26.1	25.4
Chuck roast.....	do.....	28.6	24.8	22.8	15.4	22.9	19.5	19.9	24.1	22.7	22.3
Plate beef.....	do.....	18.8	17.3	16.7	10.4	15.7	12.3	12.2	18.0	15.3	15.3
Pork chops.....	do.....	41.1	33.6	34.6	20.4	39.5	34.0	34.6	38.2	34.7	35.3
Bacon.....	do.....	50.8	44.0	42.8	28.0	55.0	49.4	50.3	51.9	47.5	46.9
Ham.....	do.....	48.0	43.3	43.5	29.0	57.0	51.2	52.4	54.3	50.0	50.0
Lamb.....	do.....	43.8	36.3	41.1	17.5	39.7	31.4	32.4	39.0	34.6	34.3
Hens.....	do.....	49.6	45.5	44.4	19.8	46.5	36.2	36.7	44.8	38.3	39.8
Salmon (canned).....	do.....	34.9	30.0	28.6	.....	39.5	38.7	38.4	35.6	37.4	37.0
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	21.3	20.0	20.0	8.2	15.9	13.4	12.8	14.3	13.3	13.3
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	14.3	15.0	15.0	.....	14.7	15.1	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.7
Butter.....	Pound.....	78.9	62.5	60.3	38.8	75.1	53.9	53.9	71.8	54.0	52.2
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	48.4	39.8	39.5	.....	44.7	37.3	36.6	42.6	33.7	31.2
Nut margarine.....	do.....	35.5	32.5	29.0	.....	36.3	31.9	31.5	36.0	31.3	30.2
Cheese.....	do.....	41.8	38.1	36.5	22.5	42.8	37.8	36.8	43.6	37.9	36.9
Lard.....	do.....	31.9	19.2	18.9	17.3	31.9	21.9	21.1	29.7	19.9	18.6
Crisco.....	do.....	37.4	23.5	25.5	.....	38.7	26.3	25.2	39.1	22.4	24.9
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	49.6	38.4	32.2	20.5	47.4	35.0	27.2	45.7	34.8	27.5
Bread.....	Pound.....	11.4	10.0	10.0	5.2	12.1	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.8	10.8
Flour.....	do.....	8.1	6.7	6.2	2.9	7.6	5.6	5.3	8.5	6.2	5.9
Corn meal.....	do.....	6.0	4.4	4.1	2.3	6.2	4.6	4.4	6.4	4.5	4.3
Rollod oats.....	do.....	10.9	10.1	9.9	.....	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.6
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	14.5	13.3	13.0	.....	15.0	14.7	14.5	14.9	14.3	14.1
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	28.1	28.5	28.1	.....	30.9	31.6	31.3	31.3	31.1	31.3
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	21.0	20.2	20.4	.....	20.6	20.9	21.3	19.2	19.6	19.6
Rice.....	do.....	19.9	11.6	10.5	8.5	19.0	10.4	9.0	19.6	10.1	9.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....	12.2	8.8	8.8	.....	12.5	8.0	8.1	11.4	7.9	7.5
Potatoes.....	do.....	9.6	3.1	2.8	1.3	9.4	2.4	2.3	9.2	2.1	1.9
Onions.....	do.....	10.9	4.7	4.4	.....	10.7	3.7	3.4	10.3	4.2	4.5
Cabbage.....	do.....	9.6	4.8	4.8	.....	8.2	4.1	4.7	9.2	4.7	5.0
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	14.2	11.6	11.7	.....	20.1	17.0	17.5	17.5	15.7	15.8
Corn, canned.....	do.....	21.1	17.1	16.8	.....	17.9	14.9	14.7	17.0	15.7	15.5
Peas, canned.....	do.....	22.2	21.2	21.4	.....	18.4	15.0	15.4	18.1	17.3	17.1
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	15.4	12.7	11.4	.....	15.7	12.5	12.3	15.0	12.9	12.0
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	19.5	9.6	9.4	5.8	20.5	9.8	10.0	21.8	9.7	9.8
Tea.....	do.....	89.9	84.3	84.3	56.0	78.8	74.1	74.9	72.8	66.4	66.4
Coffee.....	do.....	53.1	40.8	41.2	30.0	52.5	38.6	38.6	47.9	34.8	34.1
Prunes.....	do.....	29.0	21.0	17.9	.....	27.7	22.6	20.9	32.1	26.6	24.8
Raisins.....	do.....	25.3	32.4	30.9	.....	23.2	33.9	33.9	27.0	32.4	32.2
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	40.0	41.1	39.5	.....	³ 12.3	³ 14.0	³ 14.3	³ 11.5	³ 12.2	³ 12.4
Oranges.....	do.....	66.8	46.2	48.5	.....	67.3	39.8	38.8	64.0	44.4	42.1

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is known as "porterhouse" in most of the cities included in this report, but in this city it is called "sirloin" steak.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

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CLES OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.
1913	1920			1913	1920						1913	1920			1913	1920		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
130.0	152.7	147.7	150.0	27.0	48.8	43.9	45.1	58.8	56.1	56.6	22.4	32.9	30.5	30.2	140.0	168.1	165.5	165.7
25.2	48.2	40.3	42.2	23.2	44.1	37.3	38.9	48.8	44.5	45.9	20.0	31.6	28.3	28.6	31.2	54.4	50.7	50.3
22.4	40.1	35.0	35.7	21.5	35.4	33.6	34.0	31.9	30.7	30.3	18.7	30.4	27.0	26.9	25.0	42.5	37.4	37.2
17.3	30.7	22.4	22.3	16.7	29.4	24.7	25.0	24.5	20.5	20.2	15.6	23.2	20.1	20.0	19.4	33.2	29.1	28.6
12.0	17.5	13.4	12.5	12.8	18.6	14.0	12.7	.....	15.6	15.0	13.1	18.1	15.1	15.5	.....	.....	20.1	19.5
22.4	47.0	36.6	39.0	23.2	46.8	35.1	38.5	40.9	35.7	37.9	21.0	41.8	35.3	36.0	22.6	46.6	39.5	41.9
25.4	48.8	40.8	40.4	28.1	54.9	47.8	47.6	48.8	44.2	42.0	30.0	53.3	48.6	48.3	22.4	49.4	45.5	39.5
30.7	59.4	53.3	54.2	29.8	62.3	55.7	56.2	52.2	49.2	49.4	29.7	55.6	47.7	47.7	28.5	61.5	55.8	55.5
20.8	47.4	37.3	37.5	22.0	48.2	37.9	37.7	43.8	33.8	32.9	19.2	43.2	32.5	32.7	21.7	49.3	38.9	38.6
22.7	48.6	47.1	47.0	28.0	54.9	49.1	49.1	49.0	49.3	51.1	21.5	46.5	40.6	39.2	23.6	51.0	49.6	49.1
.....	35.9	33.8	33.5	.....	38.9	37.0	38.3	38.4	37.2	36.8	.....	42.5	44.4	43.8	.....	41.0	40.6	40.3
8.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	8.8	15.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	15.5	15.5	9.3	14.8	13.8	9.0	17.0	15.5	15.1	15.1
.....	14.3	14.7	14.7	.....	14.0	14.7	14.7	15.3	15.1	15.2	.....	13.9	14.0	14.0	.....	14.8	15.5	15.4
47.3	84.5	64.6	64.2	42.6	79.0	59.2	58.5	78.7	62.5	61.6	40.0	70.9	54.0	48.0	43.4	74.9	55.5	55.1
.....	45.7	33.7	32.7	.....	39.4	31.1	29.1	43.9	38.7	37.9	.....	42.2	36.0	30.0	.....	42.0	36.4	35.2
.....	37.3	30.8	29.3	.....	34.6	30.1	27.7	35.5	31.5	29.9	.....	38.8	34.3	30.4	.....	35.4	30.6	28.9
25.0	45.3	41.4	41.7	24.5	43.9	39.1	38.0	43.8	38.4	38.3	20.5	44.1	43.2	40.6	22.3	41.7	39.1	38.2
15.3	28.9	17.7	17.0	15.4	28.3	17.8	16.9	28.9	18.5	17.5	18.4	35.5	25.5	23.6	15.2	28.9	19.1	17.1
.....	35.2	22.4	21.2	.....	35.9	24.3	23.1	36.4	25.3	24.6	.....	41.8	26.5	25.7	.....	36.6	25.3	23.6
24.9	55.3	44.4	36.7	24.1	55.0	40.7	34.4	62.6	53.3	41.2	25.0	44.7	35.1	28.8	29.5	68.7	56.9	47.2
4.8	9.8	9.6	9.6	5.4	11.1	10.4	10.7	12.0	11.0	10.0	5.6	10.5	9.5	9.5	6.0	11.8	11.5	10.6
3.1	8.1	6.2	6.0	3.1	8.1	6.3	5.9	8.2	6.5	6.0	2.9	7.2	5.9	5.2	3.4	9.0	6.8	6.3
2.7	6.1	4.5	4.6	2.7	7.3	5.2	5.3	6.9	5.1	5.1	3.3	7.3	5.2	4.8	2.9	6.3	4.9	4.7
.....	9.2	9.2	8.9	.....	10.4	11.1	10.9	8.3	7.9	8.1	.....	11.7	9.8	9.7	.....	10.8	10.9	10.8
.....	12.3	12.3	11.8	.....	13.6	13.3	12.0	14.2	13.6	13.0	.....	15.0	13.8	14.0	.....	14.1	13.7	12.9
.....	28.7	28.4	28.3	.....	29.7	30.0	29.2	29.1	29.3	29.3	.....	34.1	32.5	32.5	.....	29.9	30.2	30.0
.....	21.1	21.8	21.6	.....	20.4	22.3	22.3	23.0	24.0	23.9	.....	17.8	16.6	16.5	.....	23.1	23.9	23.8
9.8	19.3	10.7	10.3	9.2	19.4	11.2	10.1	18.4	11.0	10.4	8.6	19.7	10.6	10.1	9.3	18.6	10.9	10.3
.....	11.5	8.8	8.5	.....	11.4	7.9	7.3	12.0	8.2	7.9	.....	11.0	7.6	7.5	.....	11.3	8.4	8.1
2.1	9.1	2.6	2.3	1.5	9.7	2.3	1.8	7.5	2.0	1.9	.....	8.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	7.8	2.3	2.1
.....	10.5	3.2	3.0	.....	10.3	3.9	6.2	10.2	3.1	3.1	.....	8.8	2.8	2.5	.....	9.8	3.7	3.5
.....	10.2	2.8	5.6	.....	9.6	5.0	5.7	8.7	2.0	1.9	.....	8.7	3.4	4.9	.....	11.2	5.3	6.0
.....	14.8	13.2	13.1	.....	16.2	14.6	14.9	19.1	18.1	18.0	.....	20.8	19.5	19.2	.....	16.6	15.0	14.6
.....	17.8	16.1	15.8	.....	17.9	15.5	15.1	19.5	17.8	17.0	.....	22.2	19.7	19.0	.....	20.1	19.1	18.5
.....	18.6	16.5	16.3	.....	18.0	16.3	16.5	20.4	19.5	19.9	.....	21.4	19.2	17.6	.....	20.9	20.6	20.1
.....	15.2	11.0	11.2	.....	14.4	11.6	11.0	17.3	13.6	12.8	.....	217.3	214.7	214.8	.....	15.9	13.5	13.1
4.9	20.2	8.8	8.7	5.3	19.9	10.0	9.8	19.4	9.7	9.8	6.1	18.5	10.1	10.3	5.0	19.6	9.6	9.6
54.0	62.7	61.7	61.7	58.0	78.8	77.3	75.6	63.3	57.1	57.3	55.0	63.2	65.3	65.0	48.3	61.3	59.4	60.1
25.0	44.3	31.7	30.2	30.0	48.8	38.6	37.8	51.0	40.2	39.5	35.0	51.7	38.8	38.8	30.0	52.8	40.0	40.0
.....	26.2	19.5	18.1	.....	29.9	21.3	20.1	26.7	18.3	18.0	.....	25.0	11.4	10.2	.....	28.0	22.1	20.1
.....	25.8	28.8	28.4	.....	28.4	32.5	30.5	28.0	31.0	30.6	.....	27.3	30.9	30.6	.....	27.8	30.1	30.3
.....	38.2	39.0	37.3	.....	47.2	47.8	46.7	51.9	51.9	51.2	.....	214.3	215.2	215.3	.....	43.0	43.1	43.3
.....	61.5	44.2	45.3	.....	69.4	47.5	47.9	72.6	43.4	43.6	.....	63.3	46.7	45.6	.....	69.3	51.3	50.8

2 No. 2½ can.

3 Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.				St. Louis, Mo.			
		April 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	April 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	
		1913	1920						1913	1920			
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 21.8	Cts. 43.1	Cts. 41.1	Cts. 41.3	Cts. 40.5	Cts. 37.3	Cts. 38.6	Cts. 23.4	Cts. 40.0	Cts. 35.0	Cts. 36.0	
Round steak.....	do.....	19.6	40.1	36.4	37.4	37.3	32.8	33.2	21.4	39.1	33.4	33.9	
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.9	34.0	32.3	32.5	32.8	28.4	28.9	19.1	32.4	29.1	30.4	
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.3	29.7	25.2	24.8	29.1	23.7	23.3	14.7	24.1	20.2	20.9	
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.9	23.4	19.0	19.0	19.1	15.0	14.5	10.9	18.7	15.4	15.4	
Pork chops.....	do.....	21.2	40.7	34.4	35.6	43.9	33.5	36.0	18.8	39.5	31.3	34.6	
Bacon.....	do.....	24.4	45.2	38.5	38.4	42.6	35.8	35.4	24.3	47.8	38.9	40.2	
Ham.....	do.....	25.7	49.7	43.9	44.7	52.2	47.6	48.1	25.7	54.6	47.8	48.9	
Lamb.....	do.....	19.7	49.0	41.3	39.1	42.1	35.0	34.1	17.3	40.6	32.7	33.4	
Hens.....	do.....	22.1	50.2	43.3	42.5	49.1	46.8	47.5	19.1	46.7	39.5	37.5	
Salmon (canned).....	do.....	28.1	23.5	21.1	38.9	37.1	36.6	35.4	35.4	36.1	36.6	36.6	
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	12.5	12.5	8.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	16.2	15.1	15.3	15.1	14.9	15.0	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	
Butter.....	Pound.....	44.2	82.8	64.8	62.5	75.8	56.8	54.9	38.8	79.4	57.9	56.7	
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	45.6	36.3	35.6	35.6	45.3	34.8	33.3	38.8	46.7	31.6	30.4	
Nut margarine.....	do.....	38.2	33.2	31.9	35.1	30.3	28.1	34.7	34.7	28.9	27.1	27.1	
Cheese.....	do.....	22.3	43.6	39.1	37.6	41.4	37.4	37.4	19.3	41.3	36.8	33.6	
Lard.....	do.....	15.0	31.5	19.8	18.2	29.6	18.8	18.3	13.8	24.5	13.8	13.0	
Crisco.....	do.....	38.9	24.0	23.6	35.8	24.0	22.5	35.6	35.6	23.4	22.1	22.1	
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	21.4	49.9	35.5	31.4	55.5	43.7	33.9	19.4	46.5	36.8	28.5	
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.3	12.7	11.1	10.8	11.2	10.0	10.0	5.6	11.8	11.2	10.6	
Flour.....	do.....	3.3	8.6	6.6	6.1	8.4	6.2	6.0	2.9	7.3	5.7	5.2	
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.0	6.2	4.2	4.2	7.2	5.7	5.7	2.1	5.3	3.4	3.4	
Rolled oats.....	do.....	11.5	11.4	11.1	7.8	7.9	8.2	9.0	9.0	9.6	9.5	9.5	
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	14.6	13.7	13.4	13.9	13.5	12.6	13.2	13.2	11.5	10.8	10.8	
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	29.7	30.5	30.6	30.0	29.0	28.9	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.3	
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.3	21.7	21.2	20.7	20.5	20.3	16.9	16.9	21.0	20.7	20.7	
Rice.....	do.....	9.8	20.1	12.0	10.5	18.7	9.9	9.7	8.3	17.7	8.5	7.9	
Beans, navy.....	do.....	13.7	9.0	9.0	11.8	8.5	8.4	10.7	10.7	7.4	6.4	6.4	
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.7	8.1	2.9	2.4	7.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	10.3	2.5	2.4	
Onions.....	do.....	11.1	4.7	4.7	9.5	2.6	2.5	9.7	9.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	
Cabbage.....	do.....	10.6	4.2	5.4	10.4	2.2	4.9	5.9	5.9	3.6	4.1	4.1	
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	14.6	12.1	12.1	14.4	12.5	12.1	15.7	15.7	12.3	12.1	12.1	
Corn, canned.....	do.....	19.1	16.5	15.8	19.7	16.9	16.9	15.8	15.8	15.2	14.9	14.9	
Peas, canned.....	do.....	21.3	20.7	20.6	19.4	19.0	18.6	16.0	16.0	16.5	16.1	16.1	
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	15.2	12.1	11.7	15.8	12.1	12.3	14.2	14.2	11.2	10.7	10.7	
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.1	19.3	9.7	9.7	19.6	9.3	9.2	4.9	24.6	9.3	9.3	
Tea.....	do.....	56.0	85.9	86.8	84.2	66.1	61.3	60.5	55.0	73.6	69.7	70.0	
Coffee.....	do.....	26.8	49.1	37.8	37.1	48.0	35.5	34.5	24.3	45.1	34.0	33.1	
Prunes.....	do.....	28.5	24.2	21.6	28.9	22.1	21.3	28.4	28.4	21.3	20.1	20.1	
Raisins.....	do.....	25.4	31.5	31.7	28.4	30.5	30.4	26.4	26.4	31.2	30.7	30.7	
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	46.0	44.5	43.3	43.3	46.8	46.8	36.9	36.9	37.9	35.3	35.3	
Oranges.....	do.....	56.5	40.8	41.8	66.3	46.9	41.9	61.8	61.8	43.9	42.0	42.0	

CLES OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah.				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.				Scranton, Pa.			
Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.
			1913	1920			1913	1920							1913	1920		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
38.4	35.9	35.9	22.2	34.1	30.6	30.8	20.3	33.1	31.5	31.0	39.1	33.6	34.4	24.2	49.8	46.6	48.4	48.4
33.3	29.6	29.9	20.0	30.5	27.9	27.3	19.0	31.7	29.3	28.9	37.1	28.7	29.8	20.8	43.7	38.8	40.3	40.3
31.8	30.5	30.1	18.5	27.0	24.4	24.7	21.0	31.6	30.2	29.1	31.3	26.2	26.9	20.6	38.6	35.2	36.2	36.2
24.1	22.9	23.0	15.0	22.1	20.1	19.9	15.0	22.3	20.6	19.4	23.8	19.5	18.9	16.6	32.8	26.9	25.9	25.9
15.7	13.9	13.3	11.7	16.0	13.8	13.6	13.3	19.1	17.1	15.8	21.4	16.0	15.8	11.5	20.7	14.4	13.7	13.7
37.7	32.6	33.2	22.4	39.1	34.1	36.0	24.0	44.8	40.3	39.3	41.7	32.2	35.0	20.8	46.2	37.5	39.4	39.4
51.3	45.0	44.2	31.7	50.7	46.2	46.5	33.9	60.0	57.5	57.2	50.8	40.7	41.1	24.2	54.6	44.2	42.6	42.6
53.2	48.3	48.7	28.6	52.7	46.5	46.9	30.0	56.9	55.4	55.0	48.9	43.0	44.0	27.8	59.0	52.9	53.2	53.2
36.5	31.3	31.9	18.3	34.8	28.7	30.8	17.5	36.8	34.5	31.6	43.3	41.0	42.0	20.8	49.6	43.1	43.3	43.3
40.4	37.6	37.4	23.6	43.7	40.6	42.5	24.8	53.9	50.1	48.2	46.4	36.4	37.3	23.1	49.9	50.9	49.6	49.6
39.7	40.0	40.0	.....	37.9	39.2	39.2	.....	33.6	33.6	32.8	43.4	36.1	35.7	.....	40.3	43.1	41.7	41.7
13.0	12.0	12.0	8.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	10.0	15.8	14.8	14.6	24.3	21.3	20.0	8.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
15.4	14.5	14.7	.....	13.9	14.5	14.7	.....	12.2	13.1	13.1	14.6	14.3	14.0	.....	14.7	14.5	14.6	14.6
73.5	51.1	51.1	40.6	73.9	54.0	50.2	33.2	64.2	49.6	45.5	79.5	61.8	58.4	40.3	73.2	56.0	56.2	56.2
42.5	33.8	34.0	.....	41.3	39.0	35.0	.....	39.2	31.0	27.4	45.3	39.5	38.0	.....	45.3	33.7	31.9	31.9
35.1	29.1	28.3	.....	38.8	34.0	30.5	.....	35.5	30.8	28.2	40.8	32.2	31.1	.....	40.3	32.0	30.3	30.3
41.4	36.8	35.9	24.2	38.6	37.5	33.2	19.0	40.6	37.6	36.8	44.3	37.9	35.9	18.8	41.6	36.7	36.5	36.5
29.9	19.5	19.0	18.0	34.3	23.0	21.3	17.9	34.8	24.0	22.3	30.7	19.3	19.6	15.7	30.9	20.1	19.2	19.2
40.6	29.0	28.2	.....	43.7	31.0	28.3	.....	39.2	24.8	23.8	38.9	24.3	20.8	.....	37.6	25.5	24.4	24.4
46.9	38.1	28.8	23.8	46.3	38.7	30.5	23.2	47.3	39.4	33.5	50.5	38.1	32.8	24.2	57.2	45.3	36.0	36.0
10.6	10.4	10.4	5.9	12.3	11.8	10.3	5.7	10.9	9.6	9.6	11.7	11.2	11.2	5.6	12.9	12.3	12.3	12.3
8.5	5.9	5.6	2.6	6.5	4.4	3.7	3.3	7.9	6.8	6.3	8.6	6.9	6.4	3.4	8.9	7.1	6.8	6.8
6.8	4.7	4.4	3.4	7.3	4.9	4.3	3.4	6.8	5.7	5.4	5.0	3.0	2.9	.....	8.9	7.8	7.7	7.7
9.6	9.6	9.4	.....	9.9	9.4	9.4	.....	10.9	11.0	10.6	11.9	11.3	10.9	.....	11.2	11.6	11.1	11.1
14.7	14.6	14.0	.....	14.8	15.2	14.6	.....	13.9	14.0	13.5	14.6	13.5	12.7	.....	14.3	13.3	13.0	13.0
30.9	30.0	30.0	.....	33.5	33.4	33.5	.....	28.5	28.9	29.0	31.2	29.8	29.8	.....	29.0	29.1	28.9	28.9
19.6	19.6	19.4	.....	20.3	21.8	22.5	.....	14.1	13.7	13.4	21.9	22.2	19.4	.....	24.2	24.6	24.2	24.2
19.2	9.8	8.9	8.2	18.0	9.3	9.1	.....	17.8	10.0	9.1	17.8	8.3	7.7	8.5	19.5	10.4	10.1	10.1
11.7	9.1	9.1	.....	12.3	9.7	9.3	.....	9.5	7.4	7.1	14.3	10.1	9.8	.....	13.6	10.5	10.3	10.3
7.7	1.9	1.7	.9	8.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	9.6	2.9	3.2	10.1	3.1	3.0	1.5	7.6	2.1	1.9	1.9
10.1	3.3	3.0	.....	10.9	3.1	2.8	.....	8.0	2.3	2.1	10.9	4.5	5.0	.....	10.2	3.9	7.1	7.1
9.4	4.0	5.1	.....	9.6	3.2	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.7	4.8	4.6	.....	10.3	6.1	6.6	6.6
19.7	18.0	18.1	.....	20.0	17.5	17.0	.....	18.0	18.4	17.4	17.9	14.5	14.1	.....	15.8	13.7	14.1	14.1
18.9	17.1	16.5	.....	18.1	17.8	17.2	.....	18.8	18.6	18.3	18.9	15.6	15.5	.....	18.7	17.0	16.2	16.2
17.9	17.3	16.6	.....	17.5	16.5	16.4	.....	18.8	19.1	19.0	18.5	18.3	17.7	.....	18.5	17.1	17.2	17.2
15.2	13.6	13.5	.....	16.6	13.2	10.9	.....	¹ 13.4	¹ 11.6	¹ 11.1	15.3	11.1	11.1	.....	16.0	12.5	12.1	12.1
22.2	10.0	10.1	6.0	15.9	10.3	10.8	5.2	18.1	9.9	9.8	19.5	9.3	9.3	5.5	20.2	9.7	9.8	9.8
70.6	72.5	72.5	65.7	80.4	83.3	83.3	50.0	58.3	59.8	57.9	76.8	74.2	70.6	52.5	69.4	64.3	64.0	64.0
51.2	41.6	40.9	35.8	58.7	49.6	48.1	32.0	45.7	37.2	36.8	46.4	32.8	32.2	31.3	51.6	40.4	39.4	39.4
31.5	22.1	19.9	.....	28.5	19.8	16.6	.....	23.2	17.9	15.9	28.7	21.6	19.2	.....	28.3	18.8	18.8	18.8
28.4	32.3	32.1	.....	28.9	30.0	30.9	.....	23.6	29.0	28.9	24.7	31.6	31.2	.....	27.5	31.4	31.1	31.1
² 13.2	² 14.2	² 13.6	.....	² 15.4	² 17.8	² 17.4	.....	42.8	44.3	45.0	43.3	45.0	43.0	.....	38.6	36.3	37.1	37.1
69.4	53.9	53.8	.....	62.1	39.2	39.9	.....	58.6	43.9	43.1	63.1	38.7	38.7	.....	67.3	47.2	46.9	46.9

¹No. 2½ can.²Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.				Washington, D. C.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1920.	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1921.
		1913	1920							1913	1920		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	22.6	36.9	32.9	33.6	33.3	36.8	38.2	27.3	50.9	46.0	47.8	
Round steak.....	do.....	20.6	34.2	29.6	29.9	39.3	35.2	36.4	24.1	46.2	40.0	41.3	
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.6	30.7	27.2	27.3	28.1	21.8	25.7	22.0	39.5	35.9	36.7	
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.6	23.3	19.8	20.0	25.1	20.3	21.2	17.4	29.7	26.6	25.5	
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.7	19.0	16.1	16.0		15.0	14.6	11.7	18.2	15.0	15.2	
Pork chops.....	do.....	24.4	44.5	38.4	39.2	40.0	33.8	35.0	22.8	49.2	38.6	40.5	
Bacon.....	do.....	31.3	59.1	54.0	54.3	48.6	42.7	42.3	26.5	48.7	41.5	41.9	
Ham.....	do.....	30.0	58.3	52.6	54.1	51.8	48.9	48.6	29.0	59.3	55.8	55.7	
Lamb.....	do.....	20.4	39.8	32.5	32.5	42.5	35.0	35.0	23.3	54.2	40.2	39.6	
Hens.....	do.....	24.0	49.0	41.9	40.1	44.0	36.0	35.0	22.8	52.7	47.8	47.6	
Salmon (canned).....	do.....		36.8	36.7	36.3	37.7	39.8	39.2		37.3	37.1	36.5	
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.6	12.5	12.8	12.6	15.5	13.4	12.5	9.0	17.7	16.0	15.7	
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....		13.0	12.4	12.4	15.9	15.7	15.8		15.1	14.9	14.8	
Butter.....	Pound.....	40.0	69.9	53.4	45.9	76.6	58.9	57.3	43.3	81.8	62.5	61.4	
Oleomargarine.....	do.....		44.6	36.8	36.7	44.6	32.8	30.0		44.4	35.8	33.8	
Nut margarine.....	do.....		37.5	33.0	30.6	35.9	30.4	28.8		36.0	32.3	30.2	
Cheese.....	do.....	21.6	41.1	40.5	39.4	44.6	40.8	39.4	23.5	43.3	40.2	39.6	
Lard.....	do.....	17.7	31.4	23.7	22.3	29.4	19.4	18.7	14.7	30.6	18.5	17.7	
Crisco.....	do.....		40.8	26.1	25.3	39.3	24.9	23.8		37.8	24.5	22.5	
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	25.0	48.8	38.2	32.8	46.2	36.8	29.8	22.6	53.1	40.0	34.5	
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.5	11.5	10.0	10.0	11.6	11.7	11.5	5.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	
Flour.....	do.....	3.0	7.3	5.7	5.1	8.6	6.3	6.2	3.7	8.5	6.8	6.5	
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.0	7.2	5.2	4.9	6.5	5.1	4.6	2.5	5.4	4.2	3.9	
Rollod oats.....	do.....		10.2	8.8	8.8	11.4	11.4	11.4		11.4	11.3	11.3	
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....		14.7	14.0	13.9	15.0	14.8	14.5		14.2	12.5	12.2	
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....		32.1	30.6	30.9	30.7	30.3	30.3		29.6	29.2	29.3	
Macaroni.....	Pound.....		18.2	18.4	18.3	19.8	22.7	22.4		23.3	22.9	22.5	
Rice.....	do.....	7.7	19.5	11.4	10.4	19.8	10.2	10.2	9.4	19.1	10.8	9.9	
Beans, navy.....	do.....		10.5	7.4	7.4	12.3	8.0	7.8		12.4	8.1	8.0	
Potatoes.....	do.....	.8	9.9	2.0	2.1	9.3	2.8	2.4	1.5	8.9	2.3	2.1	
Onions.....	do.....		9.9	3.1	3.1	10.1	4.3	4.4		10.6	4.1	5.6	
Cabbage.....	do.....		9.2	4.7	5.3	8.4	3.8	5.5		10.0	5.6	5.3	
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....		20.7	18.5	18.3	17.7	16.3	15.0		14.9	12.7	12.3	
Corn, canned.....	do.....		20.0	18.6	17.5	16.5	15.7	14.7		18.2	14.6	14.5	
Peas, canned.....	do.....		20.5	17.8	17.7	18.0	17.8	17.4		18.3	15.9	15.9	
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....		¹ 16.5	¹ 13.4	¹ 12.8	15.4	13.1	12.5		15.6	11.0	11.3	
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....		5.9	18.2	10.0	10.1	24.4	10.1	10.1	4.9	19.3	9.6	9.6
Tea.....	do.....	50.0	66.2	66.4	64.5	86.3	82.8	82.0	57.5	78.5	75.6	75.8	
Coffee.....	do.....	28.0	49.3	39.3	38.1	50.7	38.0	37.2	28.8	48.1	34.2	34.4	
Prunes.....	do.....		27.7	18.0	17.2	29.7	24.2	23.5		29.9	21.8	21.8	
Raisins.....	do.....		25.6	30.6	30.5	29.9	35.8	34.8		25.6	31.4	31.2	
Bananas.....	Dozen.....		² 14.9	² 17.3	² 17.0	² 11.5	² 12.0	² 11.8		46.0	45.3	43.6	
Oranges.....	do.....		63.9	42.9	42.2	69.3	39.7	43.9		65.4	43.7	46.7	

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities.

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food ¹ in April, 1921, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in April, 1920, and in March, 1921. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.²

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of April, 99 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities; that is, every merchant in the following-named 40 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Charleston, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Detroit, Fall River, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Providence, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Savannah, Scranton, Seattle, Springfield, Ill., and Washington.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in April:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING APRIL.

Item.	United States.	Geographical division.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Percentage of reports received.....	99	99	99	99	99	98
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	40	12	6	13	7	3

¹ For list of articles, see note 2, p. 10.

² The consumption figure used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 26.

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN APRIL, 1921, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN MARCH, 1921, APRIL, 1920, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES.

City.	Percentage increase April, 1921, compared with year 1913.	Percentage decrease April, 1921, compared with—		City.	Percentage increase April, 1921, compared with year 1913.	Percentage decrease April, 1921, compared with—	
		April, 1920.	March, 1921.			April, 1920.	March, 1921.
Atlanta.....	50	27	4	Minneapolis.....	49	32	3
Baltimore.....	56	27	4	Mobile.....	29	29	5
Birmingham.....	59	26	5	Newark.....	48	27	2
Boston.....	54	26	2	New Haven.....	50	26	3
Bridgeport.....	26	26	2	New Orleans.....	54	26	3
Buffalo.....	54	29	2	New York.....	56	26	1
Butte.....	31	5	5	Norfolk.....	25	3	2
Charleston.....	61	24	2	Omaha.....	53	31	2
Chicago.....	55	29	2	Peoria.....	31	27	2
Cincinnati.....	54	28	2	Philadelphia.....	52	27	2
Cleveland.....	48	33	2	Pittsburgh.....	54	28	1
Columbus.....	29	2	2	Portland, Me.....	24	4	4
Dallas.....	50	26	2	Portland, Oreg.....	36	30	4
Denver.....	42	31	2	Providence.....	56	25	4
Detroit.....	51	33	4	Richmond.....	60	25	3
Fall River.....	52	25	3	Rochester.....	28	2	2
Houston.....	27	3	3	St. Louis.....	52	34	3
Indianapolis.....	46	32	3	St. Paul.....	29	2	2
Jacksonville.....	46	25	4	Salt Lake City.....	35	29	5
Kansas City.....	53	30	3	San Francisco.....	43	26	3
Little Rock.....	47	28	1	Savannah.....	27	3	3
Los Angeles.....	39	25	3	Scranton.....	60	24	1
Louisville.....	40	32	4	Seattle.....	39	29	3
Manchester.....	53	25	2	Springfield, Ill.....	30	3	3
Memphis.....	44	33	5	Washington.....	61	24	2
Milwaukee.....	52	30	3				

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States.¹

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15, 1920, and on March 15, and April 15, 1921, for the United States and for each of the cities included in the total for the United States. Prices for coal are secured from the cities from which monthly retail prices of food are received.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds used. The coal dealers in each city are asked to quote prices on the kinds of bituminous coal usually sold for household use.

The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers, but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

¹ Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JAN. 15, 1920, AND MAR. 15 AND APR. 15, 1921.

City, and kind of coal.	Jan. 15, 1920.	1921	
		Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.
United States:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$12.588	\$15.631	\$14.872
Chestnut.....	12.768	15.661	14.859
Bituminous.....	8.808	11.147	10.577
Atlanta, Ga.: ..			
Bituminous.....	9.050	8.917	8.688
Baltimore, Md.: ..			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 12.500	¹ 15.500	¹ 14.500
Chestnut.....	¹ 12.600	¹ 15.500	¹ 14.500
Bituminous.....	¹ 7.500	9.583	¹ 8.833
Birmingham, Ala.: ..			
Bituminous.....	7.496	9.920	8.696
Boston, Mass.: ..			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.750	16.000	15.000
Chestnut.....	12.750	16.000	15.000
Bridgeport, Conn.: ..			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.500	16.000	14.000
Chestnut.....	12.500	16.000	14.000
Buffalo, N. Y.: ..			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	10.890	13.120	12.580
Chestnut.....	10.990	13.120	12.580
Butte, Mont.: ..			
Bituminous.....	10.381	12.492	12.290
Charleston, S. C.: ..			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 13.400	¹ 17.875	¹ 17.250
Chestnut.....	¹ 13.500	¹ 17.725	¹ 17.100
Bituminous.....	8.500	13.250	12.000
Chicago, Ill.: ..			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.590	15.280	14.690
Chestnut.....	12.690	15.520	14.890
Bituminous.....	8.020	8.988	8.598
Cincinnati, Ohio: ..			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.500	15.980	15.500
Chestnut.....	12.667	16.125	15.750
Bituminous.....	6.739	7.714	6.929
Cleveland, Ohio: ..			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.300	14.463	14.125
Chestnut.....	12.233	14.525	14.138
Bituminous.....	7.911	8.404	8.500
Columbus, Ohio: ..			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Chestnut.....	12.000	15.000	14.917
Bituminous.....	6.513	8.429	7.731
Dallas, Tex.: ..			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg.....	18.500	20.334	17.167
Bituminous.....	14.583	15.500	14.542
Denver, Colo.: ..			
Colorado anthracite—			
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	14.000	17.167	16.000
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	13.500	17.267	16.000
Bituminous.....	8.908	11.456	10.647
Detroit, Mich.: ..			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.650	15.550	14.550
Chestnut.....	12.750	15.550	14.550
Bituminous.....	8.781	10.444	9.971
Fall River, Mass.: ..			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.000	16.000	15.250
Chestnut.....	12.750	16.000	15.083
Bituminous.....	10.000	13.000	11.500
Houston, Tex.: ..			
Bituminous.....	12.000	15.000	13.571
Indianapolis, Ind.: ..			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.000	15.875	15.375
Chestnut.....	13.167	15.875	15.375
Bituminous.....	8.188	9.213	8.688

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON JAN. 15, 1920, AND MAR. 15 AND APR. 15, 1921—Continued.

City, and kind of coal.	Jan. 15, 1920.	1921	
		Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$17. 000	\$21. 500	\$20. 000
Chestnut.....	17. 000	21. 000	20. 000
Bituminous.....	11. 000	13. 667	12. 208
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Furnace.....	15. 950	18. 083	16. 583
Stove, or No. 4.....	16. 583	18. 750	17. 313
Bituminous.....	8. 625	10. 017	9. 650
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg.....		16. 000	15. 500
Bituminous.....	10. 375	13. 412	13. 059
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous.....	16. 000	19. 333	19. 222
Louisville, Ky.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13. 750	16. 000	16. 875
Chestnut.....	13. 750	17. 000	17. 000
Bituminous.....	6. 836	8. 404	7. 750
Manchester, N. H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13. 417	17. 500	16. 500
Chestnut.....	13. 417	17. 500	16. 500
Bituminous.....	10. 000	12. 667	11. 667
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16. 000	18. 000	18. 000
Chestnut.....	16. 000	18. 000	18. 000
Bituminous.....	8. 000	9. 500	8. 196
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12. 600	16. 200	16. 200
Chestnut.....	12. 700	16. 260	16. 260
Bituminous.....	8. 960	10. 827	10. 788
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14. 000	18. 210	17. 200
Chestnut.....	14. 100	18. 310	17. 300
Bituminous.....	10. 425	12. 456	12. 433
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous.....	10. 333	12. 375	11. 000
Newark, N. J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	10. 483	13. 000	12. 250
Chestnut.....	10. 483	13. 000	12. 250
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12. 250	15. 250	13. 708
Chestnut.....	12. 250	15. 250	13. 708
New Orleans, La.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17. 500	22. 500	22. 250
Chestnut.....	17. 500	22. 500	22. 500
Bituminous.....	9. 269	12. 236	11. 691
New York, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	11. 536	13. 883	13. 167
Chestnut.....	11. 600	13. 900	13. 167
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13. 000	16. 000	14. 000
Chestnut.....	13. 000	16. 000	14. 000
Bituminous.....	9. 750	13. 143	11. 464
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17. 275	22. 000	22. 000
Chestnut.....	17. 450	22. 000	22. 000
Bituminous.....	10. 103	13. 094	12. 119
Peoria, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13. 000	16. 000	16. 000
Chestnut.....	13. 000	16. 000	16. 000
Bituminous.....	6. 000	7. 188	6. 438

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JAN. 15, 1920, AND MAR. 15 AND APR. 15, 1921—Concluded.

City, and kind of coal.	Jan. 15, 1920.	1921	
		Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ \$11.881	¹ \$14.469	¹ \$13.688
Chestnut.....	¹ 11.906	¹ 14.481	¹ 13.688
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 13.750	¹ 16.000	¹ 15.000
Chestnut.....	¹ 14.000	¹ 16.500	¹ 15.833
Bituminous.....	6.179	8.031	7.844
Portland, Me.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove.....	13.440	16.320	15.120
Chestnut.....	13.440	16.320	15.120
Bituminous.....	9.370	10.860	9.963
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous.....	11.618	13.871	13.056
Providence, R. I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	² 12.950	² 16.000	² 15.000
Chestnut.....	² 13.000	² 16.000	² 15.000
Bituminous.....	² 10.000	² 11.333	² 11.009
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.125	14.500	13.750
Chestnut.....	12.125	14.500	13.750
Bituminous.....	8.931	11.645	10.917
Rochester, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	10.800	13.550	13.050
Chestnut.....	10.900	13.550	13.050
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.100	17.125	16.188
Chestnut.....	13.225	17.125	16.250
Bituminous.....	5.970	7.566	6.882
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.000	18.250	17.392
Chestnut.....	14.100	18.300	17.475
Bituminous.....	11.531	13.769	13.081
Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	16.313	17.800	17.400
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	16.583	18.900	19.200
Bituminous.....	8.236	9.857	9.750
San Francisco, Calif.:			
New Mexico anthracite—			
Cerillos egg.....	23.000	28.650	28.650
Colorado anthracite—			
Egg.....	21.750	26.750	26.750
Bituminous.....	15.100	19.455	19.455
Savannah, Ga.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	³ 15.100	³ 19.100	³ 17.100
Chestnut.....	³ 15.100	³ 19.100	³ 17.100
Bituminous.....	³ 11.100	³ 14.700	³ 12.500
Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	8.233	9.667	9.333
Chestnut.....	8.300	9.667	9.333
Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous.....	⁴ 9.588	⁴ 11.584	⁴ 11.582
Springfield, Ill.:			
Bituminous.....	3.950	4.850	4.250
Washington, D. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 12.447	¹ 15.143	¹ 14.029
Chestnut.....	¹ 12.538	¹ 15.121	¹ 14.029
Bituminous.....	¹ 8.267	¹ 10.982	¹ 10.191

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

² Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.

³ All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

⁴ Prices in zone A. The cartage charge in zone A is \$1.35, which has been included in the average. The cartage charges in Seattle range from \$1.35 to \$3.15, according to distance.

Changes in Wholesale Prices in the United States.

APRIL witnessed a further decline in the general level of wholesale prices, according to information gathered in representative markets by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau's weighted index number, which gives to each commodity an influence equal to its importance in the country's markets, dropped from 162 in March to 154 in April, a fall of approximately 5 per cent. The April figure is nearly 42 per cent below that of April, 1920, and nearly 43½ per cent below the high peak of last May.

Farm products again showed large price decreases, the decline from March to April being 8 per cent. Food articles decreased 6 per cent and cloths and clothing a little over 3 per cent in the same time. In the group of fuel and lighting materials the decrease was about 3¾ per cent. Building materials were about 2½ per cent lower in April than in March, while metals were only about three-fourths of 1 per cent lower. For chemicals and drugs a drop of 1¾ per cent was reported. House-furnishing goods showed practically no change in price, while a decline of 7¾ per cent took place in the group of miscellaneous commodities, including such important articles as cottonseed meal and oil, lubricating oil, jute, rubber, newsprint and wrapping paper, soap, tobacco, and wood pulp.

Of 326 commodities, or series of quotations, for which comparable data for March and April were obtained, decreases were found to have occurred for 173 commodities and increases for 45 commodities. In 108 cases no change in price took place in the two months.

Some of the more important changes occurring between March and April, as measured by average prices in each month, are as follows:

IMPORTANT ARTICLES INCREASING OR DECREASING IN AVERAGE PRICE IN APRIL AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1921, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

Increases.

Commodity.	Per cent.	Commodity.	Per cent.	Commodity.	Per cent.
<i>Farm products.</i>		<i>Cloths and clothing.</i>		<i>Building materials.</i>	
Cotton, middling, New York.....	3.1	Silk, Japanese, special extra, New York.....	3.0	Turpentine, New York..	1.3
Hay, alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City.....	3.7	Yarn, worsted, Philadelphia:		<i>Chemicals and drugs.</i>	
Hides, calfskins, No. 1, Chicago.....	8.5	Half blood, 2/40s.....	2.9	Ammonia, anhydrous, New York.....	6.7
Hops, Pacifics, Portland, Oregon.....	11.5	Fine domestic, 2/50s....	2.4	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Live stock, Chicago:		<i>Fuel and lighting.</i>		Vegetable oil, crude:	
Sheep, lambs.....	2.8	Coal, bituminous, run of mine, St. Louis.....	1.1	Coconut, Pacific Coast..	5.6
Sheep, ewes.....	9.3	Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, at wells.....	6.3	Soya bean, New York..	12.0
<i>Food, etc.</i>		<i>Metals and metal products.</i>			
Apples, Baldwins, Chicago.....	7.7	Copper, ingot, New York.	2.0		
Bananas, New York.....	27.8	Lead, pig, New York....	5.7		
Meat, Chicago:		Silver, bar, fine, New York.....	5.9		
Beef, good native steers.	1.5	Steel plates, tank, Pittsburgh.....	2.9		
Lamb, dressed, round..	2.0	Tin, pig, New York.....	5.7		
Poultry, dressed, New York.....	3.3	Wire, barbed, Chicago...	3.0		
		Zinc, pig, New York.....	1.0		

IMPORTANT ARTICLES INCREASING OR DECREASING IN AVERAGE PRICE IN APRIL AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1921, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES—Concluded.

Decreases.

Commodity.	Per cent.	Commodity.	Per cent.	Commodity.	Per cent.
<i>Farm products.</i>		<i>Food, etc.—Concluded.</i>		<i>Metals and metal products—Concluded.</i>	
Flaxseed, Minneapolis...	13.3	Sugar, New York:		Pig iron:	
Barley, Chicago.....	11.0	Raw.....	10.7	Basic, valley furnace...	5.5
Corn, No. 2 mixed, Chicago.....	10.9	Granulated.....	7.5	Bessemer, Pittsburgh...	4.3
Oats, cash, Chicago.....	12.5	Onions, fresh, Chicago.....	14.6	Foundry, No. 2 northern, Pittsburgh.....	3.4
Rye, No. 2, cash, Chicago.....	7.6	Potatoes, white, Chicago.....	18.5	Foundry No. 2 southern, Cincinnati.....	6.0
Wheat:		<i>Cloths and clothing.</i>		Steel billets, Bessemer, Pittsburgh.....	2.3
No. 1 northern spring, Chicago.....	11.4	Boots and shoes, factory:		Tin plate, domestic, coke, Pittsburgh.....	8.0
No. 2 red winter, Chicago.....	17.4	Men's, gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher.....	7.5	<i>Building materials.</i>	
No. 2 hard winter, Kansas City.....	15.0	Men's, tan, grain, blucher.....	4.4	Brick, common building, New York.....	7.7
No. 1 northern spring, Minneapolis.....	12.9	Women's, McKay, kid, lace.....	7.3	Lumber, New York:	
No. 1 hard white, Portland, Oreg.....	10.6	Drilling, brown, N. Y.: Pepperell.....	7.8	Hemlock.....	14.6
Hides, packers', heavy native steers, Chicago.....	11.9	Massachusetts D. standard.....	9.2	Maple.....	8.1
Live stock, Chicago:		Hosiery, women's, silk, mercerized, New York.....	14.5	Pine, yellow, flooring.....	4.2
Cattle, steers, choice to prime.....	10.7	Print cloths, 27 inches, Boston.....	4.9	Linseed oil, raw, New York.....	8.1
Cattle, steers, good to choice.....	8.8	Sheeting, brown, Ware Shoals, L. L. 4/4, New York.....	12.4	Shingles, cypress, f. o. b. mill.....	3.3
Hogs, heavy.....	13.1	Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., New York.....	5.6	<i>Chemicals and drugs.</i>	
Hogs, light.....	14.1	Underwear, cotton, men's shirts and drawers, New York.....	4.9	Acid, New York:	
Poultry, live, Chicago.....	4.6	Cotton yarn, Boston:		Muriatic, 20°.....	9.1
Peanuts, No. 1, Norfolk.....	2.0	Carded, 10/1.....	2.4	Nitric, 42°.....	6.0
Hay, timothy, No. 1, Chicago.....	4.9	Twisted, 20/2.....	6.6	Sulphuric, 66°.....	5.0
<i>Food, etc.</i>		Trousing, New York.....	5.4	Alcohol, wood, refined, New York.....	14.4
Beans, medium, New York.....	5.9	Underwear, wool, men's union suits, New York.....	6.9	Alum, lump, New York.....	3.1
Butter, creamery extra: Chicago.....	2.2	Wool, Ohio, Boston:		Glycerin, refined, New York.....	6.3
New York.....	4.5	Fine clothing.....	3.2	Opium, natural, New York.....	13.7
San Francisco.....	10.1	Half blood.....	5.4	Soda, carbonate of, New York.....	5.2
Cheese, whole milk: Chicago.....	28.8	<i>Fuel and lighting.</i>		<i>House-furnishing goods.</i>	
New York.....	12.9	Alcohol, denatured, New York.....	39.3	Kitchen tables, Chicago.....	14.1
San Francisco.....	20.0	Coal, New York tide water:		Pails, 10-quart, galvanized, factory.....	5.8
Coffee, Rio, New York.....	6.1	Anthracite, broken.....	4.2	Tubs, galvanized, factory.....	7.7
Eggs, fresh:		Anthracite, chestnut.....	4.7	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Firsts, Chicago.....	11.9	Anthracite, egg.....	4.8	Bran, Minneapolis.....	24.4
Firsts, New York.....	12.7	Anthracite, stove.....	4.7	Cottonseed meal, New York.....	8.2
San Francisco.....	14.8	Coal, bituminous, prepared sizes, Pittsburgh.....	8.5	Cottonseed oil, prime, summer yellow, New York.....	3.1
Flour:		Coke, Connellsville, furnace.....	25.6	Lubricating oil, paraffin, New York.....	15.6
Rye, white, Minneapolis.....	7.6	Gasoline, motor, New York.....	2.8	Paper, wrapping, Manila, New York.....	2.1
Wheat—		Petroleum, refined water white, 150°, New York.....	3.2	Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, f. o. b. mines.....	42.9
Patent, Kansas City.....	11.0	<i>Metals and metal products.</i>		Soap:	
Standard patent, Minneapolis.....	8.9	Bar iron, refined, Pittsburgh.....	5.2	Cincinnati.....	20.1
Patent, Portland.....	5.7	Copper wire, bare, mill.....	1.9	Philadelphia.....	9.2
Soft patent, St. Louis.....	22.5			Starch, laundry, New York.....	12.5
Prunes, New York.....	14.6			Mill feed, middlings, standard, Minneapolis.....	25.9
Raisins, New York.....	7.6			Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, Chicago.....	5.0
Glucose, New York.....	11.6				
Lard, New York.....	14.1				
Meal, corn, white, Decatur, Ill.....	12.7				
Meat, Chicago, bacon, short clear sides.....	10.0				
Oleomargarine, Chicago.....	7.6				
Oleo oil, extra, Chicago.....	19.8				
Rice, head, Blue Rose, New Orleans.....	8.1				
Salt, Chicago.....	9.9				

Comparing prices in April with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that food and cloths and clothing have declined over 47 per cent and farm products over 53 per cent. Building materials, measured in the same way, show a decrease of 40½ per cent, and metals and metal products a decrease of 29¼ per

cent. Fuel and lighting materials were $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cheaper in April than in the same month of last year, house-furnishing goods were $17\frac{1}{4}$ per cent cheaper, and chemicals and drugs were $20\frac{3}{4}$ per cent cheaper. In the group of miscellaneous commodities, the decrease was $35\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SPECIFIED YEARS AND MONTHS, 1913 TO APRIL, 1921, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

[1913=100.]

Year and month.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Building materials.	Chemicals and drugs.	House-furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
January.....	97	99	100	103	107	100	101	100	100	100
April.....	97	96	100	98	102	101	101	100	98	98
July.....	101	102	100	99	98	101	99	100	101	100
October.....	103	102	100	100	99	98	100	100	100	101
1914.....	103	103	98	96	87	97	101	99	99	100
January.....	101	102	98	99	92	98	100	99	99	100
April.....	103	95	99	98	91	99	100	99	101	98
July.....	104	104	99	95	85	97	99	99	97	100
October.....	103	107	97	93	83	96	105	99	96	99
1915.....	105	104	100	93	97	94	114	99	99	101
January.....	102	106	96	98	83	94	103	99	100	99
April.....	107	105	99	89	91	94	102	99	99	100
July.....	108	104	99	90	102	93	108	99	98	101
October.....	105	103	103	96	100	93	124	99	99	101
1916.....	122	126	138	119	148	101	159	115	120	124
January.....	108	113	110	105	126	99	150	105	107	110
April.....	114	117	119	108	147	101	172	108	110	117
July.....	118	121	126	108	145	99	156	121	120	119
October.....	136	140	138	133	151	101	150	124	132	134
1917.....	189	176	181	175	208	124	198	144	155	176
January.....	148	150	161	176	183	106	159	132	138	151
April.....	181	182	169	184	208	114	170	139	149	172
July.....	199	181	187	192	257	132	198	152	153	186
October.....	208	183	193	146	182	134	252	152	163	181
1918.....	220	189	239	163	181	151	221	190	193	196
January.....	207	187	211	157	174	136	232	161	178	185
February.....	208	186	216	157	176	138	232	161	181	186
March.....	212	177	223	158	176	144	232	165	184	187
April.....	217	178	232	157	177	146	229	172	191	190
May.....	214	177	237	160	178	148	223	173	194	190
June.....	217	179	245	159	178	150	219	198	196	193
July.....	224	184	249	166	184	154	216	199	190	198
August.....	230	191	252	166	185	157	222	221	191	202
September.....	237	199	255	167	184	159	220	226	194	207
October.....	224	201	257	167	187	158	218	226	196	204
November.....	221	206	256	171	188	164	215	226	203	206
December.....	222	210	250	171	184	164	195	227	204	206
1919.....	234	210	261	173	161	192	179	236	217	212
January.....	222	207	234	170	172	161	191	218	212	203
February.....	218	196	223	169	168	163	185	218	208	197
March.....	228	203	216	168	162	165	183	218	217	201
April.....	235	211	217	167	152	162	178	217	216	203
May.....	240	214	228	167	152	164	179	217	213	207
June.....	231	204	258	170	154	175	174	233	212	207
July.....	246	216	282	171	158	186	171	245	221	218
August.....	243	227	304	175	165	208	172	259	225	226
September.....	226	211	306	181	160	227	173	262	217	220
October.....	230	211	313	181	161	231	174	264	220	223
November.....	240	219	325	179	164	236	176	299	220	230
December.....	244	234	335	181	169	253	179	303	220	238
1920.....	218	236	302	238	186	308	210	337	236	243
January.....	246	253	350	184	177	268	189	324	227	248
February.....	237	244	356	187	189	300	197	329	227	249
March.....	239	246	356	192	192	325	205	329	230	253
April.....	246	270	353	213	195	341	212	331	238	265
May.....	244	287	347	235	193	341	215	339	246	272
June.....	243	279	335	246	190	337	218	362	247	269
July.....	236	268	317	252	191	333	217	362	243	262
August.....	222	235	299	268	193	328	216	363	240	250
September.....	210	223	278	284	192	318	222	371	239	242
October.....	182	204	257	282	184	313	216	371	229	225
November.....	165	195	234	258	170	274	207	369	220	207
December.....	144	172	220	236	157	266	188	346	205	189
1921:										
January.....	136	162	208	228	152	239	182	283	190	177
February.....	129	150	198	218	146	221	178	277	180	167
March.....	125	150	192	207	139	208	171	275	167	162
April ¹	115	141	186	199	138	203	168	274	154	154

¹ Preliminary.

[1154]

Price Changes, Wholesale and Retail, of Important Food Articles in Selected Cities.

CONTINUING information published in previous issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, the trend of wholesale and retail prices since 1913 for a number of important food products is shown herewith. Exact comparison of wholesale with retail prices is not attempted in the tables. Some food products—fresh meats, for example—are not sold by the retailer in the same form in which they leave the wholesaler, hence strictly comparable prices are not obtainable. It was found impracticable also to obtain both wholesale and retail prices for the same date, the retail prices being those prevailing on the 15th of the month, while the wholesale prices are for a variable date, usually several days prior to the 15th. The figures in the table are therefore to be considered as merely indicative of price variations in the retail as compared with the wholesale markets.

To assist in comparing the fluctuations at wholesale and at retail, the differential between the two series of quotations at successive dates is given. It should not be assumed, however, that this differential in any case represents the margin of profit to the retailer, since, in addition to a possible difference of grade between the articles shown at wholesale and retail, the various items of handling cost to both the wholesaler and retailer are included in the figure.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED CITIES.

[The initials W=wholesale, R=retail. The wholesale price is the mean of the high and low quotations on the date selected as published in leading trade journals. The retail price is the average of prices reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by dealers.]

Article and city.	Unit.	1913: Av- erage for year.	July—			1920					1921			
			1917	1918	1919	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Beef, Chicago:														
Steer loin ends (hip).....W.....	Lb..	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....R.....	Lb..	16.8	19.0	34.0	27.0	32.0	32.0	36.0	40.0	38.0	34.0	27.0	28.0	28.0
Price differential.....		23.2	30.2	37.7	39.3	37.2	40.9	47.8	47.3	40.9	40.2	36.2	38.6	38.4
		6.4	11.2	3.7	12.3	5.2	8.9	11.8	7.3	2.9	6.2	9.2	10.6	10.4
Beef, Chicago:														
Steer rounds, No. 2.W.....	Lb..	13.1	17.0	25.0	22.0	20.0	19.0	29.0	20.0	17.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	16.0
Round steak.....R.....	Lb..	20.2	26.6	35.0	35.5	32.0	34.6	40.9	39.0	34.0	32.7	29.3	30.7	31.2
Price differential.....		7.1	9.6	10.0	13.5	12.0	15.6	11.9	19.0	17.0	16.7	15.3	16.7	15.2
Beef, Chicago:														
Steer ribs, No. 2.....W.....	Lb..	15.7	20.0	28.0	24.0	35.0	27.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	26.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
Rib roast.....R.....	Lb..	19.5	24.6	31.8	31.9	30.1	34.0	35.9	35.0	31.0	31.9	29.3	31.5	31.6
Price differential.....		3.8	4.6	3.8	7.9	.....	7.0	.9	0.0	.....	5.9	6.3	8.5	8.6
Beef, New York:														
No. 2 loins, city.....W.....	Lb..	15.8	19.0	28.0	28.5	37.0	34.0	43.0	41.0	30.0	30.0	28.0	27.5	30.0
Sirloin steak.....R.....	Lb..	25.9	33.7	43.9	44.4	43.3	45.8	52.9	50.1	42.9	43.9	40.3	41.7	42.9
Price differential.....		10.1	14.7	15.9	15.9	6.3	11.8	9.9	9.1	12.9	13.9	12.3	14.2	12.9
Beef, New York:														
No. 2 rounds, city.....W.....	Lb..	12.1	17.5	28.0	22.0	21.0	20.5	30.0	23.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.5	15.5
Round steak.....R.....	Lb..	24.9	33.7	46.3	46.2	44.6	46.4	52.9	50.3	42.5	43.6	39.9	40.7	41.9
Price differential.....		12.8	16.2	18.3	24.2	23.6	25.9	22.9	27.3	26.5	27.6	24.9	25.2	26.4
Beef, New York:														
No. 2 ribs, city.....W.....	Lb..	15.1	19.0	28.0	27.5	31.0	27.0	36.0	35.0	27.5	27.5	26.0	24.0	26.0
Rib roast.....R.....	Lb..	21.8	27.9	37.5	38.6	38.4	40.6	44.4	41.7	37.3	38.3	35.6	36.4	38.0
Price differential.....		6.7	8.9	9.5	11.1	7.4	13.6	8.4	6.7	9.8	10.8	9.6	12.4	12.0
Pork, Chicago:														
Loins.....W.....	Lb..	14.9	25.0	29.0	37.0	25.0	32.0	35.0	38.0	18.0	21.0	19.0	24.0	28.0
Chops.....R.....	Lb..	19.0	29.2	35.5	41.7	32.4	43.1	42.6	46.0	28.0	30.8	28.2	35.2	36.0
Price differential.....		4.1	4.2	6.5	4.7	7.4	11.1	7.6	8.0	10.0	9.8	9.2	11.2	8.0

¹ Price is for different quality of beef from that quoted at wholesale.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED CITIES—Continued.

Article and city.	Unit.	1913: Av- erage for year.	July—			1920					1921			
			1917	1918	1919	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Pork, New York:		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Loins, western.....W.	Lb..	15.2	23.5	30.5	37.0	29.0	29.0	29.5	40.5	24.0	29.0	23.0	25.5	29.0
Chops.....R.	Lb..	21.7	32.6	40.6	47.5	39.9	44.8	44.3	52.1	35.1	39.4	35.4	36.6	39.7
Price differential.....		6.5	9.1	10.1	10.5	10.9	15.8	14.8	11.6	11.1	10.4	12.4	11.1	10.7
Bacon, Chicago:														
Short clear sides...W.	Lb..	12.7	24.7	27.4	33.1	21.6	21.6	20.6	21.1	17.1	12.8	14.6	15.4	15.2
Sliced.....R.	Lb..	29.4	43.9	54.7	61.5	53.1	56.4	60.1	59.4	51.1	50.7	50.4	51.6	52.2
Price differential.....		16.7	19.2	27.3	28.4	31.5	34.8	39.5	38.3	34.0	37.9	35.8	36.2	37.0
Ham, Chicago:														
Smoked.....W.	Lb..	16.6	24.3	30.1	38.3	28.9	32.5	37.5	35.8	26.5	24.5	26.3	27.8	27.8
Smoked, sliced.....R.	Lb..	26.6	41.4	49.1	58.8	51.4	55.6	61.3	61.9	52.3	51.2	51.0	51.8	51.7
Price differential.....		10.0	17.1	19.0	20.5	22.5	23.1	23.8	26.1	25.8	26.7	24.7	24.0	23.9
Lard, New York:														
Prime, contract...W.	Lb..	11.0	20.1	26.2	35.8	24.5	19.3	19.6	20.6	14.4	13.6	12.5	12.3	10.5
Pure, tub.....R.	Lb..	16.0	27.4	32.2	42.5	33.8	30.4	29.2	30.1	25.8	22.7	20.9	19.9	19.1
Price differential.....		5.0	7.3	6.0	6.7	9.3	11.1	9.6	9.5	11.4	9.1	8.4	7.6	8.6
Lamb, Chicago:														
Dressed, round...W.	Lb..	14.9	26.0	31.0	29.0	29.0	33.0	31.0	24.0	25.0	23.5	18.0	20.0	20.0
Leg of, yearling...R.	Lb..	19.8	28.7	35.7	36.2	37.0	41.7	41.5	38.7	35.5	36.3	32.2	33.7	33.6
Price differential.....		4.9	2.7	4.7	7.2	8.0	8.7	10.5	14.7	10.5	12.6	14.2	13.7	13.6
Poultry, New York:														
Dressed fowls...W.	Lb..	18.2	24.8	36.0	34.5	35.3	39.0	39.0	39.0	33.5	35.5	38.5	37.5	38.5
Dressed hens...R.	Lb..	21.4	28.7	41.0	41.5	40.3	45.0	47.0	46.5	42.1	43.1	44.2	44.4	44.6
Price differential.....		3.2	3.9	5.0	7.0	5.0	6.0	8.0	7.5	8.6	7.6	5.7	6.9	6.1
Butter, Chicago:														
Creamery, extra...W.	Lb..	31.0	37.5	42.5	52.0	62.0	60.0	55.5	58.0	49.0	48.5	45.0	45.5	46.0
Creamery, extra...R.	Lb..	36.2	43.2	48.0	57.1	69.0	71.0	62.9	63.3	56.5	56.3	52.3	53.8	53.5
Price differential.....		5.2	5.7	5.5	5.1	7.0	11.0	7.4	5.3	7.5	7.8	7.3	8.3	7.5
Butter, New York:														
Creamery, extra...W.	Lb..	32.3	39.5	44.4	51.0	63.8	75.0	57.4	61.0	54.3	53.8	43.3	46.4	49.4
Creamery, extra...R.	Lb..	38.2	45.3	51.4	61.3	75.2	80.0	66.9	69.9	63.0	63.4	54.7	56.8	57.2
Price differential.....		5.9	5.8	7.0	10.3	11.4	5.0	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.6	11.4	10.4	7.8
Butter, San Francisco:														
Creamery, extra...W.	Lb..	31.7	38.5	50.0	56.5	61.0	58.5	59.0	59.5	49.5	46.5	45.5	40.0	38.0
Creamery, extra...R.	Lb..	38.8	45.5	56.6	64.7	71.0	64.2	68.0	70.0	60.0	54.9	57.0	49.6	45.5
Price differential.....		7.1	7.0	6.6	8.2	10.0	5.7	9.0	10.5	10.5	8.4	11.5	9.6	7.5
Cheese, Chicago:														
Whole milk...W.	Lb..	14.2	21.6	22.7	30.9	30.4	27.9	24.9	24.3	23.0	24.3	24.4	27.1	18.3
Full cream...R.	Lb..	33.9	34.5	44.1	44.5	44.5	43.4	41.3	39.9	40.3	39.7	39.7	39.2	39.0
Price differential.....		12.3	11.8	13.2	14.1	16.4	18.5	17.0	16.9	16.0	15.3	12.1	20.7	
Cheese, New York:														
Whole milk, State W.	Lb..	15.4	23.8	23.9	31.5	31.4	28.5	26.5	27.8	22.5	23.0	22.8	25.2	22.3
Full cream...R.	Lb..	32.8	33.2	42.8	43.3	42.7	41.7	41.6	39.6	39.6	39.0	38.9	38.2	38.6
Price differential.....		9.0	9.3	11.3	11.9	14.2	15.2	13.8	17.1	16.0	16.1	12.7	16.3	
Cheese, San Francisco:														
Fancy...W.	Lb..	15.9	20.0	26.0	32.0	32.5	25.5	33.0	31.0	28.0	24.5	27.5	24.0	21.5
Full cream...R.	Lb..	29.7	32.3	41.2	43.2	40.6	42.6	43.0	41.7	39.7	39.2	37.6	36.8	
Price differential.....		9.7	6.3	9.2	10.7	15.1	9.6	12.0	13.7	15.2	11.7	13.6	15.3	
Milk, Chicago:														
Fresh...W.	Qt..	3.8	4.7	5.3	6.8	8.1	6.4	7.2	8.4	6.1	5.9	5.1	5.1	5.1
Fresh, bottled...R.	Qt..	8.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	15.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Price differential.....		4.2	5.3	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.9	8.9	8.9
Milk, New York:														
Fresh...W.	Qt..	3.5	5.0	5.4	7.1	8.5	6.1	7.0	8.4	7.5	7.5	6.2	5.2	5.2
Fresh, bottled...R.	Qt..	9.0	11.4	12.7	16.0	18.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	15.0
Price differential.....		5.5	6.4	7.3	8.9	9.5	8.9	9.0	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.8
Milk, San Francisco:														
Fresh...W.	Qt..	3.9	4.3	5.9	7.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	9.4	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.1
Fresh, bottled...R.	Qt..	10.0	10.0	12.1	14.0	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.8	16.8	15.8	15.4	14.8	14.6
Price differential.....		6.1	5.7	6.2	6.6	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.0	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.5
Eggs, Chicago:														
Fresh, firsts...W.	Doz.	22.6	31.0	36.5	42.0	68.5	40.0	41.5	58.0	73.0	68.5	33.8	31.3	24.3
Strictly fresh...R.	Doz.	29.2	40.6	45.7	53.2	77.8	51.0	53.4	71.5	87.7	78.6	45.0	40.2	32.5
Price differential.....		6.6	9.6	9.2	11.2	9.3	11.0	11.9	13.5	14.7	10.1	11.2	8.9	8.2
Eggs, New York:														
Fresh, firsts...W.	Doz.	24.9	35.0	40.0	44.5	77.5	46.3	46.5	63.5	84.0	68.5	38.5	33.0	27.3
Strictly fresh...R.	Doz.	39.7	47.7	57.3	66.4	95.8	62.9	65.8	87.4	104.7	89.7	58.8	48.9	43.7
Price differential.....		14.8	12.7	17.3	21.9	18.3	16.6	20.3	23.9	20.7	21.2	20.3	16.9	16.4
Eggs, San Francisco:														
Fresh...W.	Doz.	26.8	32.0	44.0	45.0	54.5	38.5	48.0	67.0	62.5	59.0	28.5	29.0	26.5
Strictly fresh...R.	Doz.	37.3	39.2	51.4	56.6	68.9	47.3	60.6	90.5	82.9	70.5	41.4	39.4	33.5
Price differential.....		10.5	7.2	7.4	11.6	14.4	8.8	12.6	23.0	20.4	11.5	12.9	10.4	7.0
Meal, corn, Chicago:														
Fine...W.	Lb..	1.4	4.5	5.4	4.6	3.7	4.0	4.3	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7
Fine...R.	Lb..	2.9	5.8	6.8	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.0	6.2
Price differential.....		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.9	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5

² Delivered.

[1156]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED CITIES—Concluded.

Article and city.	Unit.	1913: Av- erage for year.	July—			1920					1921			
			1917	1918	1919	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Beans, New York:														
Medium, choice....W..	Lb.	Cts. 4.0	15.4	11.9	7.5	7.9	7.5	8.3	7.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
Navy, white.....R..	Lb.	18.8	17.5	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.5	11.2	10.2	9.9	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.0
Price differential.....			3.4	5.6	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.6
Potatoes, Chicago:														
White ³.....W..	Lb.	1.0	4.4	1.5	1.4	4.3	7.0	7.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	.9
White.....R..	Lb.	1.5	5.0	3.7	5.0	5.2	8.8	9.8	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0
Price differential.....		.5	.6	2.2	3.6	.9	1.8	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	.9	.8	1.1
Rice, New Orleans:														
Head.....W..	Lb.	5.0	7.1	9.3	10.5	12.6	12.3	12.5	7.8	6.6	3.9	5.3	5.0	3.1
Head.....R..	Lb.	10.1	11.9	14.2	16.0	16.4	15.6	11.6	9.7	8.9	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.2
Price differential.....			3.0	2.6	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.1	5.0	2.6	2.6	4.1
Sugar, New York:														
Granulated.....W..	Lb.	4.3	7.4	7.4	8.8	15.7	18.1	19.9	10.8	7.8	7.6	6.7	7.8	7.5
Granulated.....R..	Lb.	4.9	8.4	8.8	10.0	17.3	19.1	25.2	13.1	9.7	9.0	8.2	9.0	8.9
Price differential.....		.6	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.0	5.3	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4

³ Good to choice.

RELATIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED CITIES.

[Average for 1913=100.]

Article and city.	Av- erage for 1913.	July—			1920					1921			
		1917	1918	1919	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Beef, Chicago:													
Steer loin ends (hip)....W..	100	113	202	161	190	190	214	238	226	202	161	167	167
Sirloin steak.....R..	100	130	162	169	160	176	206	204	176	173	156	166	166
Beef, Chicago:													
Steer rounds, No. 2.....W..	100	130	191	168	153	145	221	153	130	122	107	107	122
Round steak.....R..	100	132	173	176	158	171	202	193	168	162	145	152	154
Beef, Chicago:													
Steer ribs, No. 2.....W..	100	127	178	153	223	172	223	223	229	166	146	146	146
Rib roast.....R..	100	126	163	164	154	174	184	179	159	164	150	162	162
Beef, New York:													
No. 2 loins, city.....W..	100	120	177	180	234	215	272	259	190	190	177	174	190
Sirloin steak.....R..	100	130	169	171	167	177	204	193	166	169	156	161	166
Beef, New York:													
No. 2 rounds, city.....W..	100	145	231	182	174	169	248	190	132	132	124	128	128
Round steak.....R..	100	135	186	186	179	186	212	202	171	175	160	163	168
Beef, New York:													
No. 2 ribs, city.....W..	100	126	185	182	205	179	238	232	182	182	172	159	172
Rib roast.....R..	100	128	172	177	176	186	204	191	171	176	163	167	174
Pork, Chicago:													
Loins.....W..	100	168	195	248	168	215	235	255	121	141	128	161	188
Chops.....R..	100	154	187	219	171	227	224	242	147	162	148	185	189
Pork, New York:													
Loins, western.....W..	100	155	201	243	191	191	194	266	158	191	151	168	191
Chops.....R..	100	150	187	219	184	206	204	240	162	182	163	169	183
Bacon, Chicago:													
Short clear sides.....W..	100	194	216	261	170	170	162	166	135	101	115	121	120
Sliced.....R..	100	149	186	209	181	192	204	202	174	172	171	176	178
Ham, Chicago:													
Smoked.....W..	100	146	181	231	174	196	226	216	160	148	158	167	167
Smoked, sliced.....R..	100	156	185	221	193	209	230	233	197	192	192	195	194
Lard, New York:													
Prime, contract.....W..	100	183	238	325	223	175	178	187	131	124	114	112	95
Pure, tub.....R..	100	171	201	266	211	190	183	188	161	142	131	124	119
Lamb, Chicago:													
Dressed, round.....W..	100	174	208	195	195	221	208	161	168	158	121	134	134
Leg of, yearling.....R..	100	145	180	183	187	211	210	195	179	182	163	170	170
Poultry, New York:													
Dressed fowls.....W..	100	136	198	190	194	214	214	214	184	195	212	206	212
Dressed hens.....R..	100	134	192	194	188	210	220	217	197	201	207	207	208
Butter, Chicago:													
Creamery, extra.....W..	100	121	137	168	200	194	179	187	158	156	145	147	148
Creamery, extra.....R..	100	119	133	158	191	196	174	175	156	156	144	149	148
Butter, New York:													
Creamery, extra.....W..	100	122	137	158	198	232	178	189	168	167	134	144	153
Creamery, extra.....R..	100	119	135	160	197	209	175	183	165	166	143	149	150

[1157]

RELATIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED CITIES—Concluded.

Article and city.	Average for 1913.	July—			1920					1921			
		1917	1918	1919	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Butter, San Francisco:													
Creamery, extra.....W.	100	121	158	178	192	185	186	188	156	147	144	126	120
Creamery, extra.....R.	100	117	146	167	183	165	175	180	155	141	147	128	117
Milk, Chicago:													
Fresh.....W.	100	124	139	179	213	168	189	221	161	155	134	134	134
Fresh, bottled, delivered.R.	100	125	150	175	188	175	188	200	175	175	175	175	175
Milk, New York:													
Fresh.....W.	100	143	154	203	243	174	200	240	214	214	177	149	149
Fresh, bottled, delivered.R.	100	127	141	178	200	167	178	200	189	189	178	167	167
Milk, San Francisco:													
Fresh.....W.	100	110	151	190	215	215	215	241	226	215	195	182	182
Fresh, bottled.....R.	100	100	121	140	158	158	160	168	168	158	154	148	146
Eggs, Chicago:													
Fresh, firsts.....W.	100	137	162	186	303	177	184	257	323	303	150	138	108
Strictly fresh.....R.	100	139	157	182	266	175	183	245	300	269	154	138	111
Eggs, New York:													
Fresh, firsts.....W.	100	141	161	179	311	186	187	255	333	275	155	133	110
Strictly fresh.....R.	100	120	144	167	241	158	168	220	264	226	148	126	110
Eggs, San Francisco:													
Fresh.....W.	100	119	164	168	203	144	179	250	233	220	106	108	99
Strictly fresh.....R.	100	105	138	152	185	127	162	243	222	189	111	106	90
Meal, corn, Chicago:													
Fine.....W.	100	321	386	329	264	286	307	200	150	136	114	121	121
Fine.....R.	100	200	234	210	228	245	248	231	224	231	210	207	214
Potatoes, Chicago:													
White, good to choice....W.	100	440	150	140	430	700	740	180	130	130	120	130	90
White.....R.	100	333	247	333	347	587	653	200	187	167	140	140	133
Sugar, New York:													
Granulated.....W.	100	172	172	205	365	421	463	251	181	177	156	181	174
Granulated.....R.	100	171	180	204	353	390	514	267	198	184	167	184	182

Wholesale Prices in the United States and Foreign Countries, 1913 to March, 1921.

IN THE following table the more important index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and several foreign countries, as compiled by recognized authorities, have been reduced to a common base, in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be directly compared. The results here shown have been obtained by merely shifting the base for each series of index numbers to the year 1913; i. e., by dividing the index for 1913 on the original base into the index for each year or month on that base. These results are therefore to be regarded only as approximations of the correct index numbers in the case of series constructed by averaging the relative prices of individual commodities.¹ This applies to the index numbers of the Department of Labor of Canada, the Statistique Générale of France, the British series of the Economist, and the series for Italy constructed by Prof. Riccardo Bachi. The index numbers of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Census and Statistics Office of New Zealand are built on aggregates of actual money prices, or relatives made from such aggregates of actual prices, and therefore can readily be shifted to any desired base. The series here shown for Sweden and Australia are reproduced as published, the latter after being rounded off to three digits. It should be understood, also, that the validity of the comparisons here made is affected by the wide difference in the number of commodities included in the different series of index numbers.

¹ For a discussion of index numbers, constructed according to this method, see Bulletin No. 181 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, pp. 245-252.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
[Index numbers expressed as percentages of the index number for 1913. See text explanation.]

Year and month.	United States: Bureau of Labor Statistics; 328 commodities (variable).	Canada: Department of Labor; 272 commodities (variable).	United Kingdom: Economist; 44 commodities.	France: Statistique Générale; 45 commodities.	Italy: Riccardo Bachi; 38 commodities until end of 1919; thereafter 76 commodities.	Netherlands: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; 49 commodities.	Sweden: Svensk Handels-tidnings; 47 commodities.	Australia: Bureau of Census and Statistics; 92 commodities.	New Zealand: Census and Statistics Office; 140 commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	¹ 100	.....	100
1914.....	100	100	99	102	95	106	116	² 100	102
1915.....	101	110	123	140	133	149	145	141	121
1916.....	124	134	160	188	200	233	185	132	131
1917.....	176	174	204	262	299	298	244	146	148
1918.....	196	205	225	339	409	398	339	170	172
1919.....	212	216	235	356	366	306	331	180	175
1914.									
January...	100	101	97	100	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	98	101	96	100	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	100	99	95	101	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
October...	99	102	101	107	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915.									
January...	99	103	112	124	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	100	108	124	135	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	101	111	122	142	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
October...	101	112	125	158	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916.									
January...	110	127	143	179	184	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	117	132	156	190	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	119	132	156	186	193	.....	.....	.....	.....
October...	134	138	171	198	207	.....	.....	133	.....
1917.									
January...	151	154	184	215	229	.....	.....	133	.....
April.....	172	169	200	248	265	.....	.....	136	.....
July.....	186	179	208	268	304	.....	.....	148	.....
October...	181	179	212	284	350	.....	.....	155	.....
1918.									
January...	185	190	215	313	363	.....	.....	164	160
February...	186	194	216	319	380	.....	.....	164	159
March.....	187	199	218	327	394	.....	.....	167	161
April.....	190	199	221	333	401	.....	.....	168	166
May.....	190	204	223	335	409	.....	.....	171	157
June.....	193	207	227	329	415	.....	.....	171	169
July.....	198	210	228	337	429	.....	.....	170	172
August.....	202	210	233	350	432	.....	.....	172	177
September.	207	211	232	355	433	.....	.....	172	179
October...	204	214	231	360	442	.....	370	173	182
November.	206	215	231	358	437	.....	367	172	183
December..	206	213	226	353	371	.....	372	172	187
1919.									
January...	203	211	217	348	325	.....	369	171	180
February...	197	206	216	340	321	.....	358	167	176
March.....	201	205	212	337	325	.....	354	168	170
April.....	203	206	214	332	332	.....	339	171	168
May.....	207	210	222	325	338	.....	330	172	167
June.....	207	210	220	330	358	.....	324	173	168
July.....	218	217	240	349	362	.....	320	176	170
August.....	226	222	242	347	369	.....	321	182	174
September.	220	223	245	360	372	.....	319	185	178
October...	223	221	252	382	390	.....	307	200	179
November.	230	227	259	405	439	.....	308	199	181
December..	238	238	273	423	457	.....	317	197	183
1920.									
January...	248	250	288	487	508	293	319	203	190
February...	249	254	303	522	557	289	342	206	194
March.....	253	258	310	554	602	290	354	209	202
April.....	265	261	306	588	664	296	354	217	205
May.....	272	263	304	590	660	297	361	225	203
June.....	269	258	291	493	632	297	366	233	205
July.....	262	256	292	496	604	301	364	234	215
August.....	250	244	288	501	625	289	365	236	215
September.	242	241	284	526	655	288	362	230	216
October...	225	234	266	502	659	283	346	215	218
November.	207	225	245	460	670	261	331	208	214
December..	189	214	220	435	655	233	299	197	214
1921.									
January...	177	208	209	407	642	213	267	196	212
February...	167	199	192	376	613	201	250	192	.....
March.....	162	194	189	360	604	.....	237	181	.....

¹ July, 1913-June, 1914.² July, 1914.

[1159]

Purchasing Power of Money in Australia.

The following statement taken from the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, Bulletin No. 82, December, 1920, gives the purchasing power of money on the average in six Australian capitals in each year from 1901 to 1920 as compared with the year 1911:

AVERAGE AMOUNT NECESSARY TO PURCHASE IN 6 AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS WHAT WOULD HAVE COST 20 SHILLINGS IN 1911 FOR GROCERIES AND FOOD, FOR HOUSE RENT, AND FOR BOTH CLASSES OF EXPENDITURE, 1901 TO 1920.

[1 shilling at par=24.3 cents; 1 penny at par=2.03 cents.]

Year.	Weighted average for 6 capital towns.					
	Groceries and food.		House rent.		Both classes.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1901.....	19	4	15	1	17	7
1902.....	21	1	15	2	18	7
1903.....	20	4	15	3	18	2
1904.....	18	5	15	4	17	2
1905.....	19	8	15	8	18	0
1906.....	19	7	15	11	18	0
1907.....	19	1	16	4	17	11
1908.....	20	7	16	10	19	0
1909.....	20	1	17	5	19	0
1910.....	20	1	18	5	19	5
1911.....	¹ 20	0	¹ 20	0	¹ 20	0
1912.....	22	6	21	3	22	0
1913.....	21	11	22	4	22	1
1914.....	22	11	22	8	22	10
1915.....	28	4	21	7	25	7
1916.....	29	11	21	7	26	6
1917.....	29	5	22	0	26	4
1918.....	30	3	22	10	27	3
1919.....	34	4	24	4	30	2
1920.....	42	0	26	8	35	8

¹ Basis of comparison.

In order to make the figures in the above table comparable to figures on prices and cost of living published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, those figures relating to the period 1913 to 1920 have been recomputed in the following table, using 1913 instead of 1911 as the basis of comparison. Thus this table shows for each year 1913 to 1920 the amount necessary to purchase what would have cost 20 shillings in 1913.

AVERAGE AMOUNT NECESSARY TO PURCHASE IN 6 AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS WHAT WOULD HAVE COST 20 SHILLINGS IN 1913 FOR GROCERIES AND FOOD, FOR HOUSE RENT, AND FOR BOTH CLASSES OF EXPENDITURE, 1913 TO 1920.

[1 shilling at par=24.3 cents; 1 penny at par=2.03 cents.]

Year.	Weighted average for 6 capital towns.					
	Groceries and food.		House rent.		Both classes.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1913.....	¹ 20	0	¹ 20	0	¹ 20	0
1914.....	20	11	20	4	20	8
1915.....	25	11	19	4	23	2
1916.....	27	4	19	4	24	5
1917.....	26	10	19	8	24	3
1918.....	27	7	20	5	24	8
1919.....	31	4	21	9	27	4
1920.....	38	4	23	11	32	4

¹ Basis of comparison.

Wholesale Prices of Commodities in Germany.

THE following table taken from Commerce Reports No. 94, April 23, 1921, shows the comparative wholesale prices of 69 important commodities in Germany before the war and at various dates during 1920 and in January, 1921. The figures from which a general average was struck were gathered by the Frankfurter Zeitung from different parts of Germany.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES BEFORE THE WAR AND AT VARIOUS DATES, 1920 AND 1921.

[1 mark at par=23.8 cents; 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds; 1 liter=1.06 quarts; 1 hectoliter=2.8 bushels; 1 cubic meter=35.3 cubic feet.]

Commodity.	Average pre-war price.	Jan. 1, 1920.	Apr. 1, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920.	Dec. 1, 1920.	Jan. 8, 1921.
Foodstuffs and luxuries:	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Wheat.....per 100 kilos..	21.50	64.00	64.00	178.00	178.00	178.00
Rye.....do.....	18.20	91.50	100.00	140.00	140.00	150.00
Oats.....do.....	18.80	72.50	72.50	110.00	200.00	200.00
Barley.....do.....	16.10	91.50	100.00	135.00	135.00	145.00
Malze.....do.....	16.25	190.00	.....	290.00	385.00	390.00
Potatoes.....per 50 kilos..	4.20	18.00	35.00	55.00	45.00	45.00
Beans.....per kilo.....	.24	7.20	7.40	2.15	2.80	2.50
Peas.....do.....	.16	7.50	8.00	2.75	5.00	4.00
Lentils.....do.....	.19	9.00	9.60	9.50	8.00	7.00
Rice.....do.....	.23	13.80	20.50	8.75	8.00	6.25
Eggs.....per M.....	66.00	2,100.00	1,400.00	2,050.00	2,850.00	2,650.00
Lard.....per ½ kilo.....	.57	14.75	20.00	16.00	.....	14.50
Meat.....do.....	.54	4.60	11.30	10.80	.....	.....
Margarine.....do.....	.52	17.25	20.25	.....	.....	13.75
Butter.....per 50 kilos..	119.00	800.25	1,125.25	1,565.45	3,300.00	.....
Milk.....per liter.....	.20	.83	1.82	2.42	2.62	2.62
Condensed milk.....per 48 tins..	19.70	395.00	410.00	350.00	520.00	485.00
Cocoa powder.....per kilo.....	1.10	34.00	44.00	34.00	36.00	35.00
Coffee.....do.....	1.86	27.00	49.00	38.00	34.40	31.00
Sugar.....per 100 kilos..	43.00	178.85	251.00	378.00	420.00	420.00
Beer.....per hectoliter..	20.00	65.00	65.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
Raw tobacco, domestic, for cigars,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
per 50 kilos.....	65.00	35.00	350.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	1,200.00
Hay.....per kilo.....	3.20	55.00	70.00	40.00	72.00	72.00
Straw.....do.....	.....	30.00	45.00	25.00	45.00	45.00
Hops.....do.....	155.00	3,800.00	5,300.00	2,500.00	2,600.00	2,200.00
Textiles, leather, etc.:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton.....per kilo.....	.67	68.75	55.00	45.00	33.00	29.00
South German wool (A-B washed),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
per kilo.....	1.72	64.00	.....	75.00	110.00	92.00
Silk (organzine 20/22).....per kilo..	46.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	970.00	1,250.00	1,050.00
Cotton yarn (36).....do.....	2.02	94.00	162.50	77.50	77.50	69.00
Artificial silk.....do.....	.....	300.00	530.00	340.00	300.00	270.00
Flax (highest average price), per	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 kilos.....	42.00	42.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Skins (box calf).....per kilo.....	1.15	32.60	35.50	22.60	22.00	19.00
Leather (sole).....do.....	2.80	82.50	145.00	67.50	78.00	70.00
Shoes (box calf).....per pair..	11.00	165.00	305.00	165.00	185.00	180.00
Minerals:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas nut coal ¹.....per ton.....	13.75	117.70	230.90	238.00	238.00	238.00
Pit anthracite ¹.....do.....	11.65	106.90	192.40	198.40	198.00	198.00
Foundry coke ¹.....do.....	17.50	155.60	291.80	300.20	300.20	300.20
Rhenish brown coal ².....do.....	13.30	180.00	180.00	140.00	140.00	160.00
Machine-pressed peat (East Frisian), ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
per ton.....	2.30	500.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	450.00
Raw spar.....per ton.....	12.90	129.10	262.60	277.90	271.00	271.00
Foundry pig iron.....do.....	75.50	1,324.50	1,776.00	1,660.00	1,660.00	1,660.00
Rolled iron.....do.....	87.50	1,465.00	2,442.00	2,260.00	1,895.00	1,895.00
Iron scrap and 1st steel.....do.....	45.00	1,300.00	1,600.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00
Iron bars.....do.....	98.00	1,745.00	2,802.00	2,840.00	2,440.00	2,440.00
Copper.....per kilo.....	1.34	24.75	30.00	14.50	21.00	21.00
Tin.....do.....	3.03	64.00	100.00	44.00	51.00	60.00
Zinc.....do.....	.46	8.70	10.50	6.30	6.60	6.35
Lead.....do.....	.40	8.95	10.50	4.85	5.80	5.75
Aluminum.....do.....	1.70	32.00	44.00	20.00	33.00	45.25
Nickel.....do.....	3.23	43.00	60.00	35.50	42.00	45.25
Silver.....do.....	236.00	1,370.00	1,500.00	950.00	1,150.00	1,215.00

¹ At the mine, inclusive coal and sales taxes.

² At Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES BEFORE THE WAR AND AT VARIOUS DATES,
1920 AND 1921—Concluded.

Commodity.	Average pre-war price.	Jan 1, 1920.	Apr. 1, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920.	Dec. 1, 1920.	Jan. 8, 1921.
Miscellaneous:						
Machine oil (refined at 50° C.), per 100 kilos.....	Marks. 40.00	Marks. 1,030.00	Marks. 1,660.00	Marks. 1,500.00	Marks. 1,650.00	Marks. 1,650.00
Petroleum.....per 100 kilos..	26.00	343.00	590.00	478.00	779.00	779.00
Benzine.....do.....	35.00	542.00	996.00	994.50	793.00	800.00
Benzol.....do.....	28.50	125.00	310.00	530.00	550.00	590.00
Paper (for newspaper).....do.....	21.50	195.50	340.25	410.25	300.00	300.00
Cement.....per 10 tons..	341.00	1,765.00	3,880.00	3,365.00	3,100.00	3,100.00
Bricks.....per 1,000 pieces..	25.00	365.00	365.00	335.00	300.00	300.00
Fertilizing salt (40 per cent), per 100 kilos.....	6.20	38.80	38.80	38.80	38.80	38.80
Sulphur ammonia (20 per cent), per kilo.....	1.15	5.40	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Nitrogenous lime (18 per cent), per kilo.....		4.85	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.70
Kainite (12 per cent).....per 100 kilos..	1.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
Brown-leather dyes.....do.....	4.50	52.50	122.50	122.50	90.00	90.00
Spirits.....per hectoliter..	35.00	160.00	160.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
Tar oil (from hard coal).....per 100 kilos..	6.00	150.00	325.00	300.00	275.00	260.00
Lumber.....per cubic meter..		310.00		235.00	375.00	360.00
Fuel wood.....per 10 tons..		2,900.00			3,000.00	2,800.00
Calcium carbide.....per 100 kilos..	19.50	270.00	350.00	450.00	350.00	350.00

The Frankfurter Zeitung of February 6, 1921, publishes the following table of index numbers of wholesale prices in Germany during the past year and up to February 5 of the present year as compared with prewar index numbers:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GERMANY.

[Jan. 1, 1920=100.]

Date.	Foodstuffs.	Textiles, leather, etc.	Minerals.	Miscellane- ous com- modities.	General in- dex for 70 commodi- ties.
July 1, 1914.....	11.38	2.92	7.15	12	9.3
Jan. 1, 1920.....	100	100	100	100	100
Feb. 1, 1920.....	119	151	145	123	131
Mar. 1, 1920.....	126	165	163	147	146
Apr. 1, 1920.....	135	147	135	170	145
May 1, 1920.....	134	115	133	170	157
June 1, 1920.....	128	94	110	197	135
July 1, 1920.....	146	91	111	195	139
Aug. 1, 1920.....	149	96	112	194	143
Sept. 1, 1920.....	150	104	118	193	146
Oct. 1, 1920.....	153	108	124	191	143
Nov. 1, 1920.....	165	111	120	199	154
Dec. 1, 1920.....	177	96	117	195	155
Jan. 1, 1921.....	154	94	120	189	159
Feb. 5, 1921.....	144	89	113	183	136

It is stated that between January 1 and February 5, 1921, the index numbers of wholesale prices of individual commodities declined as follows:

NUMBER OF POINTS BY WHICH INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES DECLINED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND FEB. 5, 1921.

Article.	Decline by points.	Article.	Decline by points.
Lubricating oil.....	54	Artificial silk.....	13
Eggs.....	48	Groats.....	13
Maize.....	33	Condensed milk.....	12
Coffee.....	32	Cotton.....	11
Linseed.....	28	Aluminum.....	10
Hay.....	31	Margarine.....	9
Straw.....	30	Cocoa.....	9
Cord wood.....	25	Zinc.....	9
Tin.....	23	Lead.....	9
Lard.....	21	Jute.....	7
Oil from tar.....	20	Silk.....	7
Peas.....	20	Lignite.....	6
Silver.....	19	Nickel.....	6
Gold.....	18	Hops.....	5
Copper.....	17	Lumber.....	4
Rice.....	15	Leather.....	4
Cotton fabrics.....	15	Hides.....	3

On the other hand prices of the following articles rose in January:

	Points.		Points.
Milk.....	42	Rubber.....	7
Potatoes.....	38	Printing paper.....	1

Retail Prices of Clothing in Great Britain, 1914 to 1921.

IN THE British Labor Gazette for April, 1921, is an article showing the increase since July, 1914, in retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally purchased by working-class families in Great Britain. In order to obtain the data on which the figures are based inquiries are sent each month to 500 representative outfitters, drapers, and boot retail dealers in 97 towns, and the number of returns is very considerable. Precautions are taken to insure the comparability of prices quoted for different dates and the results are believed to be representative of the course of prices of the cheaper grades of clothing.

The following table shows the average per cent of increase in the price of clothing at the beginning of each three-month period from March, 1915, to March, 1921, as compared with July, 1914:

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN CLOTHING PRICES, 1915 TO 1921, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.

Year.	Per cent of increase, as compared with July, 1914, at the beginning of—			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
1915.....	12½	25	30	35
1916.....	45	55	65	80
1917.....	90	100	120	140
1918.....	170	210	240	260
1919.....	260	260	260	270
1920.....	310	320-330	330	300-310
1921.....	¹ 240			

¹ There has been a decrease in prices since Mar. 1.

In the next table the per cent of increase on December 1, 1918, and March 1, 1921, as compared with July, 1914, is given for each group of articles considered:

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN PRICES ON DEC. 1, 1918, AND MAR. 1, 1921, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914, BY GROUPS OF ARTICLES.

Group.	Per cent of increase, as as compared with July, 1914, on—	
	Dec. 1, 1918.	Mar. 1, 1921. ¹
Men's suits and overcoats.....	150	200
Woolen material for women's outer garments.....	410	310
Woolen underclothing and hosiery.....	360	230
Cotton material for women's outer garments.....	300	340
Cotton underclothing material and hosiery.....	300	270
Boots.....	190	180

¹ There has been a decrease in prices since Mar. 1.

The retail prices of the various articles of clothing in July, 1914, and March, 1921, are brought into comparison in the following table:

RETAIL PRICES OF THE VARIOUS ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, JULY, 1914, AND MARCH, 1921.

[1 shilling at par=24.33 cents; 1 penny=2.03 cents.]

Article.	Retail prices of grades purchased by working-class families.	
	July, 1914.	Mar. 1, 1921. ¹
Men's suits and overcoats:		
Ready-made suits.....	21s. to 30s.	63s. to 90s.
Ready-made overcoats.....	...do.	60s. to 90s.
Bespoke suits.....	30s. to 42s.	80s. to 120s.
Bespoke overcoats.....	30s. to 35s.	80s. to 110s.
Woolen material for women's outer garments:		
Costume cloth.....	1s. 6d. to 3s.	6s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.
Tweed.....	1s. to 2s.	3s. 11d. to 7s. 11d.
Serge.....	...do.	Do.
Frieze.....	1s. 6d. to 3s.	6s. 11d. to 9s. 11d.
Cashmere.....	1s. 6d. to 2s.	4s. 11d. to 7s. 11d.
Woolen underclothing and hosiery:		
Men's vests and pants.....	2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d.	8s. 11d. to 14s. 6d.
Men's merino socks.....	6½d. to 1s.	1s. 11d. to 2s. 11d.
Women's vests.....	1s. to 1s. 6½d.	3s. 11d. to 6s. 11d.
Women's woolen stockings.....	9½d. to 1s. ¾d.	2s. 6d. to 4s.
Flannel.....	8½d. to 1s. ¾d.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Cotton material for women's outer garments:		
Print.....	3½d. to 4½d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.
Zephyr.....	...do.	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Sateen.....	...do.	Do.
Drill.....	4½d. to 6½d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.
Galatea.....	...do.	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Cotton underclothing and hosiery:		
Men's cotton socks.....	4½d. to 7½d.	1s. to 2s.
Women's cotton stockings.....	4½d. to 1s. ¾d.	1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d.
Calico, white.....	2½d. to 4½d.	1s. to 1s. 8d.
Longcloth.....	3½d. to 4½d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d.
Shirting.....	...do.	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Flannelette.....	...do.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.
Boots:		
Men's heavy boots.....	5s. 11d. to 8s. 11d.	18s. 6d. to 25s.
Men's light boots.....	6s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.	18s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.
Women's boots.....	4s. 11d. to 8s. 11d.	16s. to 24s.
Boys' boots.....	3s. 11d. to 5s. 11d.	10s. 6d. to 16s.
Girls' boots.....	3s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.	9s. 6d. to 15s.

¹ There has been a decrease in prices since Mar. 1.

Course of Wholesale Prices in Great Britain.

INDEX numbers of wholesale prices of various groups of commodities in Great Britain for each month in 1920 and for January and February, 1921, are published in the Board of Trade Journal for March 17, 1921. These indexes are based on the average price for 1920, which is taken as 100. The highest level reached during the 14 months covered was in April, 1920, when the prices for all articles were 6.1 per cent above the average for the year 1920 and the lowest in February, 1921, when they were 26.6 per cent below that average. The largest decreases were in cotton and in other textiles, which in February, 1921, had fallen to 40.6 per cent and 55.6 per cent, respectively, of the average for 1920. In that month, however, prices for meat and fish were slightly above the average for 1920. The figures are given in full in the following table:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, JANUARY, 1920, TO FEBRUARY, 1921.

[Average for 1920=100.]

Group.	1920						
	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Cereals.....	89.3	88.8	97.7	101.6	102.5	104.3	103.0
Meat and fish.....	98.5	91.9	88.6	93.6	91.8	92.9	102.4
Other food.....	94.9	101.4	106.5	108.2	106.7	108.5	101.4
Total food.....	94.2	94.2	97.7	101.3	100.4	102.0	102.2
Iron and steel.....	82.7	90.2	96.4	100.4	105.4	109.1	108.2
Other metals and minerals.....	95.7	101.8	100.3	97.0	101.0	101.0	101.6
Cotton.....	112.4	127.0	127.4	127.9	123.9	115.7	108.0
Other textiles.....	113.6	120.6	121.7	123.4	117.7	108.7	99.2
Other articles.....	99.0	104.0	107.1	108.0	104.9	100.2	99.9
Total not food.....	98.3	105.7	108.0	108.9	109.0	106.4	103.5
All articles.....	93.8	101.5	104.2	106.1	105.9	104.8	103.0

Group.	1920					1921	
	Aug- ust.	Sep- tember.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.
Cereals.....	102.2	103.3	106.7	106.3	95.2	90.5	78.4
Meat and fish.....	106.0	106.9	109.1	111.4	110.6	108.0	100.8
Other food.....	95.1	94.2	97.2	94.5	92.3	88.0	81.6
Total food.....	101.2	101.0	104.0	103.4	99.1	94.8	86.2
Iron and steel.....	107.0	107.0	104.2	99.2	93.8	88.6	79.0
Other metals and minerals.....	102.8	103.6	102.3	100.1	92.3	85.5	80.7
Cotton.....	105.3	96.1	78.9	65.8	52.9	46.7	40.6
Other textiles.....	94.6	93.9	84.2	76.3	67.0	61.1	55.6
Other articles.....	98.2	100.8	99.5	94.3	85.9	80.4	78.6
Total not food.....	101.9	100.9	94.9	88.2	79.2	73.1	67.3
All articles.....	101.6	101.0	98.0	93.3	85.7	80.1	73.4

Prices of Meat in New Zealand.

A RECENT report from the American consul general at Auckland, New Zealand, states that there was a gradual decline in meat prices during the last months of 1920 and the first months of this year, with a very general slump in the last few weeks that has greatly disturbed stock raisers, slaughterhouse owners, and meat exporters of the Dominion. Meat congestion in Europe, together with increased freight charges for cold storage space and other costs, is blamed for much of the decline in prices. The price of live stock at wholesale on the open market on March 1, 1920, and March 1, 1921, was as follows, the normal rate of \$4.8665 to the pound sterling being used in making the conversions:

WHOLESALE PRICES OF LIVE STOCK ON MAR. 1, 1920 AND 1921.

	Mar. 1—	
	1920	1921
Fine steers, per 100 pounds.....	\$14. 11	\$10. 46
Prime and choice steers, per 100 pounds.....	13. 13-13. 62	9. 49-10. 21
Plain and ordinary steers, per 100 pounds.....	11. 92-12. 40	7. 30- 9. 00
Cows and heifers, per 100 pounds.....	11. 67-13. 38	4. 87- 9. 73
Best wethers, per head.....	6. 57-10. 94	4. 62- 7. 47
Ewes, per head.....	3. 28- 8. 02	3. 89- 6. 08
Lambs, per head.....	4. 25- 9. 24	3. 40- 6. 44

The retail price of meat at the beginning of April was reported as 15 cents per pound for sirloin, 13 cents for ribs, 20 cents for rump steak, and 8 cents for corned brisket. Legs of mutton sold at 11 cents, mutton chops at 13 cents, neck and breast at 7 cents, with side of mutton at 10 cents and veal at 9 cents a pound.

It was estimated, the report states, that by the end of April there would be 5,000,000 freight carcasses of meat in the cold storage plants of New Zealand in excess of the quantity for which shipping space has been provided, thus tending further to depress prices. In some cases, it is stated, stock has recently sold as low in the New Zealand markets as similar stock was sold in 1914, but as yet the general level is somewhat above the level for that year.

Retail Food Prices and Cost of Living in Switzerland, Mar. 1, 1921.

THE latest statistics of retail food prices published by the statistical bureau of the Federation of Swiss Consumers' Cooperative Societies¹ (*Verband Schweiz. Konsumvereine*) indicate that food prices on the whole have fallen considerably if compared with prices of a year ago. The downward movement of prices has, of course, not been so intensive as to bring about even an approximate return to prewar prices, but the prices of a number of articles, especially of those whose price formation is strongly influenced by prices abroad, have nevertheless fallen far beyond expectation, as

¹ Schweiz. Konsum-Verein. Basel, Apr. 2, 1921.

will be seen from the following table which is based on reports from consumers' cooperative societies in 23 Swiss cities, each with a population in excess of 10,000 inhabitants.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER NECESSARIES IN SWITZERLAND,
JUNE 1, 1914, AND MAR. 1, 1920 AND 1921.

[1 franc at par=19.3 cents.]

Article.	Unit.	Price.			Index numbers, prices on Mar. 1, 1921, compared with those on—	
		June 1, 1914.	Mar. 1, 1920.	Mar. 1, 1921.	June 1, 1914, = 100.	Mar. 1, 1920, = 100.
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>		
Butter, creamery.....	Kilogram.....	2.89	7.34	7.32	253.29	90.73
Butter, print.....	do.....	3.87	8.49	7.64	197.42	89.99
Cheese, Emmenthaler.....	do.....	2.27	4.70	5.00	220.26	106.38
Milk.....	Liter.....	.24	.42	.49	204.17	116.67
Coconut oil.....	Kilogram.....	1.73	4.05	3.13	180.92	77.28
Lard, American.....	do.....	1.90	4.45	3.22	169.47	72.36
Lard, domestic.....	do.....	2.01	6.03	4.90	243.78	81.26
Substitute fats.....	do.....	1.41	4.78	3.25	230.50	67.99
Olive oil.....	Liter.....	2.44	5.21	5.32	218.03	102.11
Other table oils (cottonseed, sesame, etc.).....	do.....	1.41	4.00	2.56	181.56	64.00
Bread.....	Kilogram.....	.35	.72	.75	214.29	102.74
Flour.....	do.....	.45	.85	.85	188.89	100.00
Groats.....	do.....	.47	1.05	1.30	276.60	123.81
Maize groats, for cooking.....	do.....	.31	.73	.68	219.35	93.15
Barley, rolled.....	do.....	.46	1.11	1.17	256.52	106.31
Oat flakes.....	do.....	.48	1.24	1.10	229.17	88.71
Oatmeal.....	do.....	.48	1.28	1.13	235.42	88.28
Farinaceous foods (noodles, macaroni, etc.).....	do.....	.63	1.40	1.45	230.16	103.57
Beans.....	do.....	.44	1.51	.87	197.73	57.62
Peas.....	do.....	.55	1.74	1.24	225.45	71.26
Lentils.....	do.....	.55	1.86	1.30	236.36	69.89
Rice, Indian.....	do.....	.48	1.60	.90	187.50	56.25
Rice, Spanish.....	do.....	.56	1.60	1.30	232.14	81.25
Veal, with bones.....	do.....	2.31	6.14	5.28	228.57	85.99
Beef, with bones.....	do.....	1.94	5.51	4.80	247.42	87.11
Mutton, with bones.....	do.....	2.09	6.28	5.88	281.34	93.63
Pork, with bones.....	do.....	2.42	7.26	6.17	254.96	84.99
Eggs.....	Each.....	.10	.39	.27	270.00	69.23
Potatoes, small quantities.....	Kilogram.....	.19	.26	.21	110.53	80.77
Potatoes, by the sack.....	do.....	.13	.24	.18	138.46	75.00
Honey, domestic.....	do.....	3.57	6.90	7.90	221.29	114.49
Sugar, cube.....	do.....	.47	1.93	1.95	414.89	101.04
Sugar, lump.....	do.....	.47	1.80	1.85	393.62	102.78
Sugar, granulated.....	do.....	.47	1.70	1.70	361.70	100.00
Chocolate, cooking.....	do.....	2.13	4.77	4.03	189.20	84.49
Chocolate, milk.....	do.....	3.74	7.70	7.49	200.27	97.27
Sauerkraut.....	do.....	.21	.43	.48	228.57	111.63
Prunes, dried.....	do.....	.91	3.26	1.57	172.53	48.16
Vinegar (wine).....	Liter.....	.36	1.00	.89	247.22	89.00
Wine, red, ordinary.....	do.....	.56	1.36	1.06	189.29	77.94
Tea, black.....	Kilogram.....	5.95	9.94	7.24	121.68	72.81
Chicory.....	do.....	.79	2.15	1.92	243.04	89.30
Cacao.....	do.....	2.62	5.59	4.32	164.89	77.28
Coffee, green, Santos, medium quality.....	do.....	2.45	3.90	2.84	132.09	72.82
Hard coal.....	100 kilograms.....	6.46	19.35	24.95	386.22	128.94
Briquets.....	do.....	4.49	14.24	16.85	375.28	118.33
Alcohol, 92°.....	Liter.....	.65	2.79	2.04	313.85	73.12
Petroleum.....	do.....	.23	.50	.71	308.70	142.00
Soap, white.....	Kilogram.....	.93	3.89	2.02	217.20	51.93

A study of the prices given in the above table shows that on March 1, 1921, the prices of 15 articles have increased under 100 per cent, those of 27 articles from 100 to 200 per cent, those of 6 articles from 200 to 300 per cent, and that of 1 article by 414.89 per cent, as compared with prices ruling on June 1, 1914. A comparison of prices on

March 1, 1921, with those ruling on March 1, 1920, shows that during the intervening year 14 articles have increased in price, 2 articles (flour and granulated sugar) have remained stationary, while the remaining 33 articles have undergone decreases in price varying between 0.27 and 51.84 per cent.

Based on the above prices the annual budget of a normal family for food, fuel, and soap is as follows:

ANNUAL FAMILY BUDGET FOR FOOD, FUEL, AND SOAP BASED ON PRICES AT SPECIFIED DATES.

[1 franc at par=19.3 cents.]

Basis.	Expenditure.	Index.
	<i>Francs.</i>	
Prices on June 1, 1914.....	1,066.70	100.00
Prices on Mar. 1, 1920.....	2,542.82	243.60
Prices on Mar. 1, 1921.....	2,493.30	233.74

Recent Price Movements in Various Countries.

EVIDENCES of serious industrial depression throughout the world are contained in the latest monthly bulletin (No. 4, vol. 2) of the Supreme Economic Council, reviewed in a recent report from the American consul general at London, England. It is stated that, in anticipation of further marked price reductions, orders for goods are being held back, shipbuilding is falling off, imports and exports are showing a decline, while the production of pig iron, coal, steel, and sugar are far below the quantities available in 1913. Lower wages and shorter working hours are leading to less earnings and, consequently, less purchasing power, while unemployment does not decline.

Changes in wholesale and retail prices in the countries named are shown in the following statement, reproduced from the bulletin.

PER CENT OF INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN THE GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES.

Country.	Wholesale.		Retail.	
	September to December, 1920.	December, 1920, to January, 1921.	September to December, 1920.	December, 1920, to January, 1921.
United Kingdom:				
Board of Trade.....	-15.1	- 6.3	¹ + 3.0	¹ -5.4
Economist.....	-22.5	- 5.2		
Statist.....	-16.7	- 4.8		
France.....	-17.3	- 6.6	+ 4.2	-3.3
Sweden.....	-17.4	-10.7	- 4.2	-3.7
Norway.....	-11.7	- 8.8	+ 1.8	-2.3
Denmark.....	-14.3	-15.9		
Italy.....	- 3.8		+15.7	-2.1
Germany.....	+ 1.4	- 9.3		
United States:				
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	-21.9	- 6.3	-12.1	-3.4
Bradstreet.....	-25.1	- 2.3		
Japan.....	-10.9	- 2.2		

¹Ministry of Labor.

It is pointed out that, whereas from September to December of 1920 there was a more or less heavy decline in wholesale prices in all the countries named, except Germany, there was an actual increase in retail prices in the United Kingdom, France, Norway, and Italy. The small decreases in retail prices from December, 1920, to January, 1921, appear insignificant in comparison with the sharp declines in wholesale prices.

A report from the American consul at Birmingham, England, states that a considerable fall in the wholesale prices of various commodities has taken place in the last few months. A table prepared by the Board of Trade gives a comparison of prices throughout Great Britain in the months from November, 1920, to February, 1921, with the average for the year 1920 expressed by the figure 100. This table follows:

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

[Average prices for 1920=100.]

Group.	1920		1921	
	November.	December.	January.	February.
Cereals.....	106.3	96.2	90.5	78.4
Meats and fish.....	114.4	110.6	108.0	100.8
Other foods.....	94.5	92.3	88.0	81.6
Total food.....	103.4	99.1	94.8	86.2
Iron and steel.....	99.2	93.8	88.6	79.0
Other metals and minerals.....	100.1	92.3	85.5	80.7
Cotton.....	65.8	52.9	46.7	40.6
Other textiles.....	76.3	67.0	61.1	55.6
Other articles.....	94.3	85.9	80.4	78.6
Total not food.....	83.2	79.2	73.1	67.3
All articles.....	93.3	85.7	80.1	73.4

The highest level in prices in general was reached in April, 1920, with the figure about 6 per cent above the average of the year, representing a rise between January and April of nearly 10 per cent. The fall from April to September was comparatively slow, but after October it became more noticeable. At the end of February the average was 30 per cent below the level reached in April, 1920.

Trend of Wholesale Prices and Rates of Exchange in Various Countries, 1913 to June, 1920.

IN THE introductory memorandum of the International Labor Office regarding its investigation of industrial production in the various countries of the world is given a table showing by index numbers for the years 1913 to 1919 and for the month of June, 1920, the relation between wholesale prices and rates of exchange in France, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and the United States. The year 1913 is taken as the base or 100 in computing the index numbers. The figures are of such general interest that they are reproduced on the following page.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES AND RATES OF EXCHANGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1913 TO JUNE, 1920.

[1913=100.]

Country.	Item.	Index numbers in—							
		1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	June, 1920.
Germany.....	Prices ¹	100	98.8	146	229.3	.....	.....	294.9	898.9
	Exchange.....	100	97.4	88.5	74.9	58.4	59.8	27.4	11.6
United States.....	Prices ²	100	99	100	123	175	195	212	259
	Exchange.....	100	99.2	106.6	100.4	91.9	84.6	101.4	105.3
France.....	Prices ³	100	102.6	140.9	189.6	262.6	340.9	358.3	⁴ 553
	Exchange.....	100	100.1	95.7	88.6	82.5	78.2	74.9	45.1
Italy.....	Prices ⁵	100	95.1	132.7	139.7	300.3	409.1	365.8	613.9
	Exchange.....	100	100.1	89.8	80.5	70.9	57.7	62.7	33.5
United Kingdom.....	Prices ⁶	100	100.6	123.5	160.1	208.6	229.5	254.3	337.7
	Exchange.....	100	99.6	100.3	98.6	89.8	82.7	92.1	86
Sweden.....	Prices ⁷	100	116	145	185	244	339	330	386
	Exchange.....	100	.....	.....	.....	111.2	103.2	95.1	87.7

¹ Calwer. These index numbers are calculated on retail prices of food.² United States Bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers.³ Statistique Générale de la France index numbers.⁴ Index number for May.⁵ "Bacchi" Index.⁶ Board of Trade index numbers.⁷ Svensk Handelstidning index numbers.

Cost of Living in Scandinavian Countries and Finland.

INCREASES in the cost of living in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland have in some cases reached remarkable heights during and since the war.

Sweden.

THE United States consul at Goteborg, Sweden, has furnished this bureau, through the Department of State, a report on living conditions in that country in which the statement is made that increases in different items, ranging from 200 to 1,000 per cent were noted as late as the spring of 1920. Index numbers of the cost of living are published by the Royal Department of Social Affairs and are based upon the average prices of the necessities of life in July, 1914. In calculating these index numbers, which show the increased costs of the different items in a workingman's family budget, it is assumed that the standard of living remained the same throughout the period. The figures, which represent prices in 49 different localities, may be regarded as minimum figures with the exception of out-of-the-way country districts where the prices of foodstuffs might be somewhat lower. The following table taken from Sociala Meddelanden, No. 2, 1921, shows the index numbers of the principal budget items for different periods from December, 1916, to January, 1921:

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN, DECEMBER, 1916, TO JANUARY, 1921.

[July, 1914=100.]

Item of expenditure.	December, 1916.	September, 1917.	October, 1918.	October, 1919.	October, 1920.	January, 1921.
Food and articles of indulgence.....	152	180	281	311	298	286
Rent.....	108	112	112	130	155	155
Fuel and light.....	168	240	305	284	400	380
Clothing.....	160	210	350	330	330	355
Taxes.....	109	109	114	100	230	230
Other expenses.....	125	150	220	215	245	245
Total expenses.....	139	166	242	257	281	271

[1170]

The decrease in the latter part of 1920 the consular report states was due to reductions in the cost of articles of food such as butter, flour, meat and pork, clothing, especially shoes, and lighting and fuel. Rent, taxes, and miscellaneous items, on the other hand, showed no change although rents were expected to increase as soon as the restrictive regulations were removed. In general, however, a further decline in the cost of living was expected due to the business depression.

Toward the end of 1920 various newspapers reported the following percentage reductions in prices: Provisions, 1.3 per cent; building materials, 3 per cent; other commodities, including fuel, 5 per cent; metals, 22 per cent; textiles, 23 per cent; hides and leather, 40 per cent; rubber, 35 per cent, and paper and pulp, 12 per cent. Hides and rubber and some articles of merchandise are now quoted at lower prices than before the war, while clothing prices which rose considerably during the first half of 1920, due partly to the rise in the cost of material but principally to the inauguration of the 8-hour working day, had decreased about 25 per cent by the end of the year.

Norway.

LIVING costs in Norway show on the whole a greater increase than in Sweden. The Central Statistical Bureau¹ reporting on the increased cost of living for an average family of four persons having an income of 1,500 kroner (\$402, par) in 1914 gives the following table showing index numbers of different budget items for January, November, and December, 1920, and January, 1921:

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN NORWAY, JANUARY, 1920, TO JANUARY, 1921.

[July, 1914=100.]

Item of expenditure.	January, 1920.	November, 1920.	December, 1920.	January, 1921.
Food:				
Meat.....	347	355	362	352
Pork.....	327	340	344	331
Fish.....	192	290	262	269
Milk, butter, eggs, etc.....	314	346	348	331
Bread.....	307	382	381	331
Flour, cereals, potatoes, etc.....	243	340	342	347
Coffee.....	200	198	195	186
Sugar.....	301	374	373	370
Other articles.....	295	342	342	334
Total.....	295	342	342	334
Fuel and light:				
Coal, coke, wood, petroleum.....	406	694	620	518
Gas electricity.....			249	
Clothing.....			348	
Rent.....			155	
Taxes.....				
Miscellaneous.....			295	
Total.....			335	

¹ Sociale Meddelelser, No. 3, 1921, pp. 255, 266. Christiania, Norway.

The index numbers are based on the price returns from 30 cities. The cost of the budget items which in 1914 were 1,528.30 kroner (\$409.58, par) in December, 1920, amounted to 5,124.19 kroner (\$1,373.28, par). The table indicates a fall from December, 1920, to

January, 1921, of eight points or 2.34 per cent for food products and of 102 points or 16.45 per cent for fuel. Price returns were not secured on the other budget items for January, 1921.

Denmark.

A STATISTICAL report of the cost of living, published by the Statistical Department of the Danish Government, was given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, November, 1920 (pp. 70, 71), for July, 1914, to July, 1920, July, 1914, being taken as the base. A recent bulletin of this department giving the index figures for January, 1921, shows that the index numbers for food had increased from 253 in July, 1920, the last date given in the previous report, to 276, an increase of 9 per cent; clothing had dropped almost 18 per cent, rent remained the same, fuel had increased nearly 3 per cent, and taxes had increased 7.5 per cent. The index numbers for the total budget increased from 262 to 264 or less than 1 per cent.

Finland.

PRICE statistics¹ on cost of living gathered from 20 districts in Finland have been published by the Department of Social Welfare of that country. The prices of nearly all items of the family budget show enormous increases over July, 1914, which is the period taken as the basis of comparison.

The following table shows the index numbers for the various budget items for the four quarters of 1920, and for December, 1920, and January, 1921:

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN 20 DISTRICTS IN FINLAND, 1920, AND JANUARY, 1921.

[July, 1914=100.]

Item of expenditure.	1920.					January, 1921.
	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	December.	
Food.....	907.5	919.8	1,068.4	1,203.6	1,232.8	1,173.9
Clothing.....	942.1	1,001.5	1,074.0	1,130.9	1,126.4	1,089.1
Rent.....	307.6	315.6	354.9	383.5	388.5	406.7
Fuel.....	987.9	1,147.3	1,300.2	1,439.0	1,442.7	1,414.1
Tobacco.....	1,218.0	1,332.4	1,366.5	1,379.1	1,383.7	1,393.6
Paper.....	400.8	400.8	400.8	400.8	400.8	817.5
Miscellaneous.....	830.6	856.9	977.2	1,083.9	1,103.2	1,065.4

A slight decrease over the preceding month appears in the most important groups in January, 1921. This amounted to 4.8 per cent for food, 3.3 per cent for clothing, and about 2 per cent for fuel, while rents increased 4.7 per cent. In general there had been a steady upward trend of prices throughout 1920 which reached its culmination in December and the slight decline in January, 1921, corresponds to the drop in prices in other countries which has been felt first in wholesale prices and is now being reflected to some extent in the cost of living.

¹ Social Tidskrift, No. 2, 1921, p. 232. Helsingfors, Finland.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Hourly Wage Scales in the Building Trades, April 30, 1921.

The following hourly wage scales in the building trades were compiled by the National Association of Builders' Exchanges and are reprinted in the American Contractor (Chicago) for May 14, 1921 (p. 20). Where two rates are given they are the minimum and maximum wage, respectively.

HOURLY WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES PREVAILING APR. 30, 1921.

City.	Car-pen-ters.	Ce-ment-fin-ish-ers.	Elec-tri-cians.	Hod-car-riers.	La-bor-ers.	Lath-ers.	Paint-ers.	Plas-ter-ers.	Plas-ter-ers'tend-ers.	Brick-layers.	Elev-ator con-structors.	Gas fit-ters.	Hoist-ing engi-neers.
Akron, Ohio.....	\$0.70 .90	\$0.75 .80	\$0.70 1.00	\$0.60 .80	\$0.30 .50	\$0.87½ .50	\$0.75 .85	\$1.25		\$1.25			\$0.75 .90
Alliance, Ohio.....	.90		.90		.40	.50	.75	.85	1.00	1.12½			
Atlanta, Ga.....	.70	.90	1.00	.40	.20	.30	.90	.60 .70	.30	1.00	\$1.00		\$0.75 1.00
Baltimore, Md.....	.90	1.00	1.12½	.75	.30 .40	1.00	.87½	1.25	.75	1.25	1.00	1.00	.90 1.00
Buffalo, N. Y.....	.80	.65 .85	.90	.55	.35 .50	1.00	.75 .87½	1.00	.55	1.00	1.12	.90	1.00
Boston, Mass.....	.90	.90	.90		1.60	.90	.90	.90		.90	.90	.90	.90
Chicago, Ill. ²	1.00	.90	1.00	.85	.50	1.00	.87½	1.25	.85	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.25	1.12½	1.25	.87½	.87½	1.25	1.12½	1.25	.87½	1.25			1.25
Cleveland, Ohio.....		.75			.40								
Columbus, Ohio.....	.90	1.00	1.00	.80	.50	1.10	.80	1.25	.80	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dayton, Ohio.....	1.00	1.00	1.10	.75 .85	.50 .60	1.15	.85	1.25	.85	1.25	1.00	1.10	1.00
Des Moines, Iowa.....	.80	.80	.75	.60	.50	.80	.90	1.00	.60	1.00	.80	1.00	.80
Detroit, Mich.....	.80	.50 .70			.50		.80			1.12½			.80 .90
Duluth, Minn.....	.80	1.00	.90	.55 .65	.55 .65	1.00	.80	1.12½	.65	1.00		1.00	.65 .85
Erie, Pa.....	.85	1.12½	1.00	.55 .65	.45 .60	1.25	.87½	1.25	.45 .65	1.25	.70 .90		44.00 week.
Flint, Mich.....	.75 .80	.75 .85	.90 1.00	.50 .75	.90 .55	1.00	.80 .85	1.25	.75 .80	1.25		.90 1.00	.90 1.00
Fairmount, W. Va.....	1.00	1.25	1.00	.75	.55	1.25	1.00	1.25	.75	1.25		1.00	1.00
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	.85 1.00	.80 .90	1.00	.45 .75	.45 .55	1.00	.85 .90	1.25	.75	1.10	.90 1.00	.70	.90
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	.72½	.50	1.00	1.00	1.12½	.75	1.25	.90	1.25	1.25
Lansing, Mich.....	.75		1.00	.45	.80		.70	1.00	.60	1.10			.75
Little Rock, Ark.....	.80			.45	.30	1.00				1.00			
Los Angeles, Calif. ³.....	.95	1.00	.92	.60	.45	1.25	.90	1.12		1.25		1.00	
Louisville, Ky.....	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	4.50	7.00	7.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	9.00	8.00
Memphis, Tenn.....	.80	1.00	1.00	.80	.40	day.	.75	1.12½	.80	1.25	.90	.75	.50
Milwaukee, Wis.....	.80	.70		.62½	.25	1.00	1.00	1.25	.62½	1.25	1.00		.75
Newark, Ohio.....	1.00	.75	1.00	.80	.50 up	1.00	.85	1.12½	.80	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00
New York, N. Y.....	.90	.75	.90	.70	.60	1.00	.75	1.00	.80	1.12½	1.00	1.00	.90
Norfolk, Va.....	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	.87½	.81½	1.12½	1.12½	1.25	.87½	1.25	1.12½	1.12½	1.25
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	.75 .87½	.62½ .75	.75 .87½	.60	.40	.75 .87½	.75 .87½	1.00	.60	1.12½			
Omaha, Nebr.....	1.00	1.25	1.00			1.25	1.50			1.37½		1.00	
	1.12½	1.12½	1.25	.75	7.60	1.25	1.00	1.25	.75	1.25	1.00	1.25	1.25

¹ Maximum; minimum, 55 cents.

² General tie-up as result of wage controversy.

³ Maximum; minimum, 35 cents.

⁴ Maximum; minimum, \$1.

⁵ Rate per day.

⁶ Maximum; minimum, 40 cents

⁷ Maximum; minimum, 50 cents.

HOURLY WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES PREVAILING APR. 30, 1921—
Continued.

City.	Carpen- ters.	Cem- ment fin- ish- ers.	Elec- tri- cians.	Hod- car- riers.	La- bor- ers.	Lath- ers.	Paint- ers.	Plas- ter- ers.	Plas- ter- ers', tand- ers.	Brick- layers.	Elev- ator con- struc- tors.	Gas fit- ters.	Hoist- ing engi- neers.
Philadelphia, Pa.	\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1.00	\$0.80	\$0.80	\$0.50							\$0.75	\$48.00 week.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.25	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	1.00	.80	1.25	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	1.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading, Pa.	.85	.80	.90	.70	.50	1.00	.75	1.10	1.00	1.25	.90	1.00	1.25
Redfield, S. Dak.	.80	1.00	1.10	.75	.60		.85	1.00	.75	1.25			
Richmond, Va.	.60		.60		.40					.65			
	.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	.80	.75	.65	.50	.75	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$		.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rochester, N.Y.	1.00	1.25	1.10	.65	.65	.90	1.00	1.25		1.25	1.00	1.10	\$45-48 week.
Saginaw, Mich.	.80	.65	.75	.44	.44	.75	.70	1.00		1.00			.80
Savannah, Ga.	.50	\$5-6		2.80	2-2.50	4.25	7.00	.75	2.80				
	.80	day.	.75	day.	day.	perM.	day.	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	day.	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Sioux City, Iowa.	1.00	.90	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.75	.55	1.00	1.00	1.25	.75	1.25			1.00
St. Joseph, Mo.	.75	.60	.75	.60	.40	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	.75	1.00	1.60	1.00		1.00	
St. Louis, Mo.	1.25	1.25	1.25	.85	.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	1.25	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.94 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Petersburg, Fla.	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	1.00	.50	.50	.90	1.00	1.25	.50	1.25		1.25	1.00
Shreveport, La.				.40	.40					1.25		1.00	
Toledo, Ohio.	1.00	1.25	1.25	.60	.50	1.25	1.00	1.25	.60	1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.50	1.00
Washington, D. C.	.90	.80	1.25	.80	.80	1.25	.90	1.25	.80	1.25	1.00	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25
Warren, Ohio.	1.05	1.00	1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45	.50	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	1.25	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	1.00	1.00
Youngstown, Ohio.	1.15	1.00	1.25		.38	7.50	perM.	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$15	.75	1.25		
	1.15	1.15	1.15	.75	.70							1.25	1.00
				.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	.80	1.25	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25			

City.	Mar- ble cut- ters.	Mar- ble set- ters.	Ma- sons.	Orna- men- tal iron.	Pipe cov- erers.	Plumb- ers.	Roof- ers.	Sheet met- al.	Steam fit- ters.	Steam fit- ters', help- ers.	Stone cut- ters.	Struc- tural iron.	Tile set- ters.
Akron, Ohio.			\$1.25			\$0.75	\$0.70	\$0.75					\$1.00
Alliance, Ohio.						1.00	.90	.90			\$0.75		
Atlanta, Ga.			1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.00	.85	.85	\$1.00		1.00		
Baltimore, Md.			.90	\$0.90		1.00	.75	.80				\$0.90	1.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	\$1.00	1.00	1.25	1.00	\$1.00	1.00	1.00	.70	1.00	.75	1.00	1.00	1.00
Boston, Mass.	1.00	1.00	1.00	.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	.90		1.00	1.10	.85
Chicago, Ill. ²	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90		.90	.90	.90
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.00	.90	.90	1.00		1.00	.70	.80	1.00	.60	1.15	1.00	1.00
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	1.25	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	1.25
Columbus, Ohio.	1.00	1.00	1.15	.80	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	.75	.90	1.00	\$4-\$6 day		.70	1.00
Dayton, Ohio.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.15	.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.00	1.00	1.00	.80	1.00	1.00	.75	.80	1.00	.60	.90	.80	1.00
Detroit, Mich.				.60								.60	
				.80	.93 $\frac{1}{2}$		.65	.80				.80	
Duluth, Minn.		1.00	1.00	1.00	.85	1.00	.85	.85	1.00	.65	1.00	1.00	1.00
				.80		9.00				.45			
Erie, Pa.	1.00	.80	1.25	.90	1.00	day	.90	.90	1.00	.65	1.00	1.00	1.00
				.80	.80	.95	.80	.85	.95	.55	1.00	.90	
Flint, Mich.	1.25	1.25	1.25	.85	.85	1.10	.85	.90	1.00	.65	1.25	.95	1.00
Fairmount, W. Va.			1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.80	1.00		1.25
Grand Rapids, Mich.		1.10	1.10	.80	1.00	1.00	.75	.85	1.00	.65	1.15	1.25	.65
Indianapolis, Ind.	.65	1.00	1.25	1.25	.90	1.25	.60	1.00	1.25	.80	1.00	1.25	1.00
Lansing, Mich.			1.00			1.00	.70	.70	1.00	.80	1.00		1.00
Little Rock, Ark.	1.00	1.00				1.00	.70	1.00	1.25		1.00	.87	1.00

² General tie-up as result of wage controversy.⁷ Maximum; minimum, 50 cents.⁸ Maximum; minimum, 75 cents.⁹ Maximum; minimum, \$1.25.

HOURLY WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES PREVAILING APR. 30, 1921—
Concluded.

City.	Mar- ble cut- ters.	Mar- ble set- ters.	Ma- sons.	Orna- men- tal iron.	Pipe cov- ers.	Plumb- ers.	Roof- ers.	Sheet met- al.	Steam fit- ters.	Steam fit- ters, help- ers.	Stone cut- ters.	Struc- tural iron.	Tile set- ters.
Los Angeles, Calif.	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$7.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$3.50			
Louisville, Ky.	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.00	.65	1.00	.80	.80	1.12½	.45	1.00	\$8.00	\$8.00
Memphis, Tenn.	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.00	.75	1.25	.40	1.00	1.25	.62½	1.00	1.00	1.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00	1.00	1.25	.92½	.90	1.00	.77½	1.00	1.00	.62½	1.00	.92½	1.00
Newark, Ohio.	1.00	1.00	1.10			1.00	.90	.90	1.00	.50	1.10		1.00
New York, N. Y.	1.12½	1.12½	1.25	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	.87½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½
Norfolk, Va.				.80	.92½		.75	.75				.80	
Oklahoma City, Okla.						1.12½	.87½	.87½	1.12½			.92½	
Omaha, Nebr.		\$8day	1.37½			1.12½	.85			.60		1.00	\$8day
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.12½	1.25	1.00	1.12½	1.25	.62½	1.12½	1.25	1.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00	.80	.90	1.00	.80	1.10	1.25	1.00
Reading, Pa.	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.12½	1.25	1.12½	1.25	.80	1.25	1.25	1.00
Redfield, S. Dak.	1.10	1.10	1.00	.65	1.00	1.00	.75	.75	1.00	.55	1.00	1.00	1.00
Richmond, Va.			1.25			1.00	.80	.80	1.00	.75			
Rochester, N. Y.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25		.75	.80	.80	1.00	.65	1.00	1.00	1.00
Saginaw, Mich.	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.10	.90	1.00	1.10	{2.80 3.80	1.00	1.25	1.00
Sioux City, Iowa.			1.00			.80	.65	.75					
St. Joseph, Mo.		.87½	1.00	1.00		1.25		1.00	1.25			1.00	
St. Louis, Mo.	.72½	1.06½	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.25	1.25	.75	1.00	1.25	.87½
St. Petersburg, Fla.	1.00		1.50			1.25	.50	1.00	1.25	.75	1.00		1.50
Shreveport, La.	1.00	1.00	1.00			1.50		1.00			1.25		
Toledo, Ohio.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	.90	.87½	.80	.87½	.87½	.80	1.25	1.25	1.25
Washington, D. C.	1.00	1.12½	1.12½	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.06½	.65	1.00	1.25	1.00
Warren, Ohio.			1.25			1.17	1.00	1.00					
Youngstown, Ohio.			1.25		1.12½	1.25	1.15	1.12½	1.25		1.00	1.00	1.00

° Rate per day.

° Maximum; minimum \$1.25.

Recent Decision on Wages of Chicago Clothing Workers.

THE agreement between the Chicago clothing manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America contains a so-called emergency clause under which the board of arbitration may, under certain circumstances, make such changes in wages and hours as in its judgment shall be deemed proper. On two occasions the union has appealed to the board for increases in wages under the provisions of this clause. The first occasion was in December, 1919, when the board granted an increase of 20 per cent to workers whose average earnings or wages on a 44-hour basis were \$30 or less per week, and 5 per cent to sections where the average earnings on a 44-hour basis were \$50 or more per week. An increase equivalent to \$6 per week was given to sections where the average earnings were from \$30 to \$49.99 per week.¹

The second occasion was in July, 1920, when further increase was denied.

¹ MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1920, p. 142.

Recently the manufacturers came forward with a request for a reduction in wages and the setting of more effective standards of production for week workers. The board's decision on this request, which was announced on April 15, was based upon the following considerations:

(a) The specific requests presented to the board by the manufacturers were as follows:

1. A flat reduction of 25 per cent in the wage scales throughout the market.
2. A reduction to the ready made market norm of all sections or operations the earnings in which are found to be substantially above the market norm after the 25 per cent reduction above mentioned.
3. Provision by the board of arbitration for automatically enforceable standards for week workers, in accordance with that clause in the agreement which undertakes to guarantee such production, and which provision has hitherto not been enforced.

(b) The contentions of the union, which are summarized in the text of the decision, are as follows:

1. Labor in the clothing industry has already been deflated, first by suffering unemployment, and second by suffering reductions in earnings per full-time week.
2. Workers can not be expected to share losses of employers except where they have agreed to share in profits. No such agreement exists in this industry.
3. The purpose of labor deflation is said to be to reduce prices and to increase the volume of business. The employers have not proved that labor deflation would accomplish these purposes.

The decision, which took effect on April 28, 1921, is as follows:

Decision with reference to request No. 1—for a general reduction in wages.

The Board of Arbitration directs:

(a) That with the exception of those who came in the "five per cent class" under the award of December, 1919, and except for cutters, trimmers (other than shop trimmers), and apprentices, the wages and piece rates of the workers employed by the manufacturers within its jurisdiction, and also of those of the workers employed by the several contractors doing work for these manufacturers, shall be reduced ten per cent (10 per cent), this reduction to become effective at the beginning of the pay roll week in each house on or following April 28, 1921. The wages of no week worker may, however, be reduced below the sum of \$15 per week, which is the present minimum wage for learners in tailor shops and which is hereby continued in effect.

(b) That the wages of the workers or sections falling within the "five per cent class" under the award of December, 1919, shall be reduced five per cent (5 per cent), effective as of date above indicated.

(c) That the norms for tailors, examiners, bushelmen and bushel girls shall be reduced by ten per cent, and, thus reduced, are continued in effect and shall be observed as hitherto.

The wages of cutters, trimmers (other than shop trimmers), and apprentices in cutting and trimming rooms are dealt with below.

Decision with reference to request No. 2—for a leveling down of "peaks."

In order that information might be had with reference to the problem of peaks or unduly highly paid sections, the chairman has requested each house to report to him in detail with reference to each such peak. These reports of a limited number of so-called peaks are now in his hands. Inasmuch as each case requires the most careful consideration before it can be determined whether or not any adjustment should be made, the chairman hereby creates a commission consisting of Mr. Marimpetri, for the Union, and the labor manager for each house, and directs this commission to investigate and report to him on each such case. The cases will then receive such action as their merits and sound policy call for.

Decision with reference to request No. 3—for automatically enforceable standards in cutting and trimming rooms.

The chairman directs:

(a) That the two cutters' commissions shall proceed as rapidly as possible to fix standards of production in the cutting rooms where standards have not been set and

to revise existing standards at those points where experience has shown the necessity for such revision. These standards shall be sufficiently detailed to cover all important variations in work.

(b) That one month from this date or one month after standards have been set and approved, as the case may be, these commissions shall group the cutters in each house into five classes, to be known as A, B, C, D, and E.

(c) That class A shall include those who for a period of one month produce 115 per cent or more of the standard; that class B shall include those who produce 105 or more but less than 115 per cent; that class C shall include those who produce 95 or more but less than 105 per cent; that class D shall include those who produce 85 or more but less than 95 per cent; and that class E shall include those who produce less than 85 per cent.

(d) That in all cases cutters on special work shall be rated suitably in view of the nature of their work and their efficiency.

(e) That the wages of class A cutters shall be \$49 per week; of class B cutters, \$47; of class C cutters, \$45; of class D cutters, \$43; of class E cutters, \$41: *Provided, however,* That in no event shall any cutter in the classification made in accordance with (b) above be reduced more than \$4 per week: *Provided, further,* That no cutter who has been employed in a house for five years or more shall be reduced below \$43 per week.

(f) That a cutter's wage shall be increased or reduced by the cutters' commissions for increased or reduced production for a period of four weeks, so as to maintain proper classification, but due allowance shall be made for loss of time due to waiting for work, damages, yardage used, and other things that in justice must be taken into consideration in this connection.

The board, with the cooperation of the parties in interest, will establish such machinery as may be necessary for the administration of the above.

The chairman makes no change in the minimum, the scale, or the wages of apprentices in cutting rooms. Questions with reference to the application of the existing scale to apprentices are left as hitherto to the trade board or the board of arbitration.

The two commissions shall proceed to set production standards in trimming rooms where more than a few are employed when the task of setting cutter's standards has been completed. The board will at the same time set standards of wages. It expressly reserves the right to order such changes in wages as may be required to secure proper standards as between the several houses in the market. Until standards of production and wages are set and placed in effect, the chairman directs that the wages of trimmers and other workers in trimming rooms shall be reduced 5 per cent, but in no event shall any wage be reduced below the sum of \$15 per week. This reduction shall be effective the beginning of the pay roll week on or following April 28, 1921.

Wage Decision of Referees in Cleveland Ladies' Garment Industry.

THE board of referees of the ladies' garment industry of Cleveland, Ohio, on April 22, 1921, handed down a decision restoring in that industry the July, 1919, wage scale, with certain exceptions made in December, 1919, designed to correct inequalities previously existing. The line of reasoning followed by the board in arriving at its decisions was as follows:

On the one hand, we are satisfied that it would be unjust to the workers, in view of the present cost of living, to restore the November, 1918, scale of wages. On the other hand, we are satisfied that there has been a substantial decrease in the cost of living from the period on which the December, 1919, award was based. That award was based not merely on the then existing cost of living, but upon a prospective continuing increase for a period of some months which did actually occur as anticipated.

In making the present decision we are influenced now, as we were at the time of the December, 1920, meeting, not only by the change in the cost of living but by the serious situation that then confronted and still confronts the industry. There can be no question as to the heavy losses sustained in this as in many other lines of business by merchants who had stocks of goods and raw materials when the business depression started. There can be no question of the general business depression that has prevailed in this and in most other industries in this country for a very considerable period. There is no doubt in our minds that one of the elements most

essential to the restoration of confidence on the part of consumers and to a stimulation of their desire to purchase even the necessities of life is a reduction in the retail cost of goods. We are further agreed that irrespective of the exact percentage of labor cost to the total production cost of garments, the retailers and the consuming public will not be satisfied that prices have reached a fair level at which dealers may safely purchase in such quantities as will enable manufacturers to conduct their factories without fear of further decline in prices, until they are convinced that there has been a reduction in the cost of each element entering into the garment that they are asked to buy.

The following table shows the wage scale effective May 1, 1921. Except as indicated in the footnotes the rates are as established by the July, 1919, award.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES, EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1921, IN CLEVELAND LADIES' GARMENT INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATIONS.

Cloak and suit industry.

Occupation.	Rate for week workers.	Basic rate for piece-workers.	Price per point.
<i>Male cutters.</i>			
Pattern graders..... Those who grade and cut all sizes and kinds of patterns complete.	\$38.00		
Full-skilled cutters..... Those who make markers, lay up, shear cut, and hand cut economically and in a workmanlike manner all raw materials used in manufacture of garments. Also machine cutters, who can cut and block all raw materials.	37.00		
Semiskilled cutters: After first year.....	35.00		
For first year..... Those who do efficiently some, but not all, the work of full-skilled cutters. Those whose experience is incomplete, who are doing simpler work. (Lining cutters are included by decision of referees.)	32.00		
Cloth and lining pilers (all-round pilers)..... Those who do all of the following classes of work: Lay up or pile all kinds of cloth, lining, trimming, shear cutting, and hand blocking.	29.00		
Pilers..... Those who can not pile cloth, but who can do all the other work of cloth and lining pilers.	25.00		
Canvas and miscellaneous cutters..... Those who lay up, mark, and cut by hand canvas, flannels, percalines, and similar findings.	23.00		
<i>Male machine operators.</i>			
Head tailors..... Those who make complete garments of all kinds, and supervise helpers.	40.00		
Skilled operators:			
Class A..... Those who make complete garments of all kinds, or those who make the most difficult parts of all kinds of garments in a workmanlike manner.	¹ 40.00	\$0.95	
Class B..... Those whose experience is incomplete, who can not make all kinds of garments manufactured in the shop, or who do not make the most difficult parts of all kinds of garments.	² 36.00	.95	
Semiskilled operators:			
Class A..... Those who do not make a complete garment, nor the most difficult parts of garments; persons who do medium joining on all kinds of garments, such as body closing, edge stitching, etc.	³ 32.00	.85	
Class B..... Those who do medium joining, but, because of incomplete experience; not on all kinds of garments.	⁴ 28.00	.85	
Minor operators..... Those who do simple seaming and joining on all kinds of garments, such as making complete linings, cuffs, flaps, belts.	⁵ 26.00	.60	
<i>Male sample tailors.</i>			
Sample jacket tailors.....	² 36.00		

¹ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale, \$36.

² December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale, \$34.

³ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale, \$30.

⁴ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale, \$27.

⁵ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale, \$25.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES, EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1921, IN CLEVELAND LADIES' GARMENT INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Cloak and suit industry—Concluded.

Occupation.	Rate for week workers.	Basic rate for piece-workers.	Price per point.
<i>Male pressers.</i>			
All-round pressers..... Those who, because of experience and skill, do all kinds of hand pressing, including finish pressing on all kinds of garments.	\$35.00		\$0.0146
Semiskilled pressers:			
After first year.....	34.00	\$0.95	.0141
For first year.....	31.00	.95	.0129
Those who can do some but not all, of the work of all-round pressers. Those whose experience is incomplete, who do simpler work.			
Fore pressers:			
Class A..... Those who underpress by hand all kinds of garments when sewed together before linings are set in or garments finished.	³ 32.00	.85	.0133
Class B..... Those who can do some but not all of the work of Class A fore pressers; those whose experience is incomplete, and who do more than pressing individual parts.	⁶ 30.00	.85	.0125
Part pressers..... Those who press either by hand or by machine individual parts before garment is sewed together.			
<i>Male hand sewers.</i>			
Skilled..... Those who do all kinds of hand sewing on all kinds of garments, including edge basting.	29.50	.70	
Semiskilled..... Those who do hand sewing on only parts of all kinds of garments.	24.50	.55	
<i>Female machine operators.</i>			
Skilled operators..... Those who make complete garments of all kinds or those who make the most difficult parts of all kinds of garments in a workmanlike manner.	25.00	.65	
Semiskilled operators..... Those who do not make a complete garment, nor the most difficult parts of all garments; persons who do medium joining on all kinds of garments, such as body-closing and edge-stitching.	24.00	.60	
Minor operators:			
After second year.....	20.00		
After first year..... Those who do simple seaming and joining on all kinds of garments such as making complete linings, cuffs, flaps, and belts.	18.00		
Special machine operators..... Those who operate special machines, such as padding, overcasting or serging, hook, eye, clasp, button sewing, felling, basting and tacking machines.	18.00		
<i>Female pressers.</i>			
Fore pressers..... Those who underpress complete by hand all kinds of garments when sewed together before linings are set in or garments finished, also machine pressers who do more than pressing individual parts.	24.50		.0102
Part pressers:			
After second year.....	23.00		.0096
After first year..... To include all those who press either by hand or machine individual parts before garment is sewed together.	20.00		.0083
<i>Female hand sewers.</i>			
Skilled hand sewers:			
Class A..... All-round skilled hand sewers doing all kinds of hand sewing on all kinds of garments, to include skilled sleeve setters.	23.00	.60	
Class B..... Those whose experience is incomplete who can not do all kinds of hand sewing on all kinds of garments manufactured in the shop, to include lining setters or those who baste in linings.	20.00	.60	
Semiskilled..... Those who do hand sewing on only parts of all kinds of garments, such as felling, belt draping, and simple tacking.	18.50	.50	
Button sewers..... Including button, hook, and eye, clasp, and label sewers.	17.00		

³ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale, \$30.⁶ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale, \$28.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES, EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1921, IN CLEVELAND LADIES' GARMENT INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Skirt industry.

Occupation.	Rate for week workers.	Basic rate for piece-workers.	Price per point.
<i>Male cutters.</i>			
Pattern graders. Those who cut and grade all sizes and kinds of patterns complete.	\$38.00		
Full-skilled cutters. Those who make markers, lay up, shear cut, and hand cut economically and in a workmanlike manner all raw materials that are used in manufacture of garments. Also machine cutters who can cut and block all raw materials.	34.50		
Semiskilled cutters. Those who do efficiently some, but not all, the work of full skilled cutters. Those whose experience is incomplete, who are doing simpler work (lining cutters).	31.00		
Pilers. Those who do all of the following classes of work: Lay up or pile all kinds of cloth, lining, trimmings, shear cutting, and hand blocking.	29.00		
<i>Male machine operators.</i>			
Head tailors. Those who make complete garments of all kinds, and supervise helpers.	⁷ 38.00		
Skilled operators. Those who make complete garments, however difficult.	¹ 38.00	\$0.95	
Semiskilled operators. Those who make the most difficult parts of a garment and are tailors' helpers, but can not make the complete garment, however difficult.	³ 31.00	.85	
Minor operators. Those who work on special machines and do the less important and simpler operations on skirts.	⁵ 26.00	.60	
<i>Male sample tailors.</i>			
Sample skirt tailors. Those who make original designers' samples.	28.00		
<i>Male pressers.</i>			
All-round upper pressers. Those who press any garment, however difficult.	32.00	.90	\$0.0133
Fore pressers. Those who press parts of a garment.	28.00	.80	.0117
Machine pressers. Definition not yet formulated.	28.00	.80	.0117
Part or piece pressers. Those who press small parts of a garment by hand or machine.	23.00	.60	.0096
<i>Female machine operators.</i>			
Skilled operators. Those who make complete garments of all kinds.	24.00	.60	
Semiskilled operators. Those capable of making the more difficult parts of a garment, but who do not make a complete garment.	21.00	.55	
Minor operators. Those making parts of a garment, but not the more difficult ones and all special machine operators, including hook and eye, clasp over-caster, hemstitcher, basting machines, etc.	18.00	.50	
<i>Female sample tailors.</i>			
Sample skirt tailors. Those who make complete samples for designers.	24.00		
<i>Female hand sewers.</i>			
Skirt finishers. Those who sew on hooks and eyes, buttons, fasteners, and labels, trimming, etc., which does not require skill or experience.	17.00		

Dress industry.

<i>Male cutters.</i>			
Pattern graders. Those who grade and cut all sizes and kinds of patterns complete.	\$38.00		

¹ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale \$36.³ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale \$30.⁵ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale, \$25.⁷ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale \$37.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES, EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1921, IN CLEVELAND LADIES' GARMENT INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATIONS—Concluded.

Dress industry—Concluded.

Occupation.	Rate for week workers.	Basic rate for piece-workers.	Price per point.
<i>Male cutters—Concluded.</i>			
Full-skilled cutters.....	\$37. 00		
Those who make markers, lay up, shear cut, and hand cut economically and in a workmanlike manner all raw materials that are used in the manufacture of garments. Also machine cutters who can cut and block all raw materials.			
Semiskilled cutters:			
After first year.....	35. 00		
For the first year.....	32. 00		
Those who do efficiently some, but not all, the work of full-skilled cutters. Those whose experience is incomplete, who are doing simpler work (lining cutters).			
Pilers.....	29. 00		
Those who do all of the following classes of work: Lay up or pile all kinds of cloth, linings, trimmings, shear cutting, and hand blocking.			
<i>Male machine operators.</i>			
Skilled machine operators.....	¹ 40. 00	\$0. 95	
Those who make complete garments, however difficult.			
Semiskilled operators:			
After 2 years in trade.....	³ 32. 00	. 85	
After 1 year in trade.....	¹⁰ 26. 00	. 85	
Those who make the most difficult parts of garments and tailors' helpers who can not make complete garments, however difficult.			
<i>Male sample tailors.</i>			
Sample dress tailors.....	31. 00		
Persons who make original designers' samples.			
<i>Male pressers.</i>			
All-round top pressers.....	35. 00	. 95	\$0.0146
Those who, because of experience and skill, do all kinds of hand pressing, including finish pressing on all kinds of garments.			
Semiskilled top pressers.....	31. 00	. 95	.0129
Those who can do some, but not all, of the work of all round top pressers; those whose experience is incomplete, who do simpler work.			
Fore pressers.....	⁶ 30. 00	. 80	.0125
Those who press parts of a garment.			
Finished machine pressers.....	28. 00		.0117
Those who handle and use a steam pressing machine and who do more than pressing individual parts.			
Part machine pressers.....	25. 00		.0104
Those who machine press individual parts before the garment is sewed together.			
<i>Female machine operators.</i>			
Skilled operators.....	25. 00	. 65	
Those who make complete garments of all kinds, or those who make the most difficult parts of all kinds of garments in a workmanlike manner.			
Semiskilled operators.....	21. 00	. 60	
Those who do not make a complete garment nor the most difficult parts of all garments; persons who do medium joining on all kinds of garments, such as body closing and edge stitching.			
Minor operators.....	18. 00		
Those doing special minor operations, such as running special machines, simple seaming, and making pockets, belts, linings, and other simple parts of a garment.			
<i>Female sample makers.</i>			
Sample makers.....	24. 00		
Those who make original designers' samples.			
<i>Female hand sewers.</i>			
Minor hand sewers.....	17. 00		
Hand sewers who can only do the simplest hand-sewing operation (button, hook and eye fastener, and label sewer and hand tackers).			
<i>Female pressers.</i>			
Ironers.....	21. 00	. 55	.087

¹ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale, \$36.³ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, scale, \$30.¹⁰ December, 1919, scale; July, 1919, \$25.50.

Piecework rates are so computed as to yield to workers of average skill and experience the rates specified for each class.

In those trades, not classified, in which the workers have been receiving \$23 and over per week the rate will after May 1 be reduced \$3 per week; while in those heretofore receiving less than \$22, the decrease will be \$2.

For newcomers in the industry the rates are fixed as follows:

<i>Men:</i>	<i>Per week.</i>
For the first six weeks.....	\$14.00
For the next 4½ months.....	17.00
For the next six months.....	20.00
<i>Women:</i>	
For the first six weeks.....	12.00
For the next 4½ months.....	14.00
For the next three months.....	15.50
For the next three months.....	17.00

and thereafter the wages fixed for the particular class of work or grade thereof in which he, or she, shall be engaged.

When any employee is advanced from one grade or one class of work to a higher grade or class, the first six weeks of such more advanced work is to be regarded as a trial period only, and compensated at the same rate as that received by the employee immediately prior to the advance.

Overtime is to be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

Guaranty of Continuity in Employment.

PERHAPS the most significant part of the decision is that describing the work of the board with reference to securing continuity of employment in the industry. This portion of the decision reads as follows:

Since July, 1918, when the board of referees undertook its duties in Cleveland, two notable advances in the conditions in the industry have been made—(1) the establishment of a standard wage scale affecting all shops and all classes of workers; (2) the adoption of production standards now well on the way to installation. The next feature of seasonal industry is to provide for as much continuity of employment as is practicable. The manufacturers express their belief that a reduction in wages at this time will of itself greatly stimulate trade and insure to the workers a reasonable amount of continuity with its accompanying larger annual earnings. We believe that the reduction in wages decided upon will tend toward this result, but we do not feel that this will be of itself sufficient or that the risk should be thrown entirely upon the workers. We, therefore, believe that the time has come when the regular workers in the industry are entitled to a guaranteed minimum period of work or compensation for the lack of it. Such guaranty is a proper and necessary burden on the industry, an obligation which the manufacturers of Cleveland have always recognized. It is all the more desirable and justified in this industry in Cleveland because the workers have for the past year contributed their full share, at heavy expense to the union, to the creation and establishment of standards of production.

Under these circumstances we are of the opinion that the regular workers in each shop should be guaranteed 20 weeks of work in each half year and one week of vacation a year with pay. Failure to live up to the guaranty shall entitle the worker during the period in default to a sum equal to two-thirds his minimum weekly wage, with a limitation, however, of the employer's liability to 7½ per cent of his direct labor cost for the guaranty period.

The seasonal character of the industry we believe requires this division of the year into two periods of six months each. At this time we set the first six months' period as June 1 to December 1. For that period the guaranty will be 20 weeks of work. That is to say, if any regular worker in any shop who does not voluntarily leave or is not discharged for good cause shall not be given opportunity to work for a period of at least 20 weeks between the 1st of June, 1921, and the 1st of December, 1921, then for so much time as shall represent the difference between the working time and

such 20 weeks, there shall be paid to the worker for each week and pro rata for each part of the week, two-thirds of his minimum weekly wage, in so far as the fund in the shop as hereinabove limited will enable this to be done: Regulations for some method of prorating between workers in the shop to be hereafter fixed as hereinafter provided. Provision for a week's vacation with full minimum pay will be made under regulations to be established by the impartial chairman at the close of the first year under the guaranty system.

Each employer shall establish a guaranty fund by depositing with the impartial chairman each week a sum equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of his direct labor pay roll for the week or shall furnish to the impartial chairman security acceptable to him for the enforcement of the guaranty up to the limit of his liability. All matters of detail in the prorating among employees and in the administration of the guaranty system shall be within the jurisdiction of the impartial chairman subject to the same rights of appeal as are provided for in the agreement, and he shall have custody and control of any funds or securities deposited for the enforcement of the guaranty.

Wages in Cotton-Spinning Industry in Ghent, Belgium.

THE following information regarding wage conditions in the cotton-spinning industry in Ghent, Belgium, has been furnished by the United States consul in that city:

WAGES IN THE COTTON-SPINNING INDUSTRY, GHENT, BELGIUM, 1914, AND MAR. 1, 1921.

[1 franc at par=19.3 cents.]

Occupation.	Wages in 1914.	Wages on Mar. 1, 1921.	
		Amount.	Ratio to 1914 wages.
		Hourly wages.	
	Francs.	Francs.	
Mixers.....	0.27	1.60	5.92
Scutchers.....	.27	1.65	6.11
Spool carriers.....	.28	1.60	5.71
Cardsmen.....	.24	1.25	5.21
Strippers.....	.28	1.75	6.25
Help grinders.....	.32	1.85	5.78
Grinders.....	.37	2.00	5.41
Smealers.....	.27	1.65	6.11
Workmen.....	.27	1.55	5.74
		Weekly wages.	
12 heads.....	16.00	77.95	4.87
24 heads.....	22.00	90.05	4.09
Slubbing frame with one girl:			
60 spindles.....	18.00	77.95	4.33
100 spindles.....	22.00	90.05	4.09
2 intermediate frames with one girl:			
80 spindles.....	16.00	77.95	4.87
150 spindles.....	23.00	90.05	3.91
2 roving frames with one girl (finishing):			
120 spindles.....	16.00	77.95	4.87
200 spindles.....	23.00	87.70	3.81
Ring frame (2 sides):			
500 spindles.....	16.00	81.00	5.06
4 sides with one girl:			
500 spindles.....	22.00	94.00	4.27
Mules, 800/900 spindles:			
Spinning master.....	32.00	116.60	3.64
Piecer.....	20.00	93.95	4.70
Little piecer.....	12.00	56.70	4.72
Helper.....	9.00	35.65	3.96
From 1,000 to 12,000 spindles:			
Spinning master.....	40.00	123.95	3.10
Piecer.....	22.00	101.80	4.62
Little piecer.....	15.00	64.80	4.32
Helper.....	10.00	38.85	3.88
Reels, 40 spindles.....	20.00	81.00	4.05

Agricultural Wages in France.

WAGES of agricultural laborers in France show in a general way the same proportional increases as do those of industrial workers in that country during the war and postwar periods. The following table taken from "Peuple de France," April, 1921 (p. 7), gives the average daily wages of agricultural workers in the different French Departments and the percentage increase in 1920 over 1915:

DAILY WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS IN FRENCH DEPARTMENTS, 1915 AND 1920, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE.

[1 franc at par=19.3 cents.]

Department.	1915	1920	Per cent of increase.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Allier.....	3.55	10.00	180
Ardèche.....	3.00	9.00	200
Charente.....	3.00	10.00	233
Cher.....	4.45	10.30	130
Corrèze.....	3.75	14.00	170
Dordogne.....	4.00	8.00	100
Eure-et-Loir.....	4.00	8.00	100
Finistère.....	2.25	8.00	140
Hérault.....	4.00	12.00	200
Ille-et-Vilaine.....	3.75	10.50	180
Indre.....	4.00	13.00	225
Lozère.....	3.00	11.00	260
Oise.....	4.00	10.00	150
Saône et-Loire.....	3.50	10.00	180
Seine-et-Marne.....	4.50	15.00	230
Somme.....	3.25	11.65	250

Wages in Various Occupations in Dairen, Manchuria.

The following wage scale for certain workers at Dairen, Manchuria, published in the Manchuria Daily News for March 15, 1921, has been received from American vice consul at Dairen through the Department of State:

SCALE OF WAGES OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN DAIREN, MANCHURIA, FEBRUARY, 1920 AND 1921.¹

[1 yen at par=49.9 cents.]

Occupation.	February, 1920.	February, 1921.	Occupation.	February, 1920.	February, 1921.
	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>		<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
Carpenters:			Glaziers:		
Japanese.....	3.50	3.50	Japanese.....	3.00	2.60
Chinese.....	2.00	1.70	Chinese.....	2.00	1.20
Masons:			Joiners:		
Japanese.....	4.00	3.70	Japanese.....	3.00	3.50
Chinese.....	2.50	1.80	Chinese.....	3.00	1.50
Stone masons:			Painters:		
Japanese.....	3.50	3.50	Japanese.....	2.50	2.80
Chinese.....	2.00	1.60	Chinese.....	2.00	1.60
Sawyers:			Blacksmiths:		
Japanese.....	1.60	3.00	Japanese.....	3.00	2.30
Chinese.....	2.00	.....	Chinese.....	2.50	1.30
Bricklayers:			Paper hangers:		
Japanese.....	3.00	3.00	Japanese.....	3.00	2.30
Chinese.....	2.00	1.60	Chinese.....	1.80	1.20
Roofers:			Tailors:		
Japanese.....	3.00	3.10	Japanese.....	3.50	3.50
Chinese.....	2.00	1.40	Chinese.....	2.00	1.80
Tinkers:			Day laborers:		
Japanese.....	3.00	2.90	Japanese.....	2.00	2.00
Chinese.....	2.00	1.50	Chinese.....	.80	.50

¹ While not so stated, it is assumed that these figures refer to daily wages.

Wages in Mines and Metal Works, Netherlands.

THE average wages of miners and metal workers in the Netherlands during the past 10 years are shown in tables published recently in a special bulletin of the Central Statistical Bureau of that country. The average daily earnings of miners have increased 203 per cent and their yearly earnings 156 per cent, while the hourly wages of metal workers have increased 209 per cent and their weekly wages 139 per cent since 1910.

The average daily and yearly wages of underground miners and the percentage increase, 1910 being taken as base, are shown in the following table for the years 1910 to 1920:

AVERAGE DAILY AND YEARLY WAGES IN MINES, 1910 TO 1920.

[1 florin at par=40.2 cents.]

Year.	Underground workers.			
	Average daily wages.	Per cent of increase.	Average yearly wages.	Per cent of increase.
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>	
1910.....	2.54	-----	707	-----
1911.....	2.64	4	727	3
1912.....	2.84	12	774	9
1913.....	2.95	16	804	14
1914.....	2.79	10	775	10
1915.....	2.97	17	847	20
1916.....	3.46	36	981	39
1917.....	4.03	59	1,151	63
1918.....	5.18	104	1,476	109
1919.....	6.24	146	1,811	156
1920.....	7.71	203	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not given.

The average hourly and weekly earnings of metal workers and the percentage increase in 1918 to 1920 as compared with 1910 are given in the following table:

AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY WAGES IN THE METAL INDUSTRY.

[1 florin at par=40.2 cents; 1 cent=0.402 cent.]

Year.	Average hourly earnings.	Per cent of increase.	Average weekly earnings.	Per cent of increase.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>	
1910.....	21	-----	13.30	-----
1918, second half year.....	39	81	21.68	63
1919, second half year.....	59	174	28.26	112
1920, first half year.....	66	209	31.86	139

Hours of Labor of Swiss Railroad Employees.

THE Swiss Federal law of March 20, 1920, regulating the hours of labor of employees in the railroad, postal, telegraph, and telephone services has been passed by referendum with 369,466 against 277,342 votes on October 31, 1920.¹

According to this law the average daily hours of actual labor within a period of 14 consecutive days may not exceed 8 hours. In the case of occupations which involve largely mere presence for duty the average daily hours of actual labor may be nine. In no case may the actual hours of labor within one shift exceed 10 hours.

During the middle of his actual working hours each employee must be granted a rest period of at least one hour. If the daily period during which the employee must hold himself in readiness for duty does not exceed eight hours, and if his duties permit the taking of a meal during this time, a rest period need not be granted.

The maximum daily period during which an employee must hold himself in readiness for duty may within 14 consecutive days average not more than 13 hours, or 13½ hours if the employee lives in the neighborhood of his working place. In no case may this period exceed 14 hours, and wherever service conditions permit it, it shall be reduced to 12 hours.

Each employee must be granted a daily uninterrupted rest of 11 hours, or of 10½ hours if he lives in the neighborhood of his working place.

Service between the hours of 11 p. m. and 5 a. m. is to be considered night service. As a rule, an employee may not be put on night service for any longer period than seven consecutive days and within four weeks on not more than 14 days.

Each employee must be granted 56 rest days within each calendar year. At least 20 of these must fall on Sundays or legal holidays. Each employee must also be granted annual leave. During the first seven years of service the period of leave is to be 7 days, during the second seven years 14 days, after the completed fourteenth year of service or the completed thirty-fifth year of age 21 days, and after the completed forty-ninth year of age 28 days. Women in confinement may not be employed for a period of six weeks after their confinement.

The Federal Council is to appoint a commission of 14 members, in which the administrative authorities of the railroad, postal, telegraph, and telephone services and the personnel of these services shall be equally represented. This commission is to act as an advisory body to the Federal Council in all matters relating to legislation on employment conditions in the establishments covered by the law, and shall decide appeals and complaints by employees.

¹ Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, No. 51. Berne, Nov. 24, 1920.

MINIMUM WAGE.

Annual Report of District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board.

THE Third Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia covers the calendar year 1920. The board reports surveys during the year in three groups of industries employing approximately 3,000 women. Wage conferences were held in two industries, hotels and restaurants, and laundries. An order was issued on March 26, 1920 (effective May 26, 1920), covering the first group.¹

The report states that approximately 17,000 women come under the minimum-wage law potentially, and that 10,900 were covered by wage orders at the end of the year.² While one-fourth of the women employees of the District are still unprotected by wage orders, it is estimated that at least one-third of this group have received the minimum rate established for the mercantile industry by the voluntary action of their employers.

A complete pay-roll inspection was made, and various reports were obtained from employers to ascertain the degree of compliance with the law. In 50 cases of first violation, affecting 122 individuals, \$2,962.88 in back pay was collected through the office of the board. Prosecution was recommended in three cases in which the employer refused to adjust back pay. Learners' certificates were issued in 2,304 cases and special licenses in 23.

The wage survey of employments not covered at the beginning of the year secured pay-roll records for 2,327 women in 133 establishments. Of these, 247 were employed as car cleaners by 5 transportation companies, only 2 receiving less than \$18 a week, 83 per cent being rated at \$21.60. Governed by existing standards this group was regarded as already receiving a living wage and was dismissed from further consideration. Of the 2,080 women remaining, 549, or 26.4 per cent, received less than \$9 per week, and 365, or 17.6 per cent, \$9 and under \$10, the number under \$10 amounting to 44 per cent of the total. The number receiving \$10 and under \$11 was 261, or 12.6 per cent; \$11 and under \$12, 137, or 6.6 per cent; 420, or 20.1 per cent, received \$16 and over. The industries covered were laundry and dry cleaning, operation and care of office and other buildings, and manufacturing, more than half (1,190) being employed in the first-named occupation. As a whole, practically 80 per cent of these women received less than the \$16 minimum which had been tentatively adopted as the minimum cost of living.

¹ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1920, for provisions of this order, pp. 132-136.

² On Mar. 19, 1921, an order became effective which adds to the protected group the 1,500 or more women employed in the laundry industry. For the provisions of this order see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, pp. 109-111.

More than one-half (51.2 per cent) of the women employed in office and other buildings received less than \$9 per week, but this is explained by the small number of hours worked per day; however, it was found that the hourly wage was low, over one-fourth receiving less than 25 cents per hour. This, taken together with the difficulty of piecing out with other employments and the early or late hours required to avoid interference with the occupants of the buildings, indicated a considerable degree of need for regulation in this work.

The manufacturing industry is better paid, 47.5 per cent receiving \$16 and over and but 25.3 per cent receiving less than \$12. The comparatively high rate paid here is said to be "largely due to the voluntary adoption by a considerable number of employers of the \$16.50 wage rate established in the mercantile industry." Competition and a desire for competent employees were felt to be largely responsible for this.

The bulk of the report is taken up with an account of the conferences, hearings, and administrative methods of the board. The effects of the law are summarized as having produced an immediate material increase in wages, followed by a more gradual increase; the minimum has not tended to become the maximum, over 40 per cent of the women coming under wage orders now receiving more than the minimum; there has been no tendency on the part of the employers to substitute learners for experienced workers on account of lower rates, no tendency to discharge learners when entitled to the minimum; no tendency to substitute minors for adult workers, the percentage of minors employed showing a decrease; no appreciable displacement of women by men, nor any considerable decrease in the number of women employed; there has been a tendency to raise wages in other industries not now covered by orders; and "in general, substandard workers have not been adversely affected by the minimum wage law." On the whole "the board feels justified in concluding that the minimum wage law is accomplishing the purposes for which it was enacted."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employment in Selected Industries in April, 1921.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics received and tabulated reports concerning the volume of employment in April, 1921, from representative establishments in 13 manufacturing industries and in bituminous coal mining. The questionnaire sent out by the bureau asks that figures relating to employees and earnings be reported for the pay-roll period ending nearest the fifteenth of the month and requests a report of any changes in rates of wages which occur between March 15, 1921, and April 15, 1921.

Comparing the figures of April, 1921, with those for identical establishments for April, 1920, it appears that in all industries there were decreases in the number of persons employed. The largest decreases, 41.9 per cent and 40.9 per cent, are shown in automobiles and leather. Iron and steel shows a decrease of 36.2 per cent and hosiery and underwear a decrease of 32.2 per cent. The smallest decrease, 0.4 per cent, appears in cotton manufacturing.

All of the 14 industries show decreases in the total amount of the pay roll for April, 1921, as compared with April, 1920. The most important percentage decrease, 53.8, is shown in iron and steel. Respective decreases of 48.1 per cent, 46.1 per cent, and 45 per cent appear in the leather, hosiery and underwear, and automobile industries.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL, 1920 AND 1921.

Industry.	Establishments reporting for April both years.	Period of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.			Amount of pay roll.		
			April, 1920.	April, 1921.	Per cent of decrease.	April, 1920.	April, 1921.	Per cent of decrease.
Iron and steel.....	113	½ month.	189,170	120,641	36.2	\$13,870,483	\$6,406,764	53.8
Automobile manufacturing...	47	1 week..	147,582	85,802	41.9	4,936,309	2,716,208	45.0
Car building and repairing...	59	½ month.	62,071	43,438	30.0	3,899,467	2,895,972	25.7
Cotton manufacturing.....	58	1 week..	58,201	57,968	.4	1,229,967	1,000,340	18.7
Cotton finishing.....	16	do.....	12,564	11,728	6.7	296,494	261,280	11.9
Hosiery and underwear.....	62	do.....	34,106	23,137	32.2	707,266	381,392	46.1
Woolen.....	52	do.....	52,290	47,506	9.1	1,320,274	1,075,626	18.5
Silk.....	45	2 weeks.	20,036	17,985	10.2	972,293	819,231	15.7
Men's ready-made clothing...	47	1 week..	36,524	28,400	22.2	1,278,315	929,882	27.3
Leather manufacturing.....	34	do.....	17,398	10,280	40.9	458,804	238,275	48.1
Boots and shoes.....	86	do.....	72,962	56,171	23.0	1,801,826	1,311,456	27.2
Paper making.....	56	do.....	31,362	23,702	24.4	849,170	589,233	31.0
Cigar manufacturing.....	56	do.....	17,681	16,341	7.6	362,403	305,075	15.8
Coal mining (bituminous)...	100	½ month.	24,714	22,478	9.0	1,657,268	1,276,620	23.0

Comparative data for April, 1921, and March, 1921, appear in the following table. The figures show that in 8 industries there was an increase in the number of persons on the pay roll in April as compared with March, and in 6, a decrease. The largest increases are 25.5 per cent in automobiles and 22.3 per cent in woolen. Respective

decreases of 12.3 per cent, 11.4 per cent, and 11.3 per cent appear in car building and repairing, paper making, and the leather industry.

In comparing April with March of this year, 7 industries show an increase in the amount of money paid to employees and 7 show a decrease. The most important increase is 55.7 per cent in automobiles. The woolen industry shows an increase of 23.4 per cent. Percentage decreases of 20.4 and 15.9 appear in iron and steel and bituminous coal mining.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1921.

Industry.	Establishments reporting for March and April.	Period of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.			Amount of pay roll.		
			March, 1921.	April, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	March, 1921.	April, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
Iron and steel.....	112	$\frac{1}{2}$ month..	131,965	119,165	- 9.7	\$8,016,149	\$6,384,265	-20.4
Automobile manufacturing....	47	1 week..	68,367	85,802	+25.5	1,744,588	2,716,208	+55.7
Car building and repairing....	60	$\frac{1}{2}$ month..	51,479	45,150	-12.3	3,418,414	3,032,022	-11.3
Cotton manufacturing.....	57	1 week..	57,003	55,508	- 2.6	988,568	980,065	- .9
Cotton finishing.....	15	do.....	11,148	11,333	+ 1.7	245,729	251,749	+ 2.4
Hosiery and underwear.....	61	do.....	22,891	24,642	+ 7.6	378,621	407,502	+ 7.6
Woolen.....	52	do.....	38,831	47,506	+22.3	871,666	1,075,626	+23.4
Silk.....	45	2 weeks..	16,998	17,881	+ 5.2	773,411	816,525	+ 5.6
Men's ready-made clothing..	51	1 week..	26,727	28,603	+ 7.0	567,051	609,023	+ 8.1
Leather manufacturing.....	35	do.....	10,555	9,365	-11.3	225,680	209,892	- 7.0
Boots and shoes.....	85	do.....	55,590	56,042	+ .8	1,324,674	1,305,620	- 1.4
Paper making.....	59	do.....	27,670	24,512	-11.4	686,084	609,778	-11.1
Cigar manufacturing.....	58	do.....	15,738	16,612	+ 5.6	303,816	309,401	+ 1.8
Coal mining (bituminous)....	96	$\frac{1}{2}$ month..	24,319	21,810	-10.3	1,471,413	1,237,713	-15.9

In addition to the data presented in the above tables as to the number of employees on the pay roll, 91 plants in the iron and steel industry reported 91,498 employees as actually working on the last full day of the pay period reported for April, 1921, as against 152,384 for the reported pay-roll period in April, 1920, a decrease of 40 per cent. Figures given by 86 establishments in the iron and steel industry show that 89,792 employees were actually working on the last full day of the pay period reported for April, 1921, as against 99,605 for the period in March, 1921, a decrease of 9.9 per cent.

Changes in Wage Rates and Per Capita Earnings.

During the period March 15 to April 15, 1921, there were wage rate changes made by establishments reporting to the bureau in 10 of the 14 industries. One increase in rates of wages was reported in the hosiery and underwear industry, and in the boot and shoe industry two increases were reported. All other wage changes were decreases.

Iron and steel.—Four plants reported a decrease of 20 per cent, affecting all men in three plants and 95 per cent of the men in the fourth. In one concern all 10-hour men were reduced 20 per cent in wages, while all 8-hour men were reduced 15 per cent. In another concern the wages of all employees were decreased—one-half of the force being decreased 19 per cent, one-fourth of the force 19.2 per cent, and the remaining fourth 11.5 per cent. A reduction of 18 per cent was made to all employees in one concern. Two mills re-

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ported a wage rate decrease of 13 per cent, affecting all employees in the first mill and 3 per cent of the employees in the second mill. A decrease of 10 per cent to 46 per cent of the force was reported by one plant. All employees in another plant were reduced 60 cents per day. Irregular operation, caused by lack of orders and general business depression, was reported throughout the industry. The per capita earnings for April are 11.8 per cent less than for March.

Automobiles.—In one shop a 20 per cent decrease was made to 80 per cent of the force. Improved business conditions were reported for this industry, and the per capita earnings show an increase of 24.1 per cent when comparing April with March.

Car building and repairing.—No wage rate changes were reported for this industry; the per capita earnings are 1.1 per cent higher for the pay-roll period in April than for the corresponding period in March.

Cotton manufacturing.—The entire forces of five establishments were reduced 20 per cent in wages. In one plant bonuses of 20 per cent for full-time service and 15 per cent for less than full-time service were discontinued. Decreases ranging from 15 to 20 per cent were made in one concern to all employees. Practically the entire force in two plants had respective wage rate decreases of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent and 13 per cent. A decrease of 10 per cent, affecting approximately all employees, was reported by five establishments. Although slight curtailment of production was reported, the per capita earnings show no change from those of last month.

Cotton finishing.—Five establishments reported a wage rate decrease of 10 per cent, affecting 5 per cent of the employees. More time was worked during this period and the per capita earnings are 0.8 per cent higher for April than for March.

Hosiery and underwear.—Sixty per cent of the employees in one concern were granted an increase of 10 per cent. A decrease of 20 per cent to 95 per cent of the men was reported by one establishment. One-half of the men in another establishment were cut 18 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent in wages. The entire force of one mill had a wage reduction of 10 per cent. Employment throughout this industry remained practically the same as during the preceding month. The per capita earnings show no change when comparing April with March figures.

Woolen.—When comparing per capita earnings for April with those for March an increase of 0.8 per cent is shown.

Silk.—The entire force of one mill was decreased 10 per cent in wages. Prevailing business conditions are similar to those of March. The per capita earnings show an increase of 0.4 per cent when April and March figures are compared.

Men's ready-made clothing.—For the month of April the per capita earnings were 1 per cent more than for the month of March.

Leather.—The entire force of one tannery was reduced 10 per cent in wages. The per capita earnings reported show an increase of 4.8 per cent when compared with the preceding month.

Boots and shoes.—An increase of 10 per cent was granted to 6 per cent of the employees in one factory, while another factory reported an increase but did not state the number of employees affected. The entire force of one plant was reduced 10 per cent in wages. When compared with March the per capita earnings for April show a decrease of 2.2 per cent.

Paper.—In two mills a decrease of 20 per cent was reported, affecting practically all employees in one mill and 10 per cent of the employees in the other mill. The entire force of four plants had wage rate reductions of 15 per cent. Decreases ranging from 10 to 20 per cent were made to 8½ per cent of the men in one establishment, while all employees in another establishment had reductions ranging from 10 to 18 per cent. A decrease of 10 per cent, affecting the entire force, was reported by one concern. Due to lack of orders and part-time employment the volume of employment for April was less than that for March, but the per capita earnings show a slight increase—0.3 per cent.

Cigars.—A general wage reduction of 12 per cent was reported by one plant. A decrease of 10 per cent to 8 per cent of the force was made in one establishment. Seventy-five per cent of the employees in two concerns had respective wage rate decreases of 6 per cent and 5 per cent. The per capita earnings for April, when compared with those for March, show a decrease of 3.5 per cent.

Bituminous coal.—Many mines are partially idle, as there is little demand for their product. The per capita earnings for the period in April are 6.2 per cent lower than for the March pay-roll period.

Employment and Wage Conditions as Reported by Federal Reserve Banks.

FEDERAL Reserve Bank reports on conditions of employment and wages within their respective districts, as of April 1, 1921, and the same date in 1920, are available from the Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Richmond banks. The banks gathered the information by questionnaires. Summaries of the reports are here given. The data relate to the pay day nearest April first.

Boston District.

In manufacturing, as a whole, the number of employees of the reporting concerns shows a decrease of 20.9 per cent from the number on the pay rolls at the corresponding date a year ago. The greatest curtailment as measured by current figures exists among manufacturers of machinery and tools, and in this respect conditions are very similar throughout Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Following next in order is the cotton yarn division of the textile industry, which, from the point of view of manufacturing technique, stands nearest the raw material. Manufacturers of boots and shoes and the miscellaneous group comprehended within "other manufacturers" show decreases in the number of employees that are well above the average. Textiles, treating the five subdivisions of the table as a unit, have but 12.9 per cent fewer employees on the pay roll this year than in 1920 though this is accounted for to a considerable extent by the fact that here, more than in most industries, lessened activity has found expression in part time operation rather than drastic diminution in the number of employees.

From the viewpoint of the purchasing power of the community, changes in the aggregate volume of the pay roll are highly significant. Payments to employees on the pay rolls nearest April 1, this year, total approximately one-third less than in 1920, comparable figures being \$4,710,234 and \$7,101,994. The per cent decrease in the pay roll is greater than that in the number of employees or the weekly compensation per employee, because in the pay roll is focussed the cumulative effect not only of reductions in the number of employees, but of the average number of hours worked and rates of pay. Decreases range from a minimum of 22.8 per cent in the case of pulp, paper, and paper goods, to a maximum of 53.5 per cent in machinery and tools, though the cotton yarn subdivision of the textile group shows a per cent

that is even higher. Machinery and tools, cotton yarns, and miscellaneous textiles have decreases that are greater than the average of 33.7 per cent.

The outstanding feature in the returns showing the earnings per employee is the fact that while manufacturing as a whole shows a decrease of 16.2 per cent (from \$26.55 to \$22.25)—a decrease that is shared by every group but one—employees in the boot and shoe industry are actually receiving on the average 7.2 per cent higher wages for a working week that is in many cases curtailed.

It is impossible to arrive at an accurate statement as to the amount of changes in rates of pay. In the textile industry wages were, in most cases, increased about 15 per cent approximately June 1, and decreased 22.5 per cent in December, resulting in a net decrease of 10.9 per cent (the decrease being figured not only upon rates prevailing April 1, 1920, but the June increase as well). In the boot and shoe industry an advance occurred after April 1, and there has been no uniform reduction from the peak of last spring. Other industries reveal in varying stages a deflation in labor prices; in general, unskilled labor has been subject to the largest decrease, a condition probably to be expected, as it had received the greatest relative increase. In a considerable number of cases no reduction has been made in the rates of pay of skilled labor, and such decreases as have occurred seldom exceed 10 per cent and average a somewhat lower figure. Payments of bonuses have been, in large part, discontinued.

As a matter of interest, data for public utilities are also appended. The contrast is too obvious to require comment; wage levels in this group were substantially higher than in manufacturing a year ago, and in the meantime have shown a marked increase that makes the disparity even greater.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AMOUNT OF PAY ROLLS, AND WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE, IN BOSTON DISTRICT: APR. 1, 1921, COMPARED WITH APR. 1, 1920.

Industry.	Number of employees.			Amount of pay rolls.			Weekly earnings per employee.		
	Apr. 1, 1921.	Apr. 1, 1920.	Per cent change.	Apr. 1, 1921.	Apr. 1, 1920.	Per cent change.	Apr. 1, 1921.	Apr. 1, 1920.	Per cent change.
Cotton goods.....	69,967	79,421	-11.9	\$1,409,888	\$2,003,230	-29.6	\$20.15	\$25.22	-20.1
Cotton yarn.....	6,682	10,620	-37.1	131,569	289,418	-54.5	19.69	27.25	-27.7
Textiles, miscellaneous.....	8,208	10,940	-25.0	139,909	256,018	-45.4	17.05	23.40	-27.1
Textiles, finishing.....	11,470	10,578	+ 8.4	224,333	244,793	- 8.4	19.56	23.14	-15.5
Woolen goods.....	11,857	12,707	- 6.7	324,715	422,647	-23.2	27.39	33.26	-17.6
All textiles.....	108,184	124,266	-12.9	2,230,414	3,216,106	-30.6	20.62	25.88	-20.3
Boots and shoes.....	15,128	23,093	-34.5	445,620	634,715	-29.8	29.46	27.49	+ 7.2
Machinery and tools.....	10,979	18,581	-40.9	264,125	567,686	-53.5	24.06	30.55	-21.2
Pulp, paper, and paper goods.....	14,519	15,911	- 8.7	305,744	395,924	-22.8	21.05	24.88	-15.4
Other manufactures.....	62,910	85,694	-26.6	1,464,331	2,287,563	-36.0	23.28	26.69	-12.8
Total, manufacturing.....	211,720	267,545	-20.9	4,710,234	7,101,994	-33.7	22.25	26.55	-16.2
Lighting and power.....	7,383	7,282	+ 1.4	249,675	223,705	+11.6	33.82	30.72	+10.1
Street railways.....	20,441	22,581	- 9.5	722,145	693,978	+ 4.1	35.33	30.73	+15.0
Steam railways.....	74,256	84,517	-12.1	2,649,516	2,832,950	- 6.5	35.68	33.52	+ 6.4
Total, public utilities.....	102,080	114,380	-10.8	3,621,336	3,750,633	- 3.4	35.48	32.79	+ 8.2

New York District.

Out of 277 firms addressed, reports were received from 156. The greatest reductions were in iron and steel, shipbuilding, and machinery.

Some reduction in hourly or daily rates of pay has been made by more than half of the concerns sending in returns. The reductions range from 5 to 25 per cent and average in the neighborhood of 12 per cent.

Nearly 80 per cent of the firms making reductions did so on a uniform basis for nearly all employees throughout their plants. When a differentiation was made, the greatest reductions usually occurred among unskilled workers whose wages had risen most during the war period. Other bases for determining rates of reduction were length of service, type of operation performed, or the extent to which the worker was affected by part-time arrangements. The office force was frequently not included in wage reductions.

The table following shows the number of concerns in different industries making reductions in wage rates and the average reduction effected. It is notable that the industries which have reduced the numbers of their employees most have as a rule made considerable reductions in wage rates.

Although there have been extensive reductions in wage rates, the average weekly earnings per employee as computed from aggregate pay-roll figures for all industries combined, show almost no change from April 1, 1920, to April 1, 1921. On both dates average earnings were slightly over \$30 a week. The fact that the earnings do not show any reduction is due in the main to the inclusion of large numbers of employees on railroads, in public utility companies, and in the printing trades, in which there have been practically no reductions in rates of pay. Another factor has been the tendency of employers to discharge the least competent and the most poorly paid workers first when reducing the number of employees.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, CHANGES IN RATES OF PAY, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, IN NEW YORK DISTRICT: APR. 1, 1921, COMPARED WITH APR. 1, 1920.

Industry.	Number of firms reporting.	Number of employees.			Rates of pay.			Average weekly earnings.		
		Apr. 1, 1920.	Apr. 1, 1921.	Per cent change.	Firms showing reduction.	Per cent showing reduction.	Average per cent reduction.	Apr. 1, 1920.	Apr. 1, 1921.	Per cent change.
Iron and steel.....	7	7, 579	3, 148	-58.5	5	71.4	18.0	\$44.32	\$30.49	-31.2
Shipbuilding.....	6	12, 982	6, 645	-48.8	4	67.0	11.0	31.81	33.21	+ 4.4
Machinery.....	16	34, 678	23, 044	-33.6	11	69.0	12.0	32.30	29.68	- 8.1
Automobiles.....	5	12, 879	8, 763	-32.0	3	60.0	10.0	28.87	32.83	+13.7
Miscellaneous metal.....	21	55, 570	38, 892	-30.0	16	76.0	12.0	27.83	24.56	-11.8
Munitions, etc.....	6	10, 426	7, 348	-29.5	6	100.0	15.0	26.24	23.76	- 9.5
Boots and shoes.....	9	30, 885	26, 105	-15.5	0	0.0	.....	28.00	25.98	- 7.2
Clothing.....	11	11, 925	10, 154	-14.9	2	18.0	9.0	24.29	24.49	+ .8
Railroads.....	4	67, 291	58, 081	-13.7	0	0.0	.....	34.03	36.13	+ 6.2
Textiles.....	13	18, 214	15, 774	-13.4	9	69.0	14.0	24.84	21.82	-12.2
Printing.....	9	10, 746	10, 005	- 6.9	1	11.0	12.0	38.31	40.73	+ 6.3
Electrical goods.....	9	117, 653	115, 335	- 2.0	8	89.0	12.0	31.42	31.67	+ .8
Food.....	10	14, 318	14, 106	- 1.5	9	90.0	12.0	29.74	27.95	- 6.0
Paper.....	5	4, 340	4, 353	+ .3	3	60.0	9.0	20.92	19.71	- 5.8
Public utilities.....	8	41, 869	42, 191	+ .8	1	12.5	9.0	31.14	33.01	+ 6.0
Miscellaneous.....	17	46, 333	31, 634	-31.7	12	70.0	11.0	23.55	21.29	- 9.6
Total.....	156	497, 689	415, 034	-16.6	90	57.7	12.0	30.28	30.27	0.0

Chicago District.

Manufacturers of automobiles in some instances show a marked increase in operations. Two of the large manufacturers report operations at present equal to a year ago, while one reports a production in April larger than last year. Some car manufacturers report about two-thirds of the production of this time in 1920, while others are proceeding on an employment basis of about 50 per cent of a year ago, the production per employee, however, being greater.

Manufacturers in other lines of industry are cautious. Improvement in the building situation has stimulated a call for building material. Lumber stocks at retailers' yards are small and buying is light. Brick plants are closed down or working at a low percentage of capacity. Prices are lower. Sales for road building are helping the cement industry somewhat.

Stocks of farm implements in the hands of manufacturers are relatively large, and production is being curtailed; the trend of prices is downward. Stocks in the hands of retailers are irregular, since large stocks of fall implements were not sold. But the stock of goods needed in the spring is quite small.

Iron and steel mills are operating at a very large reduction from full capacity, unfilled orders continue to decline, and prices have been reduced.

Furniture business is quiet, living costs and high rents having an adverse effect on the purchasing power of the public; prices tend downward. Manufacturers of furniture report that they are operating as high as 60 per cent capacity.

The expected improvement in the labor and employment situation, generally looked for in March, did not materialize. Instead, the reports for this month seem to indicate further additions to the great mass of unemployed.

The questionnaire, sent monthly by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago to 80 representative manufacturing plants in the Seventh Federal Reserve District, gives results indicating greater unemployment. The reporting firms, 78 in number, employing at the present time 58,000 persons, 14 per cent of whom are women, reduced their number by 6.1 per cent, compared with the previous month. The pay roll for the same period decreased 1.9 per cent. The returns from the 78 firms showed the following:

	Chicago only.	Entire district.
Number employed as compared with—		
(a) the preceding month.....per cent decrease..	8.5	6.1
(b) the same month a year ago.....do.....	32.3	37.5
Amount of pay roll as compared with—		
(a) the preceding month.....do.....	10.5	1.9
(b) the same month a year ago.....do.....	36.2	42.2
Percentage of capacity of plant operating—		
(a) March, 1921.....per cent..	52.0	50.0
(b) February, 1921.....do.....	53.0	51.0
(c) March, 1920.....do.....	88.0	89.0

Questionnaires were sent to a large number of additional firms for figures as of April 1, 1921, and as of April 1, 1920. Returns were received from 929 firms employing 370,179 persons April 1, 1920, and 245,044, April 1, 1921. The figures of the tabulation are here reproduced.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF PAY ROLLS IN CHICAGO DISTRICT:
APR. 1, 1921, COMPARED WITH APR. 1, 1920.

Industry.	Number of firms.	Number of employees.		Amount of pay roll.		Decrease in number of employees (per cent).	Decrease in pay roll (per cent).	Decrease in average pay per employee (per cent).
		Apr. 1, 1920.	Apr. 1, 1921.	Apr. 1, 1920.	Apr. 1, 1921.			
Automobiles and accessories.....	32	52,962	22,840	\$2,101,374	\$734,645	56.9	65.0	19.0
Bakery and confectionery.....	133	8,563	7,175	207,004	190,855	16.2	7.8	10.1
Brick and building construction material.....	32	4,803	3,105	220,606	123,691	35.4	43.9	13.3
Canning.....	11	273	294	5,253	4,936	17.7	6.0	12.7
Cereals.....	8	5,166	2,954	172,325	83,117	42.8	51.8	15.6
Chemicals, paints, and soap.....	22	10,044	5,533	302,884	143,898	44.9	52.5	13.7
Clothing.....	18	21,330	15,863	798,360	543,669	25.6	31.9	8.4
Coal mining.....	9	4,388	3,918	202,484	160,706	10.7	20.6	11.1
Contracting and building.....	32	13,191	3,891	302,642	105,827	70.5	65.0	18.6
Electrical goods.....	12	3,398	1,248	122,505	32,485	63.3	73.5	27.8
Farm implements and equipment.....	78	21,736	12,683	866,502	461,054	41.6	46.8	8.8
Furniture.....	26	4,755	3,443	158,968	105,547	27.6	33.6	8.3
Glass, porcelain, china, etc.....	9	3,078	2,727	104,194	87,350	11.4	16.2	5.4
Hardware, stoves, etc.....	43	7,851	4,311	347,840	146,156	45.1	58.0	23.5
Iron, steel, and brass.....	66	19,949	10,908	786,133	383,882	45.3	51.2	10.7
Jewelry, watches, and clocks.....	3	3,797	3,821	95,331	98,167	1.6	13.0	12.3
Leather and leather goods.....	19	2,756	1,910	75,504	49,592	30.7	34.3	5.3
Lumber and mill work.....	68	11,347	8,356	360,791	220,271	26.4	38.9	17.1
Machinery.....	39	10,733	5,627	397,518	169,789	47.6	57.3	18.5
Metal work.....	18	7,705	4,420	225,388	102,082	42.6	54.7	21.0
Miscellaneous.....	94	14,366	8,761	415,330	253,749	39.0	38.9	1.2
Packing.....	17	79,064	61,726	2,178,202	1,712,744	21.9	21.4	1.7
Paper.....	15	2,974	2,326	88,850	70,549	21.8	20.6	11.5
Pianos and musical instruments.....	15	4,013	2,185	120,958	54,218	45.6	55.1	17.7
Printing.....	15	1,281	1,192	59,033	58,186	6.9	1.4	5.9
Public utility.....	28	31,671	30,303	1,109,456	1,232,080	4.3	11.0	16.1
Railway cars and supplies.....	6	3,950	2,023	188,428	112,527	48.8	40.3	16.6
Railroad shops.....	3	5,248	4,014	278,897	226,445	23.5	18.8	16.1
Wood and paper containers.....	21	3,490	2,387	89,017	58,521	31.6	34.3	3.9
Woodworking.....	15	3,067	2,414	93,565	62,092	21.3	33.6	15.7
Woolens, knit goods, textiles.....	19	3,230	2,686	77,144	63,605	16.8	17.5	.8
Total.....	929	370,179	245,044	12,552,486	7,852,435	33.8	37.4	5.5

¹ Increase.

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St. Louis District.

Questionnaires sent out to 240 business interests and replies from 102 of these questionnaires are the basis of the compilation. Eight firms show increases in wages to employees, one firm even as much as 26 per cent; 53 firms have not reduced wages from those of a year ago, while 41 have made various reductions ranging from 5 per cent to 65 per cent. There is a general tendency toward reducing the number employed, thus causing the employees to accomplish more without additional remuneration. In several instances the length of time employed has been increased. Elimination of any customary bonuses seems to be followed by the majority of employers. Following are some of the figures in tabulated form of 9 specific lines of employment and also the complete statistics for the district:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, APR. 1, 1921, COMPARED WITH APR. 1, 1920.

Industry.	Number of employees.				Amount of pay rolls.			
	Apr. 1, 1920.	Apr. 1, 1921.	Decrease.		Apr. 1, 1920.	Apr. 1, 1921.	Decrease.	
			Num-ber.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.
Box manufacturing.....	403	338	65	16.12	\$6,845.01	\$6,239.23	\$605.78	8.82
Wholesale hardware.....	3,094	2,553	541	17.50	117,051.59	111,229.74	5,821.85	4.97
Stove manufacturing.....	2,712	1,211	1,501	55.34	88,322.90	24,589.69	63,733.21	72.15
Building materials.....	2,350	1,208	1,142	48.59	63,421.94	28,886.50	34,535.44	54.45
Chemicals, paints, etc....	1,695	1,154	541	31.91	36,293.92	27,522.17	81,771.75	24.11
Clothing and dry goods....	4,084	3,320	764	18.70	94,447.18	8,013.75	13,433.43	14.22
Manufacturing.....	10,408	7,882	2,526	24.27	349,664.47	271,523.62	78,140.85	22.34
Printing.....	1,524	1,181	343	22.50	50,338.93	39,452.51	10,886.42	21.62
Street railways.....	7,417	7,590	173	2.33	523,221.25	592,444.12	169,222.87	13.23
District complete.....	47,563	37,140	10,423	21.91	1,310,805.58	971,363.98	339,441.60	25.89

¹ Increase.

Richmond District.

Information obtained this month from answers to questionnaires submitted to the leading and representative industries throughout the district is as follows: (1) A reduction in the number of employees, and (2) certain percentages of wage reductions have been made effective. The 100 replies received show that the reporting plants employed 63,197 persons on April 1, 1920, in comparison with 49,782 on April 1, 1921, a decrease of 21.2 per cent. The combined pay rolls of the reporting plants decreased 31.6 per cent comparing April 1, 1920, and April 1, 1921, a greater decrease than is shown in the number of employees, which emphasizes reductions in wages or shorter operating time. Both factors, however, have been present and have contributed to lower the purchasing power of the employees, though this is partly offset by general price reductions. Reports from six large textile mills in the district show reductions in wages averaging 27.5 per cent, the largest of the six mills reporting only 15 per cent. Of four large brick and stone producers, two report no reductions, but the others report an average reduction of 16.25 per cent for common labor. One paper manufacturer reports reductions of 8 per cent, another of 27.5 per cent, while four others report no reductions. Six glass manufacturers divide equally, three reporting no reductions, while three report average reductions of approximately 15 per cent for unskilled workers. Seven fertilizer manufacturers report reductions that average 41 per cent for common labor, but few skilled employees have been reduced. Four wooden-box manufacturers report reductions averaging 12.5 per cent to 15 per cent for skilled workers exclusive of office help and about 30 per cent reduction for unskilled labor. Three of the largest public utilities in the district report minor reductions, approximately 5 cents per hour, for common labor, but no reductions for skilled workers. Four furniture factories report 20 per cent average reductions, and another writes that it would be possible to get labor for 50 per cent less than a year ago. Eight important contractors vary widely in their reports, reductions ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent, the latter being for common labor. The average is about 20 per cent reduction for skilled workers in the trades and about 40 per cent for common laborers. Special comments indicate that increased efficiency of labor is more important than the matter

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of wages. Five producers of lumber average 10 per cent to 15 per cent reductions for skilled workers and about 40 per cent reductions for unskilled workers. In this industry several of the reports comment upon the increased efficiency of the workers. Three coal-mining companies report no reductions in wages, but pay rolls are lower because of closed mines and part-time operation. Six tobacco manufacturers vary widely, the two largest reporting factories having made no reductions, while four report average reductions of about 37 per cent for unskilled or semiskilled workers. Five manufacturers of iron and steel products made reports. Four of them showed no reductions, though one reported reductions of 8 per cent for skilled workers, 15 per cent for semiskilled, and 15 per cent for unskilled. Six clothing manufacturers reported practically no reductions in wages, but the number of employees has been materially reduced. Twenty large department and general stores reported no reductions for old employees, but some are employing new workers at lower salaries. In several instances the policy of the special bonus has been discontinued. The number of employees in the twenty stores was practically the same April 1, 1921, as on the same date last year. Unemployment did not increase to any appreciable extent during March.

Report of Free Employment Offices in Connecticut, April, 1921.

The report of the Bureau of Labor of Connecticut covering the five free employment bureaus in that State for the month of April shows the following:

Male:		
Applications for employment.....	2,449	
Applications for help.....	1,914	
Situations secured.....	1,806	
Female:		
Applications for employment.....	1,754	
Applications for help.....	1,391	
Situations secured.....	1,236	

Of the male applications for employment, 73.3 per cent were supplied with situations, against 62.2 per cent during the month of March. For females the corresponding figures were 70.4 per cent and 72.4 per cent. Of the total number applying, 92.0 per cent were furnished with help, against 90.1 per cent during the month of March.

Report of Free Employment Offices in Illinois, April, 1921.

The report of the operations of the 11 free employment offices in Illinois for the month of April, 1921, shows the following figures:

	April, 1920.	April, 1921.		April, 1920.	April, 1921.
Registrations:			Referred:		
Male.....	18,193	17,507	Male.....	16,525	6,745
Female.....	4,532	5,547	Female.....	4,519	4,076
Total.....	22,725	23,054	Total.....	21,044	10,821
Help wanted:			Reported placed:		
Male.....	22,343	6,718	Male.....	13,874	5,500
Female.....	6,077	4,593	Female.....	3,891	3,306
Total.....	28,420	11,311	Total.....	17,765	8,806

Chicago is by far the office of largest operation. For that city the figures were: Registration, 13,333; help wanted, 5,736; referred, 5,560; reported placed, 4,164. The registrations by the principal

industries were: Agriculture, 2,175; building and construction, 1,255; clerical, 1,321; domestic and personal service, hotels and restaurants combined, 3,100; metal and machinery, 1,755; miscellaneous, 2,539; common labor, 6,018; and casual workers, 2,789.

Index Numbers of Employment in New York, June, 1914, to April, 1921.

THE Bureau of Statistics and Information of the New York State Industrial Commission collects monthly data concerning the condition of employment in the factories of that State. The bureau receives reports from about 1,648 firms employing at present about 475,000 persons, who constitute about one-third of the factory workers of the State.

The reports received show the number of employees and the amount of wages paid. From these figures per capita earnings may be computed. The percental changes month by month since June, 1914, in the number of employees and in per capita earnings are stated in the table below. Parallel therewith are index numbers of retail prices of food in the United States. The index numbers for food differ slightly from those published elsewhere. The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics takes 1913 as the base or 100, but for the purpose of this table June, 1914, is taken as 100, thus affording a direct comparison with the other figures in the table.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES, AND OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES.

[June, 1914=100.]

Year and month.	Index number of—			Year and month.	Index number of—		
	Total factory employ-ees.	Average weekly earnings.	Retail food prices, United States.		Total factory employ-ees.	Average weekly earnings.	Retail food prices, United States.
1914.				1916.			
June.....	100	100	100	January.....	108	107	108
July.....	97	99	103	February.....	111	108	107
August.....	92	99	103	March.....	111	110	108
September.....	96	98	103	April.....	115	111	110
October.....	95	97	106	May.....	113	112	110
November.....	93	97	106	June.....	113	113	113
December.....	92	99	106	July.....	112	111	112
Average for 7 months...	95	98	105	August.....	113	114	114
1915.				September.....	117	117	119
January.....	92	98	104	October.....	117	118	122
February.....	94	98	102	November.....	120	119	127
March.....	94	100	99	December.....	122	122	127
April.....	95	99	100	Average for year.....	114	114	115
May.....	97	100	101	1917.			
June.....	98	101	101	January.....	121	120	129
July.....	97	100	101	February.....	121	121	134
August.....	96	102	101	March.....	123	124	134
September.....	101	101	102	April.....	121	122	146
October.....	102	105	104	May.....	120	127	153
November.....	106	106	105	June.....	119	123	154
December.....	108	103	106	July.....	118	127	147
Average for year.....	98	101	102	August.....	116	129	151
				September.....	118	134	155
				October.....	120	136	159

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INDEX NUMBERS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES, AND RETAIL PRICES
OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES—Concluded.

Year and month.	Index number of—			Year and month.	Index number of—		
	Total factory employ- ees.	Average weekly earnings.	Retail food prices, United States.		Total factory employ- ees.	Average weekly earnings.	Retail food prices, United States.
1917.				1919.			
November.....	121	139	157	August.....	115	188	194
December.....	122	139	159	September.....	116	196	190
Average for				October.....	115	192	190
year.....	120	129	147	November.....	118	200	194
1918.				December.....	122	207	199
January.....	121	132	162	Average for			
February.....	123	139	163	year.....	113	185	188
March.....	124	147	156	1920.			
April.....	123	152	156	January.....	123	209	203
May.....	123	157	160	February.....	122	208	202
June.....	123	161	164	March.....	125	219	202
July.....	125	164	169	April.....	124	219	213
August.....	122	167	173	May.....	122	224	218
September.....	122	176	180	June.....	121	227	221
October.....	117	176	183	July.....	121	224	221
November.....	120	170	185	August.....	118	226	209
December.....	119	183	189	September.....	117	226	205
Average for				October.....	115	228	200
year.....	122	160	170	November.....	108	226	195
1919.				December.....	100	223	180
January.....	113	181	187	Average for			
February.....	112	174	174	year.....	118	222	206
March.....	111	175	177	1921.			
April.....	111	174	184	January.....	93	217	174
May.....	110	175	187	February.....	94	211	160
June.....	110	177	186	March.....	95	212	158
July.....	113	182	192	April.....	93	.....	154

Employment in New York State Factories in April, 1921.

AFTER showing a slight improvement for two successive months, New York State factories again show a recession in activity in April. The preliminary tabulation of 1,575 manufacturers' reports, received by the Bureau of Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor, indicates that the number of factory workers employed in the State declined 2 per cent from March to April. This reduces the number of workers employed to only 1 per cent greater than in January, which was the month of lowest employment since January, 1915. Compared with March, 1920, the number of factory workers in April, 1921, shows a reduction of 25 per cent.

The tabulation of the April reports clearly indicates that industry in general has thus far shown few signs of a real recovery. The small gains in manufacturing activity reported during February and March were largely due to temporary increases in seasonal industries. In some of these industries the season is now on the decline and the result was a decrease in number of workers employed from March to April. In other industries, especially in the textile and clothing industries, seasonal work still continues, but the gains in employment reported during April are smaller in most cases than those which occurred in the preceding two months.

Employment in some of the metal industries and in the paper and printing industries continued to decline. The reductions in these industries are chiefly responsible for the decrease in the total number of workers reported in April. In New York City the strike situation in the men's clothing industry remained unchanged during April, while in the printing industry a strike of bookbinders affected several plants to a considerable extent.

Increased activity occurred in most of the textile and clothing industries in April. The most conspicuous gain reported was 18 per cent in the manufacture of knit goods. During the last three months the knit goods industry has more than doubled its working forces, but the number employed in April was still one-third below the number at work a year ago. Considerable expansion in activity also appears in wool manufactures—especially in rug and carpet factories—and in women's furnishings. In spite of the gains reported in both industries during the last three months, neither has yet recovered fully. In the men's clothing and furnishings, millinery, silk goods, and miscellaneous textile industries the gains in employment proceeded more slowly in April. The end of the season in the manufacture of women's clothing accounts for a 6 per cent reduction in working forces in that industry from March to April. The cotton goods and miscellaneous sewing industries also show decreases in employment during the month, while a small gain was reported in laundering.

Seasonal activity in the building industry is responsible for greater production in the cement and plaster and brick industries in April. The gain in the brick industry amounts to 21 per cent. Employment in the manufacture of abrasives, graphite, and glass is still declining.

The metal industries most affected are steel, railway equipment, and shipbuilding. The closing of several plants reduced the number of workers employed in the steel industry by 30 per cent during the month. The reduction in employment in the steel industry since last September amounts to 64 per cent. The April decrease in the railway equipment and shipbuilding industries are, respectively, 21 per cent and 18 per cent. The total reductions in these industries since last November are 45 per cent in railway equipment and 35 per cent in shipbuilding. A 3 per cent drop in working forces from March to April occurred in the manufacture of machinery and electrical goods, making a decrease of 32 per cent since March, 1920. Minor reductions in employment again appeared in jewelry and silverware, sheet metal work and hardware, firearms and cutlery, and instruments and appliances. Little change in employment was reported during the month in the manufacture of brass and copper goods, and cooking and heating apparatus. The automobile industry shows a slight recovery in April, and a slight gain was also reported in structural and architectural iron work.

Employment in the paper industry declined 7 per cent from March to April, owing to the closing of several plants. The decrease in employment in the paper industry since August totals 21 per cent. The printing industry reported a 3 per cent drop during the month, and a minor reduction also occurred in the manufacture of paper goods.

Further decreases in employment following temporary gains in February and March occurred in the production of furniture, pianos, boots and shoes, miscellaneous leather products, rubber goods, groceries, and confectionery. Employment in the lumber, leather, fur goods, and paint and dye industries, which similarly reported gains in the preceding two months, continued to improve. Increased working forces in April also appear in the manufacture of pipes, buttons, and miscellaneous chemicals. The tobacco industry shows a sudden gain of 10 per cent in employment from March to April, as a result of the resumption of operations in several plants.

Employment in drugs and chemicals, soap and perfumes, oil products, and flour and cereals continues to decline.

Report of Free Employment Offices in Ohio, April, 1921.

THE following figures summarize the report of the Ohio Industrial Commission relating to the operation of the seven free employment offices in Ohio, for the month of April, 1921. It is significant that while there were 58,591 registrations, help wanted numbered only 16,949, persons referred were but 16,711, and persons reported placed 14,280.

OPERATIONS OF OHIO FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, APRIL, 1921.

Class.	Registra- tions.	Help wanted.	Referred.	Reported placed.
Males:				
Unskilled.....	21,092	4,469	4,595	4,328
Skilled.....	19,229	3,206	3,510	2,562
Clerical and professional.....	930	65	95	52
Total.....	41,251	7,740	8,200	6,942
Females:				
Domestic.....	14,806	8,289	7,590	6,837
Industrial.....	876	583	428	263
Clerical and professional.....	1,658	337	493	238
Total.....	17,340	9,209	8,511	7,338
Grand total.....	58,591	16,949	16,711	14,280

Report of Free Employment Offices in Wisconsin, April, 1921.

THE report of the operations of the 12 free employment offices in Wisconsin for the period April 4, to May 2, 1921, shows the following figures:

	Apr. 4-May 2, 1921.
Applications for work:	
Male.....	5, 244
Female.....	2, 580
Total.....	7, 824
Help wanted:	
Male.....	4, 280
Female.....	2, 569
Total.....	6, 849
Referred to positions:	
Male.....	4, 239
Female.....	2, 321
Total.....	6, 560
Positions secured:	
Male.....	3, 255
Female.....	1, 700
Total.....	4, 955

Milwaukee is by far the office of largest operation. For that city the figures were: Application for work, 3,707; help wanted, 3,342; referred to positions, 3,343; positions secured, 2,329. The applications for work, by principal industries, were: Agriculture, 1,090; building and construction, 337; casual workers, 2,604; clerical, professional, and technical, 398; common labor, 1,289; domestic and personal service, 704; hotels and restaurants, 330; and metals and machinery, 280.

Unemployment in Foreign Countries.

AMONG the numerous classes of statistics of unemployment none is better known or more frequently quoted than that which shows the number of trade-unionists reported to be out of work by different trade-unions. Although records of unemployment have generally been kept by trade-unions since their earliest days, it is only within the last 15 years or so that Governments have commenced the collection of such statistics. Great Britain and France are two exceptions: The British records go back 50 years (to the year 1871), and the French records to 1894. The State of New York commenced the publication of such data in 1899, Belgium in 1902, Germany in 1903, Massachusetts in 1908, Denmark in 1910, Sweden and the Netherlands in 1911, Austria in 1914, and Canada in 1915. In 1914, 12 countries were publishing trade-union statistics of unemployment. During the war, however, France, Belgium, Austria, and New York State, ceased the publication of these statistics, and one country (Canada) commenced. In December, 1920, Belgium resumed the publication of statistics of its unemployment funds. At the present time, therefore, nine Governments publish regularly

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statistics showing the number and per cent of trade-unionists unemployed, viz, Great Britain, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Canada, Massachusetts, and Australia.¹

The following table shows for each of these nine countries the trade-union membership covered by the reports made to the Governments and the per cent of unemployed among this membership from 1913 to 1921.

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG TRADE-UNION MEMBERS IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1921.

[Sources: Great Britain—Ministry of Labor, Labor Gazette; Germany—Reichsamt für Arbeitsvermittlung, Reichs-Arbeitsblatt; Netherlands—Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Maandschrift; Denmark—Statistiske Departement, Statistiske Efterretninger; Sweden—Kungliga Socialstyrelsen, Sociala Meddelanden; Norway—British Labor Gazette; Canada—Department of Labor, Labor Gazette; Massachusetts—Department of Labor, Massachusetts Industrial Review; Australia—Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.]

Period.	Great Britain.		Germany.		Netherlands.		Denmark.		Sweden.	
	Member-ship covered.	Per cent unemployed.	Member-ship covered.	Per cent unemployed.	Member-ship covered.	Per cent unemployed.	Member-ship covered.	Per cent unemployed.	Member-ship covered.	Per cent unemployed.
1913, average...	927,000	2.1	1,973,000	2.9	65,000	5.1	117,000	7.5	55,000	4.4
1914, average...	970,000	3.3	1,635,000	7.2	76,000	16.2	128,000	9.9	61,000	6.7
1915, average...	922,000	1.1	1,019,000	3.2	106,000	14.6	134,000	7.7	62,000	7.8
1916, average...	943,000	.4	818,000	2.2	132,000	5.8	145,000	4.9	68,000	4.2
1917, average...	966,000	.6	939,000	1.0	148,000	9.6	160,000	9.2	87,000	3.9
1918, average...	1,108,000	.8	1,248,000	1.2	190,000	10.0	218,000	17.4	105,000	4.4
1919, average...	1,338,000	2.4	3,686,000	3.7	300,000	8.9	296,000	10.7	122,000	5.4
End of—										
January, 1920...	1,564,000	2.9	4,765,000	3.4	379,000	10.6	273,000	13.2	120,000	7.6
February, 1920...	1,539,000	1.6	4,859,000	2.9	397,000	8.5	295,000	9.6	110,000	7.5
March, 1920...	1,567,000	1.1	4,939,000	1.9	404,000	7.7	295,000	6.7	126,000	4.5
April, 1920...	1,561,000	.9	5,027,000	2.0	398,000	8.0	314,000	3.5	114,000	3.5
May, 1920...	1,572,000	1.1	5,234,000	2.7	397,000	7.3	304,000	2.8	121,000	2.9
June, 1920...	1,603,000	1.2	5,600,000	3.9	407,000	5.9	306,000	2.1	126,000	3.4
July, 1920...	1,498,000	1.4	5,074,000	6.0	401,000	4.9	310,000	2.1	125,000	2.8
August, 1920...	1,669,000	1.6	5,555,000	5.9	408,000	5.0	304,000	2.4	134,000	3.0
September, 1920	1,636,000	2.2	5,356,000	4.5	407,000	4.1	308,000	2.8	151,000	2.9
October, 1920...	1,401,000	a 5.3	5,233,000	4.2	.....	.....	315,000	3.6	142,000	4.3
November, 1920	1,612,000	3.7	5,629,000	3.9	.....	.....	317,000	6.1	147,000	7.0
December, 1920	1,535,000	6.1	5,545,000	4.1	.....	.....	307,000	15.1	146,000	15.8
January, 1921...	1,587,000	6.9	5,708,000	4.4	.....	.....	307,000	19.7	155,000	20.2
February, 1921	1,534,000	8.5	5,626,000	4.7	.....	.....	304,000	23.2	.....	.....
March, 1921...	1,528,000	10.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Period.	Norway.		Canada.		Massachusetts.		Australia.	
	Member-ship covered.	Per cent unemployed.	Member-ship covered.	Per cent unemployed.	Member-ship covered.	Per cent unemployed.	Member-ship covered.	Per cent unemployed.
1913, average...	16,000	1.8	.....	.....	175,000	6.3	246,000	6.5
1914, average...	16,000	2.4	.....	.....	172,000	10.4	269,000	8.3
1915, average...	16,000	2.2	56,000	8.0	170,000	7.7	276,000	9.3
1916, average...	17,000	.9	105,000	1.9	176,000	3.0	290,000	5.8
1917, average...	18,000	1.2	128,000	1.9	189,000	4.2	287,000	7.1
1918, average...	18,000	1.9	164,000	1.4	222,000	2.9	300,000	5.8
1919, average...	18,000	1.9	177,000	3.6	259,000	5.3	310,000	6.1
End of—								
January, 1920...	19,000	2.4	173,000	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
February, 1920...	19,000	1.9	181,000	4.0	.....	.....	329,000	5.6
March, 1920...	19,000	1.5	171,000	3.1	281,000	8.7	.....	.....
April, 1920...	18,000	1.3	182,000	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
May, 1920...	18,000	.9	202,000	2.4	.....	.....	343,000	6.2
June, 1920...	18,000	.7	194,000	2.1	248,000	18.8	.....	.....
July, 1920...	19,000	1.1	186,000	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
August, 1920...	19,000	1.4	187,000	2.4	.....	.....	345,000	6.2
September, 1920	18,000	1.7	189,000	3.3	255,000	19.3	.....	.....
October, 1920...	19,000	2.1	215,000	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
November, 1920	19,000	3.1	216,000	10.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
December, 1920	19,000	6.5	208,000	13.1	297,000	31.8	.....	.....
January, 1921...	18,000	10.5	198,000	13.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
February, 1921	.....	.....	198,000	16.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
March, 1921...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Excluding coal mining.

¹ International Labor Office. International Labor Review, vol. 1, No. 1. Geneva, January, 1921, p. 115.

A study of the preceding table reveals in the first place that the number of workers covered by the trade-union reports on unemployment has greatly increased. For the eight countries for which figures are available for the years 1913 to 1920 (i. e., all except Canada) the total number of workmen covered by the returns for 1913 was 3,574,000, while in 1920 it had increased to over eight and one-half millions. This increase may be due to two causes, first, the great growth in trade-unionism during the period under review, and secondly, the greater number of trade-unions which make returns of their unemployed members.

In comparing the statistics of the different countries account must be taken of the important differences in methods of collection which prevent the statistics being internationally comparable. The first important distinction is that some countries confine their returns to unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members, while others include also unions which do not. Canada, Massachusetts, Australia, Netherlands, and Sweden are in the latter category, while Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, and Norway confine their returns to unions paying unemployment benefit. It is obvious that unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members are able to furnish more accurate returns than unions which do not pay such benefit, for in many cases the only figures which the latter can furnish are based on estimates, and their returns are likely to be more unreliable and irregular.

Again, the definition of unemployment differs. Exact information is not available as to the definitions adopted in the different countries, but it may be stated that invariably unemployment directly due to strike, lockout, or sickness is excluded. Generally also, the figures are limited to unemployment for at least one full day, though the Netherlands statistics include persons unemployed for less than one full day, while Australia excludes all cases of unemployment for three days or less. In every case the returns are made monthly with the exception of Australia, where the returns are quarterly, and all the returns relate to the end of the month.

The chief cause, however, of the noncomparability of the figures from country to country is the varying degree in which they cover the ground. The different trades are covered in a disproportionate manner. The metal working trades, for instance, represent about 54 per cent of all the workers covered in Norway, 39 per cent in Great Britain, and 31 per cent in Germany, while the proportion was 11 per cent in Massachusetts, 10 per cent in Canada, and 9 per cent in Denmark. The building trades are represented in the reports in proportions varying from about 12 per cent in Great Britain to 28 per cent in Massachusetts. The transport trades are not represented at all in the returns of Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, while they form 40 per cent of the returns in Canada. In most countries agriculture is not represented at all. It will thus be seen that in some countries specially large representation is given to trades like building, woodworking, and transport, which are characterized by large fluctuations of employment, and consequently the average for all trades in one country is not comparable with that in another.

It should, moreover, be remarked that although trade-union statistics of unemployment have played a very important rôle in the past, it is to other forms of information that we must probably look in the future for statistics of unemployment. In many countries payment of unemployment benefits by trade-unions is giving way to an organized system of state-assisted or state-controlled unemployment insurance. As stated above, statistics of unemployment derived from trade-unions are of problematic value unless they are based upon unemployment benefits paid to those out of work. In Great Britain, Italy, and Austria, State schemes of unemployment insurance to be worked through trade-unions have recently been introduced, and in Belgium, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and other States, systems of State assistance to trade-unions are in force. Bills to introduce systems of unemployment insurance have already been prepared in Germany and Wisconsin, and legislation is under consideration in many other countries.

One of the recommendations of the International Labor Conference at Washington was that each State should establish an effective system of unemployment insurance through a Government system or through a system of Government subventions to associations paying unemployment benefit. It is, therefore, to the development of unemployment insurance that we must look in the future, and trade-union statistics of unemployment as such will probably recede farther in the background.

Canada.¹

WEEKLY reports from employers to the Dominion headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada, during the four weeks from February 20 to March 19, 1921, inclusive, show steady declines in the volume of employment afforded by these employers, the accumulated losses being 14,964 persons.

During the four weeks under review, employment conditions in the different parts of Canada were substantially the same as in the preceding four weeks, contractions in pay roll on the whole being registered during each week. A summary of the returns by industry groups indicates that employers in lumber and its products, edible plant products, leather goods, telephone operation, and retail trade reported additions to staff during all four weeks. In building construction, textiles, wood distillates, hotels and restaurants, and local transportation there were net gains with declines during one or more weeks of the period. On the other hand, firms in edible animal products, clay, glass and stone, fur goods, mineral products, nonferrous metal products, pulp and paper, rubber, miscellaneous manufacturing industries (chemicals, musical instruments, and tobacco), coal mining, and water transportation reported contractions in pay roll on the whole with increases during one or more weeks. In logging, railway construction, iron and steel, metallic ores, nonmetallic minerals other than coal, and railway transportation there were losses during all four weeks.

¹ Canada. Department of Labor. The Labor Gazette, Ottawa, April, 1921.

Reports from trade-unions on the state of unemployment among their members at the end of February are based on returns from 1,513 labor organizations with a combined membership of 198,276 persons. For all occupations reporting, 16.12 per cent of the members were unemployed as compared with 13.07, 4.33, and 5.61 per cent at the end of January, 1921, February, 1920, and February, 1919, respectively.

Denmark.¹

ACCORDING to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade-unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, out of a total of 303,593 workers covered by the returns, 23.2 per cent were unemployed on February 25, 1921, as compared with 19.7 per cent on January 28, 1921, and 9.6 per cent on February 27, 1920. The distribution of the unemployed by trades is shown in the following table:

UNEMPLOYMENT IN DENMARK.

Trade.	Number of workers covered by returns for Feb. 25, 1921.	Per cent unemployed—		
		Feb. 27, 1920.	Jan. 28, 1921.	Feb. 25, 1921.
Copenhagen:				
Building trades.....	12,786	14.3	35.9	40.7
Other industries.....	66,419	3.0	17.5	24.2
Commercial employment.....	11,457	.9	3.3	4.6
General laborers.....	31,038	4.3	16.4	19.0
Total.....	121,700	4.3	17.7	22.8
Provinces:				
Building trades.....	21,351	23.7	44.6	47.9
Other industries.....	61,581	4.9	18.0	24.0
Commercial employments.....	12,811	1.2	2.4	3.5
General laborers.....	86,150	19.5	20.2	20.0
Total.....	181,893	13.4	21.0	23.5
Grand total.....	303,593	9.6	19.7	23.2

Belgium.²

RETURNS relating to January, 1921, were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labor and Supplies, from 1,394 unemployment funds with an aggregate membership of 609,340. On the last working day of the month 117,751 of these, or 19.3 per cent of the total, were out of work. The corresponding per cent in December, 1920, was 17.4. The per cent of unemployed workers in the metal-working and machinery industries was 10.2, in the textile industry 54.6, in mining 1.4, and in the building trades 15.8. The aggregate days of unemployment reported in January reached a total of 1,721,685, unemployment benefit being paid for 539,543 of these.

During February, 1921, 18,957 applications were reported by public employment exchanges, as compared with 16,503 during the preceding month, while vacant situations numbered 5,941 (5,975 in January). For every 100 vacant situations there were thus 319 applicants, as against 276 in January.

¹ Statistiske Departement. Statistiske Efterretninger. Copenhagen, Mar. 15, 1920, and Feb. 4 and Mar. 14, 1921.

² Revue du Travail. Brussels, March, 1921.

France.¹

THE total number of unemployed persons remaining on the live register of employment exchanges in the week ending April 9, 1921, was 36,487 (24,938 men and 11,549 women) as against 44,445 in the preceding week. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 7,119 (3,466 for men and 3,653 for women). The exchanges succeeded in the same period in placing 14,499 persons (10,585 men and 4,253 women). Immigration offices at frontier points found employment for 339 immigrants.

According to the latest returns received 8 departmental and 98 municipal unemployment funds were in operation on April 15, the total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit being 79,889 (55,387 men and 24,502 women), as against 81,526 (54,530 men and 26,996 women) for the preceding week. Of the total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit on April 15, 63,776 were residents of the Seine Department, and of these 40,884 were residing in Paris.

Great Britain.²

EMPLOYMENT in March showed a marked decline. There were large increases both in the number of working people totally unemployed and in the number of those working short time, and in nearly all the principal industries employment was slack or bad.

Trade-unions with a net membership of 1,528,001 reported 152,118 (or 10 per cent) of their members as unemployed at the end of March, 1921, compared with 8.5 per cent at the end of February, 1921, and 1.1 per cent at the end of March, 1920. In addition large numbers were on short time. In the following table figures are given for various groups of unions:

STATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG TRADE-UNION MEMBERS IN GREAT BRITAIN
MAR. 31, 1921.

Industry group.	Member- ship covered.	Unemployed members Mar. 31, 1921. ^a		Per cent increase or de- crease in number of unemployed as com- pared with—	
		Number.	Per cent.	Feb. 28, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1920.
Building <i>b</i>	87,245	3,240	3.7	+0.1	+ 3.6
Coal mining.....	149,708	8,047	5.4	+1.1	+ 5.3
Machinery and shipbuilding.....	520,392	73,770	14.2	+3.2	+12.1
Miscellaneous metal industries.....	80,728	10,555	13.1	+2.8	+12.6
Textile industries:					
Cotton.....	109,687	8,958	8.2	+2.6	+ 6.7
Woolen and worsted.....	11,991	1,418	11.8	+1.2	+10.9
Others.....	122,115	10,004	8.2	-----	+ 7.2
Printing, bookbinding, and paper.....	104,524	7,972	7.6	+ .2	+ 6.8
Furnishing.....	39,938	4,664	11.7	+ .7	+11.5
Woodworking.....	60,242	4,377	7.3	+ .9	+ 7.0
Clothing:					
Boot and shoe.....	84,950	6,701	7.9	-2.2	+ 7.0
Other clothing.....	90,884	7,843	8.6	-1.4	+ 7.8
Leather.....	15,114	1,774	11.7	-----	+10.9
Glass.....	1,393	47	3.4	+ .2	+ 3.3
Pottery.....	44,000	1,050	2.4	+ .6	+ 2.3
Tobacco <i>c</i>	5,042	1,698	33.7	+2.1	+32.4
Total.....	1,528,001	152,118	10.0	+1.5	+ 8.9

^a Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures.

^b Based mainly on returns from carpenters and plumbers.

^c Returns supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigarmakers.

¹ Bulletin du Marché du Travail. Paris, Apr. 16, 1921.

² The Labor Gazette. London, April, 1921.

In industries covered by the unemployment insurance act, which industries employ about 12,000,000 workers, the per cent of unemployed on March 24, 1921, was 11.3, as compared with 9.5 per cent on February 25, 1921, 8.2 per cent on January 28, 1921, and 5.8 per cent on December 31, 1920. In addition 839,000 systematic short-time workers were claiming benefit at employment exchanges at the end of March; at the end of February the corresponding figure was 744,000. The number of applicants for work on the live register of the employment exchanges on March 24 was approximately 1,414,000, of whom 936,000 were men and 365,000 women, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for February 25 was 1,218,000, of whom 802,000 were men and 310,000 were women. Some unemployed persons in occupations not covered by the unemployment insurance acts do not register at the employment exchanges, and these figures therefore do not fully indicate the vast extent of unemployment in Great Britain. The total number of vacant situations notified to the employment exchanges and unfilled on March 24 was 41,000, of which 12,000 were for men and 25,000 for women; the corresponding number on February 25 was 42,000, of which 15,000 were for men and 24,000 for women.

Returns from employers indicate that employment at coal mines was slack on the whole. The number of workers employed at the mines covered by returns was 2.6 per cent less than in February and about the same as a year ago. The average number of days worked per week at the mines was 4.71, showing a decrease of over a day as compared with March, 1920. At shale mines employment continued good; at iron, lead, and zinc mines it showed a further decline, and at tin mines it was very bad.

Employment in the pig-iron industry showed a further decline and was very bad. At iron and steel works it also showed a decline and was bad generally; the number of workers employed by firms making returns for the week ending March 19 showed a decrease of over 30 per cent as compared with March, 1920. In the tin plate and steel sheet trades unemployment and short time were general, the number of mills reported to be in operation at the end of the month was only 136 as compared with 496 in March, 1920. In the machinery and shipbuilding industry there was much unemployment, short time, and extended holiday stoppages.

In the textile industries employment was very depressed; large numbers of workers were totally unemployed; organized short time continued in the spinning section, and the Easter holidays were extended in many mills. In the men's clothing, shirt, and collar factories employment was slack.

In the leather, boot and shoe, paper and printing trades employment was also slack generally.

In the building trades employment continued fairly good. In brick kilns employment was good and a shortage of labor was reported in some districts. In most branches of the woodworking industry group employment continued bad. In the pottery industry employment showed a decline, but was generally fair.

Agricultural operations were helped by favorable weather; some local scarcity of skilled workers was reported, but the supply of casual labor was in excess of the demand.

With dock and riverside laborers employment showed a decline and was slack on the whole. With seamen it was quiet in the early part of March and at the end of the month was very depressed.

Germany.

THE Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, the official joint organ of the National Employment Service and of the Ministry of Labor, in its issue of March 31, 1921, reports as follows on the labor market: "February, in former years, provided the weather was favorable, has usually been characterized by an increased demand for labor in all directions. This year, in spite of particularly fine weather, the majority of indications point to a decline, either generally or in regard to certain industries."

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment grants decreased from 433,204 on February 1 to 428,033 on March 1, or by 1.2 per cent; the number of men in receipt of such grants decreased by 2.8 per cent but that of women increased by 6.4 per cent. These totals do not include dependent members of families of unemployed workers, of whom 499,032 were in receipt of allowances on February 1, and 495,001 on March 1.

Returns from trade-unions indicate a somewhat higher degree of unemployment among their members in February than in January. Out of a total of 5,625,557 members covered by the returns from 40 organizations, 266,069, or 4.7 per cent of the total, were out of work at the end of February as compared with 4.5 per cent in the preceding month and 2.9 per cent in February, 1920. The following table shows the degree of unemployment among members of the largest organizations:

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG MEMBERS OF GERMAN TRADE-UNIONS.

Federation.	Member- ship covered.	Per cent unemployed.		
		Feb. 28, 1921.	Jan. 31, 1921.	Feb. 28, 1920.
Building trades.....	469,803	12.0	12.0	4.1
Painters.....	53,699	13.6	15.4	12.3
Metal workers (Social-Democratic).....	1,322,436	4.1	3.5	1.4
Metal workers (Christian).....	223,528	1.3	1.1	1.3
Engineers and metal workers (Hirsch-Duncker).....	107,155	1.6	1.6	1.9
Textile workers (Social-Democratic).....	524,592	5.2	4.3	6.4
Clothing workers.....	101,651	1.9	2.3	
Boot and shoe makers.....	85,697	4.6	4.3	1.4
Transport workers.....	579,538	4.7	4.5	3.2
Printers (book and job).....	66,200	2.2	1.9	2.3
Bookbinders.....	78,496	3.8	3.9	.9
Saddlers and bag makers.....	37,131	11.2	11.5	5.9
Woodworkers (Social-Democratic).....	362,183	5.0	5.0	1.1
Woodworkers (Christian).....	36,500	.4	.1	.1
Glass workers.....	60,392	1.8	.8	3.0
Porcelain workers.....	57,623	3.1	2.2	4.1
Bakers.....	65,505	8.8	9.1	10.6
Brewery and flour-mill workers.....	72,681	2.4	2.2	1.9
Tobacco workers.....	81,014	1.8	1.0	1.2
Engineers and firemen.....	51,490	1.6	2.5	2.8
Factory workers.....	438,142	3.8	3.4	2.5
Factory and transport workers (Christian).....	103,719	5.5	6.5	5.1
Municipal and State workers.....	283,311	2.6	2.5	1.2
All unions making returns.....	5,625,557	4.7	4.5	2.9

Employment exchanges report a slight decline during February in the number of applicants for situations. For every 100 situations for men, registered as vacant, there were 251 applications on the average, as against 257 in January; applications by women averaged 133 per 100 vacancies, as against 135 in January; while for both sexes combined there were 206 applications for each 100 vacancies, as compared with 210 in January. As compared with February, 1920, the situation was worse for both sexes.

According to returns from 6,416 sick funds, with an aggregate membership of 12,948,222 (8,525,549 male and 4,422,673 female members), the number of members whose premiums for compulsory insurance against sickness were being paid (and who were therefore assumed to be employed) fell by 0.2 per cent between February 1 and March 1.

Japan.¹

THAT the world-wide economic crisis is making itself strongly felt in Japan is evident from a report published on January 26, 1921, by the Social Service Department of the Prefecture of Osaka, one of the most important industrial districts of Japan. The report states that numerous factories have been forced by prevailing economic conditions to shut down or to operate on short time. In Osaka the excess of discharged workers over newly employed workers was 1,300 in May of last year, 3,000 in June, and 3,500 in July.

During the period March to December, 1920, 1,076 establishments in the district have closed down totally or partially and dismissed 35,638 workers, a considerable number of whom found employment elsewhere. Of the closed factories, 543, employing 15,695 workers, were able to resume operation by the end of the year, the economic situation having somewhat improved. Of the 1,076 establishments closed down, 604, employing 19,039 hands, were textile factories, 233, employing 8,745 hands, were chemical factories, and 196, employing 6,799 hands, were machinery works.

Norway.²

THE percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of January by certain trade-unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 10.5, as compared with 6.5 for the preceding month, and 2.4 for January, 1920. The unemployed were distributed among the various reporting trade-unions, as follows:

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE-UNIONS IN NORWAY.

Union.	Member- ship covered.	Per cent unemployed.		
		Jan. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Jan. 31, 1920.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania).....	928	9.2	25.9	11.5
Carpenters, etc.....	1,323	31.1	11.9	6.4
Painters (Christiania).....	641	16.8	6.0	9.8
Metal workers.....	9,809	8.8	4.1	1.3
Boot and shoe makers.....	1,006	9.3	6.2	.9
Printers.....	2,588	6.3	7.2	.3
Bookbinders (Christiania).....	878	8.9	3.5	1.0
Cabinetmakers.....	603	13.1	9.6	1.5
Bakers (Christiania).....	590	7.6	4.4	3.1
Total.....	18,366	10.5	6.5	2.4

¹ La Quinzaine Urbaine. Paris, Apr. 23, 1921.

² Labor Gazette. London, April, 1921. Based on information supplied by the Norwegian Bureau of Statistics.

Poland.¹

THE Rzeczypospolita in its No. 86, of March 30, 1921, published the following statement of the Ministry of Labor relative to the number of unemployed during February, 1921:

According to data received, there were 95,000 unemployed in the States of Warsaw, Lodz, Kielce, Lublin, Bialystok, and Western Galicia during the first part of February. Later on in the month conditions improved so that the number of unemployed fell to 80,000. Of this number, on March 1, 1921, the State Labor Office reported 21,224 as registered applicants for work. Of the total number of registered applicants, 74.5 per cent were men (of which 3 per cent were demobilized soldiers) and 25.5 per cent were women. The applicants for work belonged to the following industry groups: Mining and smelting, 3.2 per cent; metal working, 4.3 per cent; textiles, 10 per cent; lumber, 3.3 per cent; tanning, 0.3 per cent; other industries, 2 per cent; nonmanual workers, 15 per cent; domestic servants, 6.7 per cent; unskilled labor, 45.9 per cent; juvenile workers, 9.3 per cent.

Sweden.²

THE situation in the Swedish labor market has not improved to any great extent during March. Most of the employment exchanges report a decreased demand for labor as far as industry is concerned. In agriculture the labor market has somewhat improved owing to early spring weather. At the beginning of March the Unemployment Commission estimated the total number of unemployed at between 50,000 and 60,000.

Trade-union reports covering a membership of 147,426 show that 20.8 per cent of the members were out of work on February 28, 1921, as against 20.2 per cent at the end of the preceding month and 7.5 per cent at the end of February, 1920. The degree of unemployment prevailing among members of the more important trade-unions at the end of February, 1921, is shown in the following table:

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG MEMBERS OF SWEDISH TRADE-UNIONS.

Union.	Member- ship covered.	Per cent unemployed.		
		Feb. 28, 1921.	Jan. 31, 1921.	Feb. 28, 1920.
Bakers and confectioners.....	2,718	12.9	14.1	9.4
Brewery workers.....	2,530	3.0	2.6	1.4
Electrical workers.....	5,176	21.0	15.4	8.6
Foundry workers.....	3,718	20.2	18.4	2.2
Laborers and factory workers.....	24,227	30.1	32.6	8.4
Workers in mercantile establishments.....	7,214	6.4	6.1	1.6
Municipal workers.....	7,176	3.0	3.3	2.3
Metal workers and machinists.....	41,767	23.3	17.7	10.9
Boot, shoe, and leather workers.....	5,567	12.6	10.9	3.4
Clothing workers.....	3,569	29.5	37.8	1.2
Sawmill workers.....	9,294	21.5	26.5	5.2
Textile workers.....	5,108	12.7	19.2	.....
Tobacco workers.....	4,549	.6	.4	.1
Woodworkers.....	7,387	31.7	33.5	9.2
All reporting unions.....	147,426	20.8	20.2	7.5

Returns from public employment exchanges show that in March, 1921, the average number of applicants for work per 100 vacant situations was 240, as compared with 301 in the preceding month and 91 in March, 1920.

¹ Data from the American consul general at Warsaw (Apr. 14, 1921), forwarded to the bureau by the Department of State.

² Sociala Meddelanden. Nr. 4, 1920, and Nr. 4 and Nr. 5, 1921. Stockholm.

HOUSING.

The Calder Report on the Building Situation.

IN April, 1920, the Senate authorized and directed the Select Committee on Reconstruction and Production to inquire into the building situation and to make a report thereon, with recommendations based upon its findings. The committee held public hearings in a number of important cities, conducted inquiries through questionnaires, and made researches through experts. In the main, it devoted itself to matters within the Federal jurisdiction, omitting those with which States and municipalities might reasonably be expected to cope. In March, 1921, it brought in its report,¹ discussing the causes of the stagnation in the building and construction industries and recommending certain laws which it considers will improve the situation.

The housing shortage, it is pointed out, is only one feature of the failure of the building industry to respond to the national needs, there being also "a shortage of railways, highways, waterways, and rapid-transit facilities, as well as of industrial structures, which represents the accumulated deficit of the last six years." As a preliminary, the committee considers the primary factors upon which the construction development of the country depends.

These factors, it is believed, are, first, fuel; second, transportation; and, third, the direction of credit. It is evident that the efficiency and the cost of labor as well as the resulting efficiency and the cost of the manufacture and fabrication of materials, are dependent upon continuity of operation, and that interruptions in the supply of transportation and fuel, or other interruptions, add to the cost of overhead and labor. It is also evident that the preferential use of credit for hoarding and speculation increases the cost of subsistence, and that combinations of capital or labor, or both, against public welfare thrive whenever credit is misdirected, transportation interrupted, power supply curtailed, and industrial continuity broken.

The report takes up in detail these primary factors, beginning with fuel, which the committee regards as basic. Considerable space is devoted to showing that there was in 1920 no real scarcity of coal; that coal was not only mined, but transported, in quantities sufficient to meet the community's needs; that the high prices were artificially worked up; and that "even had there been a real coal shortage, it would not have justified or excused the exorbitant prices that were charged."

A review of the year shows that no coal shortage actually existed, that the country produced 556,563,000 tons of bituminous coal during the year 1920, compared with 458,063,000 tons during the year 1919, with 579,386,000 (the record, and an over-production,) in 1918, and with 511,787,000 in 1917. In spite of the strikes and of priority orders which tend to decrease the tonnage movement, the railroads carried more tonnage of all commodities, building materials excepted, in the year 1920 than in any previous year. The railroads moved an average of 191,000 cars of bituminous coal weekly in the year 1920, as compared with 154,000 cars weekly in the year 1919; so there was no actual coal transportation shortage or coal shortage.

¹ Report of the Select Committee on Reconstruction and Production, United States Senate. S. Rept. No. 829, 66th Cong., 3d sess. Washington, 1921. 61 pp.

The speculative prices which prevailed were made possible by a combination of circumstances. The Interstate Commerce Commission granted priority orders, but did not so increase demurrage rates that the coal would have to be unloaded promptly, and "the terminals at some of the largest eastern cities were frozen with coal at the same time that there was a fear of a local shortage." The demand for coal abroad upset the customary arrangements for distribution and led to an undue congestion of coal in export ports, while local industries could only with difficulty secure it for immediate use. No effective efforts were made to bring water transportation into play in the emergency. Worse still, the situation lent itself readily to speculation.

"Car numbers" were bought and sold, priority orders were bought and sold, and coal cars were held at terminals until the railroad terminals were blocked to other traffic and to legitimate coal business as well. The speculative element secured possession of a large tonnage of coal, moving it into terminals and holding it there under demurrage for sale or reconsignment, the invoices and bills of lading changing hands from one speculator to another without the coal being unloaded or delivered.

The effect of some of these combined causes is shown in a study of the prices of coal bought for the War Department, which did not wish to use its power to commandeer, and therefore to some extent shared the fate of the private purchaser, although the price it paid was probably modified both by the size of its purchases and by the existence of the reserved power to commandeer. In the autumn of 1920, the department purchased 62,638 tons of bituminous coal through a broker under a contract providing that the price, including this broker's commission of 50 cents a ton, should not be over \$11 at the mines. In many instances this coal was purchased from other brokers, and these in turn had sometimes bought from still others.

In a few transactions no less than four additional brokers handled the same car of coal, making, with the last broker, five intermediaries between the War Department and the producer.

As each broker expected to make a profit, the extra cost due to the coal passing through their hands was considerable. One transaction is reported in which, on a sale of 12 cars of coal, the intermediate broker made a margin of \$5.40 per ton, or \$270 a car. According to the reports of the company mining this particular coal, in September, the month in which the Government purchase was made, the cost of mining was \$3.82 per ton.

Thus the Government paid \$10.50 for coal which cost \$3.82 to mine, and the producer and middleman absorbed the difference of around \$6.50 (or \$325 per car).

Tracing another nine cars produced by the same company, the coal cost \$3.82 to mine; the producer took a profit of 78 cents per ton; the first jobber, a margin of \$4.90; the second jobber, a margin of 25 cents; and the broker a margin of 50 cents, so that the War Department finally paid \$10.25 for coal costing \$3.82 (or combined margins of \$321.50 per car).

These were prices paid by the Government itself. Private consumers and public-utility companies not infrequently paid considerably more, prices running up as high as \$18, \$20, and \$21 a ton. The cost at the mine of coal sold at such figures was not traced, but the prices at which contracts had been made for delivery before the inflation of prices began show some indication of possible profits. Owing to transportation difficulties or other causes, the producers were unable to fill their contracts, and the would-be purchasers were

obliged to get coal as best they might. "In some cases companies which had contracts at \$3 to \$4.50 per ton f. o. b. mines paid \$15 or more for spot coal to take care of their requirements for which contracts were not filled."

The committee sums up the results of its investigation of the coal situation as follows:

The evidence taken before this committee proves beyond dispute that during the past year there was both (a) an artificial shortage of supply to the consumer in substantial portions of the country, and (b) unconscionable profiteering in price. These conditions developed almost immediately upon the release of control by the Federal Fuel Administration on April 1, 1920, grew acute by July, and were not alleviated until well into November, when, because of the granting of a virtual monopoly of transportation, and an increased production, and also because of an unusually mild winter, the coal supply was replenished, and the stocks did last longer than otherwise they would.

There is conflicting evidence and great divergence of opinion as to the cause of the high prices, but whatever are the facts as to the cause the committee finds that no cause constituted either justification or legitimate excuse for the great enhancement which occurred, most largely in the spot market, and which enhancement, the evidence clearly shows, was participated in by operators, operator-brokers, wholesalers, and retailers, aggravated by the entrance into the field of quick and easy profits of a horde of speculators who have had no defenders before the committee.

Transportation.

TRANSPORTATION is a second basic factor in the construction industry, and its failure has been particularly disastrous. The restrictions placed on the movement of building materials have been of two kinds: Disproportionate increases in freight rates, which have not only increased the price of materials, but have "thrown out the entire rate fabric of the building industry, and have changed the zones of distribution," leading in some cases to the discontinuance of production of low grade but basic materials; and second, the discontinuance without due notice of transportation service, which has interrupted work in progress and caused such delays and expenses that contractors are chary of risking bids again unless they can have some assurance that such hindrances are not to be encountered. Priority orders and freight embargoes were responsible for some of these interruptions, but some part was also due to inadequacy of equipment, insufficiency of terminals, insufficient trackage, and generally to a need of repairs and rehabilitation throughout the railroad systems of the country. It is claimed that there is need of "a maximum total of \$6,000,000,000 for railroad rehabilitation." The uncertainty of returns upon railroad investment makes it practically impossible to secure any such sum.

The committee points out, however, that the inland waterways are not being utilized as they might be, and that there might also be greater cooperation between carriers, and between consignees, consignors, and carriers. More efficient operation of the railways is another possible means of improving the situation.

Direction of Credit.

ONE important cause of the stagnation in the building industry is the difficulty of obtaining money on reasonable terms. For two years past money has gone into the production of luxuries and consumable goods, rather than into housing, transportation, or

the development of national resources. Apparently, no particular effort has been made to direct credit from such purposes into the rehabilitation of the railways, or into a program of construction, or into other capital investment.

Loans have been available to make possible the hoarding and maintenance of high prices of sugar, cotton, wool, hides, foodstuffs, etc., and this has resulted in maintaining the cost of living at an artificial level in defiance of the law of supply and demand. With the recent fall in commodity prices, our banking system has been confronted with an undue proportion of frozen loans. * * *

While our productive plant has fallen behind our requirements, our currency and banking credits have greatly expanded; and the American dollar, at a premium everywhere else in the world, is at a discount in our own groceries, dry goods stores, and other business establishments. * * *

The Federal Reserve System has carried the Nation through a most critical period, but it has provided for short-term loans at the expense of long-term loans and has permitted the intermingling of long and short term business. Some \$2,000,000,000 of the people's savings have been accumulated in savings departments of national banks and but 8 per cent of this money has been used for housing and other similarly permanent and vital needs.

Other Factors.

THE committee deals briefly with the question of taxation, pointing out that Congress is expected at its present session to take up the whole question and consider it in detail. Attention is called, however, to the growing sentiment against exempting any investment from taxation, "in recognition of the fact that every exemption is merely a shifting of a portion of the total necessary tax burden, with the inevitable result of a greater inequality and inequity."

Labor is an important factor in the building problem, since its wages form so large a portion of the cost of construction. Reviewing the movement of wages of this labor, the committee points out that while the cost of living in December, 1920, was still more than 100 per cent higher than in 1913, the union rates of pay for skilled workers in the building trades had risen only "from 55 per cent in the case of steam fitters to 96 per cent in the case of carpenters. The average increase may be taken as falling between 70 and 80 per cent. In the case of unskilled labor the wage increases were considerably higher, averaging slightly over 100 per cent." Efficiency, however, fell off materially during the war, and much can be done in the way of repairing this loss.

The restoration of prewar efficiency is a most important factor to be counted upon in the reduction of labor costs. Less results can be expected through immediate reduction in wages. Building trade wages, as noted above, did not increase, on the average, as rapidly as the cost of living, and recent price declines in the cost of living have not been sufficient to affect the situation. In all probability it will be some time before reduction in the cost of living will be sufficient to permit of any important wage reductions without a lowering of the living standards of the building trade workers, and it is, of course, not desirable that this result should occur.

The failure of the building trades to attract young workers willing to take the training necessary to make them skilled workers is felt to be a serious feature of the situation. A part of this lack of attractiveness is due to the irregularity of building work. Rates of pay may be good, but returns are often unsatisfactory owing to the frequency of periods of unemployment. "The relatively high daily earnings offered in the building trades may actually produce a

smaller annual income than a lower daily rate in factory and office work." There must be some assurance of continuity of employment before American youth will be attracted to the building trades.

The high cost of building materials is another hindrance to the revival of building activity. A table is presented showing that while the index figure of the wholesale cost of all commodities, taking the 1913 figures as the base, stood at 167 in February, 1921, the wholesale cost of building materials, with the exception of structural steel, stood at 222. Brick had risen from 100 to 227, lime to 419, Portland cement to 194, and North Carolina pine boards, surfaced, to 200. Structural steel showed a smaller increase than any of the other materials mentioned, standing at 162. These are wholesale prices, "not prices at the mill, or at retail to consumer." Transportation difficulties, the committee thinks, operated to raise the prices of materials, but this cause can not be held solely accountable for the figures reached. There is much need, it is felt, for a full investigation as to costs of production, cost and difficulty of transportation, profits taken, the possible influence of combinations in maintaining prices, and so on.

Recommendations.

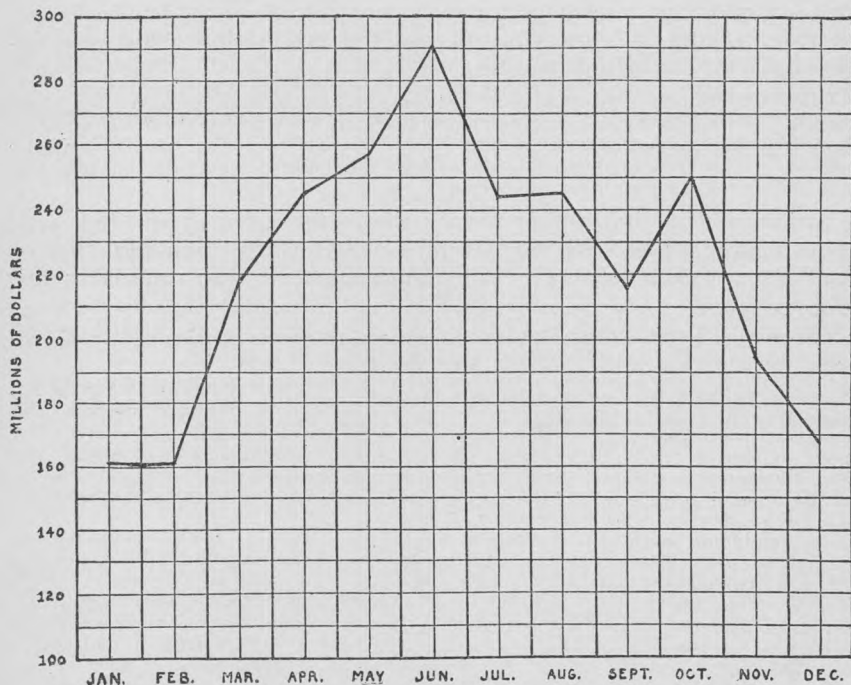
THE committee feels that much more needs to be done in the way of investigation, but meanwhile it makes a number of recommendations, designed to meet the most pressing necessities of the situation. These take the form of various bills, summarized as follows:

1. A bill to establish in the Department of Commerce a division for the gathering and dissemination of information as to the best construction practices and methods, technical and cost data, and matters relating to city planning, etc., in order to encourage standardization and improved building practices throughout the country.
2. A bill designed to provide for the gathering and publication by existing governmental agencies of current facts as to production, distribution, available supplies, standards of quality, costs, and realization of coal.
3. An amendment to the transportation act directing the Interstate Commerce Commission not to declare without hearings an emergency which will give preference or priority in transportation.
4. An amendment to the Federal reserve act to permit the Federal Reserve Board to direct the use of savings and time deposits of national banks for long-time loans, thus giving such deposits greater security and supplying a source of long-term money for home building.
5. A home loan bank bill to provide for district home loan banks which may sell, under Federal supervision, bonds secured by the aggregated loans deposited by the member banks.
6. An amendment, limited to five years, to the revenue act of 1918, to provide for the exemption from excess-profits and income taxes of the profits on the sales of dwelling houses where such profits, plus an equal amount, are reinvested in dwelling-house construction.
7. An amendment to the revenue act of 1918 to exempt from taxation interest on loans up to \$40,000 on improved real estate used for dwelling purposes, when such loans are held by an individual.
8. An amendment to the revenue act of 1918, limiting the taxation of profits from the sale of capital assets by providing for their taxation as of the years of accrual rather than as of the year of their sale.
9. An amendment to the revenue act of 1918 to limit the surtax upon saved income to an amount not in excess of 20 per cent of such income.
10. An amendment to the postal savings law, increasing the limitation on deposits as to amount and time, and authorizing the rates of interest to be changed from time to time and providing for compensation of postmasters for the extra duties.

Seasonal Irregularity in the Building Industry.

THE Industrial Information Service, in its issue for May 12, 1921, presents a graph, reproduced below, based upon figures compiled by the F. W. Dodge Co., showing the average value of contracts for building awarded during each month of the year, averaged for 25 States over a period of 11 years, from 1910 to 1920, inclusive. These years cover the period of normal building activity before we were affected by the war, the war years when ordinary construction was almost suspended, the period of partial revival

AVERAGE VALUE OF BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED PER MONTH OVER A PERIOD OF 11 YEARS, COVERING THE NORTHEASTERN QUARTER OF THE UNITED STATES, BASED ON FIGURES COMPILED.



with the subsequent decline, and the stagnation of the last year, so that the average thus obtained should be as representative as any figures for these abnormal times can be.

This shows that the building operations are relatively few in the winter months, the contracts let in January and February averaging approximately \$161,000,000 for each month. With March there is a rapid increase to nearly \$220,000,000, and the rise continues until it reaches its peak in June, when the value of the contracts awarded averages about \$291,000,000. There is a fall in July and another in September, after which comes a rise in October, followed by a steady decline until the low points of January and February are reached. The average value of the contracts awarded in June is some 80 per cent greater than that of those awarded for January and February.

[1217]

The variation in the value of contracts awarded is not an exact measure of the variation in the number of the workers employed in the building industry, but it is at least an indication of the relative amount of employment at a given time. It is evident, therefore, how serious a matter seasonal unemployment is to the building worker. "The above chart suggests that approximately 50 per cent of these workers are idle during the months of December, January, and February." In other words, fully half the building workers must count on being idle for at least one-fourth of the year, while for a smaller but still numerous group, the period of unemployment must be much longer. This fact has an important bearing upon the wage rates which such workers may fairly expect. If unemployment is inevitable for some months in every year, high hourly or daily rates of pay are necessary to make up for these unremunerative periods. From the standpoint of national production also these figures have an important bearing.

Latest Government figures indicate that there are approximately 3,000,000 workers normally depending for a living upon building construction. * * * If an even flow of work could be maintained it is estimated that the normal total of building operations could be accomplished by 90 per cent of the present numbers, thus releasing some 300,000 workers for other industries.

A number of contractors testify that they have attempted with some degree of success various measures for the regularization of employment in building. Briefly summarized, these measures are as follows:

The bidding for varied types of construction rather than or supplementing specialized construction to assure a more regular succession of work.

The shaving down of bids for contracts to carry the organization through dull periods. Accepting the policy of taking small contracts to utilize the working force not engaged in the large undertakings.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Report of Canadian Committee on Standardization of Domestic Service.

THE Report of the Canadian Committee on Standardization of Domestic Service, appointed in 1920 by the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service,¹ was published in the March, 1921, issue of the Labor Gazette of the Department of Labor of Canada. The summarization of the more important replies received to the committee's letter questionnaire includes information from Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Japan, Persia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

The results of this international inquiry confirm previously reiterated conclusions as to the unpopularity of domestic service. The following reasons which the committee cites for such unpopularity are by no means novel:

1. Social inferiority. Not from the employer's point of view, but from workers in every occupation, from office work to selling chewing gum and popcorn.
2. No stated hours of work.
3. Loneliness, confinement, and absence of encouragement, of stimulus from other workers, where only one maid is kept.
4. No opportunity for advancement. This is much emphasized.
5. Often uncomfortable surroundings.
6. Housework offers fewer chances of marriage.

After a careful consideration of the material secured in this investigation, the committee recommends that "a practical study of housework and housekeeping be made a part of the school curriculum for all girls, beginning preferably at the age of 10 to 12 so as to catch and hold interest early in life," utilizing for this purpose existing agencies throughout the Dominion, and enlarging their scope.

The committee also recommends—

That the many mistresses not versed in household management make a study of it.

Simplifying housework in nonessentials and greater participation in household duties by the mistress and her daughters, especially where one maid is kept.

Placing housework on a business basis, giving houseworkers equal opportunities with office, store, and factory employees, including chances of self-development and graded financial returns.

Devising a schedule of stated hours, and where mistresses desire constant service and can afford to pay for it, employing a double shift of workers.

Standardizing household work and raising it to the status of a profession, as nursing has been, by special training courses, efficiency requirements, certificates, and diplomas.

¹ Created with the approval of the Minister of Immigration and composed of representatives of the several Provinces (except Prince Edward Island) and of a number of prominent organizations, among them the National Council of Women, the Social Service Council, the Federation of Women's Institutes, and the Trades and Labor Congress.

A united attempt of the Canadian women's organizations to standardize domestic service would, the committee thinks, meet with Federal and provincial sympathy and would soon result in the establishment of training schools where thousands of young women would acquire the scientific knowledge of housework rendered absolutely necessary from modern economic conditions.

Special reference is made by the committee to the Swedish and Swiss plans for meeting the domestic-service problems. The former is cited as being "in the vanguard of progress" but possibly "a little advanced for Canadian ideas." The Swiss method is declared to be more conservative and more likely to commend itself to Dominion housewives.

The bureau chief of the Government Labor Board, Stockholm, Sweden, reports that—

The household servants' work as to hours and efficiency has not yet been regulated either by the State or by private agreement between household workers and their employers. On the other hand, servants nowadays are insured against accident, invalidity, and old age. The premiums for accident insurance are to be paid by the employers.

In the city of Stockholm, as well as in many towns, there are houseworkers' unions. These unions desire to carry through the eight-hour scheme, but limit themselves at present to the following program:

1. Household work to be done between 7 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.
2. Sundays free after 5 o'clock p. m.
3. Extra pay for work at overtime.
4. Fourteen days' holiday yearly with full wages and payment for boarding.
5. Municipal labor offices, with exclusion of private ones.
6. Abolition of the old laws regulating the relations between household servants and employers.
7. Full and effective training for the household servants in different kinds of domestic work.
8. Household servants not to be spoken to by their Christian names, but by "Miss" (Froken).

Since June, 1919, there has been in operation a Housewives' Alliance, with seat in Stockholm, including about 50 branches all over the country. The alliance encourages home industry and practical and work-saving home arrangements. It has also started a cooperative movement.

The alliance, which is neutral in political and religious matters, comprises housewives of all shades of society, employers as well as employed.

There are a great number of schools for training household workers; housewifery schools (*hushallsskolor*) and apprentice schools. The former schools and some of the latter are subventioned by the State.

According to an official investigation, the average monthly wages in Stockholm and in the whole of Sweden in 1914 and 1919 for domestic work were as follows:

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES FOR HOUSEHOLD SERVICE IN SWEDEN IN 1914 AND 1919.
[1 krona at par=25.8 cents.]

Kind of service.	Stockholm.		The whole country.	
	1914	1919	1914	1919
	<i>Kronor.</i>	<i>Kronor.</i>	<i>Kronor.</i>	<i>Kronor.</i>
Housekeepers.....	23	75	23	53
Housemaids.....	18	45	16	36
Servants performing alone all work.....	19	50	16	38
Cooks.....	25	60	18	38
Kitchen maids.....	15	35	18	38

The value of board and lodging was, in 1914, estimated at 33 kronor [\$8.84, par] in Stockholm, and 31 kronor [\$8.31, par] in the whole country, and in 1919, at 88 kronor [\$23.58, par] in Stockholm, and 82 kronor [\$21.98, par] in the whole country.

Excerpts from a lengthy report received from Zurich are quoted below:

Since last year a movement has been on foot in Switzerland to give legal status to conditions under which domestic servants will be employed. This movement led to the establishment of "The Directions," the principal points of which have been likewise adopted at Winterthur, Basel, St. Gallen, and at Berne. However, the societies of ladies and of domestics are about elaborating a contract of normal work, which will be made obligatory by the authorities, but the negotiations to this effect have not yet materialized.

The "Directions" referred to above are as follows:

After granting fewer hours of work, and raising the salaries of all categories of professions, it is necessary that the condition of persons in domestic service also be readjusted on lines of progress. By reason of multiplicity of domestic concerns, and the impossibility of foreseeing daily events, and of the diversity of servants' aptitudes, it is much more difficult to conform working hours of domestic servants to the rules laid down for other professions. In cases where the prevailing customs of the house have been satisfactory to both parties, the status quo should continue. Wherever changes are desirable, in disputed cases or new places, the following principles should be kept in view. On carrying them out, consideration should be given to the household necessities and the wants of the servants:

1. *Working hours.*—Daily work, taking in mealtime, comprises an average of 13 hours. The distribution of free time is left in each household to personal understanding. Work should finish as soon as possible, and after 7 o'clock at night cursory tasks only should be given. As it is impossible to give free time on the days of general cleaning up, washing and ironing days, each week there should be given four hours of leisure with permission to go out. When on account of extra work it is impossible to allow of free time, compensation should be made (for instance, one Sunday or a Sunday afternoon) or else extra remuneration. Instead of daily leisure time, a convenient hour could be given to permit the servant attending night school. The variation in the hours of labor should be made by mutual consent.

2. The work on Sunday should be as limited as possible. Every second Sunday time should be allowed for religious observances. (To Catholic servants one Sunday, the low mass, 6 or 7 o'clock, and the following Sunday, the mass with sermon.) Every Sunday afternoon should be free, the hours of leisure on week days can be limited in proportion.

3. Work done after 9 o'clock at night for the pleasure of the employer should be recompensed by free time or paid 1 franc [19.3 cents, par] an hour.

4. *Vacations.*—After one year's service, the servant has the right to 15 days' vacation with salary and the equivalent of her board in the ordinary fare of the country (at the present time 3 francs [58 cents, par] a day in Zurich). These holidays are really given to rest. When there is no cause whatever of complaint it is not permitted to dismiss the young girl before Christmas, nor before the vacations. On the other hand, the servant will not be permitted to cancel her contract after New Year's nor after the vacations.

5. *Bedroom.*—The young girl should have a room that is sanitary, that she can close, having an outside window to let in fresh air, also a good bed for her own exclusive use. If the room can not be heated, the servant must have the use of some heated apartment to spend her free time.

6. *Insurance.*—The servant has the right to have herself insured against illness at the expense of her employer.

7. *Salary.*—The minimum wage for young girls just out of school, from 14 to 16, is 15 francs [\$2.90, par], for older girls without trade (unskilled) from 25 to 30 francs [\$4.83 to \$5.79, par]; 50 francs [\$9.65, par] for those who can keep house themselves and cook homely fare. To resident servants, the salary is regulated according to the aptitudes of the maid and the requirements of the house. It is not allowable to keep servants without pay, even under the pretext of "voluntary" service.

To advise in the affairs of domestic servants, the post of "Servants' Secretary" has been established, which is subordinate to a commission of household service, composed of representatives from the societies of the housewives and servants interested. It is proposed to prepare a contract to be used by servants.

Industrial Training for German Women.¹

A RECENT report of the German Ministry of Labor indicates that Germany has to deal with the same problems of women's labor as do other countries. An attempt is being made to train women for peace work.

The Germans instituted in 1919 courses for general housework, children's nurses, dressmakers, waitresses, typists, and secretaries. All women were obliged to go through beginners' classes, after which they were graded and classified according to their gifts and ability. All women up to 35 years of age who are in receipt of the unemployment allowance must attend one of these courses, otherwise the allowance is forfeited.

There is a special woman's division in the ministry of labor which is responsible for these matters. Throughout the German system there is no suggestion of permanency, the aim being to fit women to earn their living independently and not to allow them to subside into a condition of—as one of the labor representatives in the British Parliament expressed it—"being spoon-fed at the expense of the community."

¹ Christian Science Monitor. Boston, Mar. 5, 1921.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE.

Accidents at Metallurgical Works in the United States in 1919.

THE report of the United States Bureau of Mines on accidents at metallurgical works during the calendar year 1919, recently issued as Technical Paper 280, shows a considerable decrease in the number of employees and the number of fatal and nonfatal injuries, as compared with 1918. The data are for the entire metallurgical industry, except iron blast furnaces. The figures for smelting plants cover copper, lead, gold, and silver smelters and refineries; those for ore-dressing plants represent concentrating plants for copper ores, lead ores, zinc ores, stamp mills, cyanide plants, iron-ore washers, flotation mills, and sampling works.

The following table summarizes the accidents at mills, smelters, and auxiliary works for the period 1916 to 1919:

FATAL AND NONFATAL ACCIDENTS AT MILLS, SMELTERS, AND AUXILIARY WORKS,
1916 TO 1919.

Item.	1916	1917	1918	1919
Fatal.....	83	116	94	62
Serious (time lost, more than 14 days):				
Permanent disability—				
Total ¹	17	5	7	2
Partial ²	200	202	247	71
Other.....	3,443	3,302	3,028	³ 1,835
Slight (time lost, 1 to 14 days, inclusive).....	11,420	10,069	9,411	6,137
Total nonfatal injuries.....	15,080	13,578	12,693	8,045
Grand total (fatal and nonfatal).....	15,163	13,694	12,787	8,107
Men employed.....	80,201	84,042	79,752	60,187

¹ Permanent total disability: Loss of both legs or arms, one leg and one arm, total loss of eyesight, paralysis, or other condition permanently incapacitating workman from doing any work of a gainful occupation.

² Permanent partial disability: Loss of one foot, leg, hand, eye, one or more fingers, one or more toes, any dislocation where ligaments are severed, or any other injury known in surgery to be permanent partial disability.

³ "Other serious accidents" in ore-dressing plants, smelting plants, and auxiliary works include 50 cases of permanent partial disability which could not be segregated.

From this table it appears that the total number of employees in 1919 was 60,187, the number of fatalities 62, and the number of nonfatal injuries 8,045, representing an accident rate of 0.98 killed and 127.10 injured per thousand persons employed (300-day workers). The working time for all employees was equivalent to 18,988,568 man-days of labor. The figures represent decreases of 19,565 employees (24.5 per cent), 32 fatalities, 4,648 injuries, and 7,431,179 days of labor (28 per cent) as compared with the record for the previous year.

A summary of the principal data is given in the table below:

SUMMARY OF LABOR AND ACCIDENTS AT ORE-DRESSING PLANTS, SMELTERS, AND AUXILIARY WORKS, 1913 TO 1919.

	Men employed.		Days of labor performed.	Average days active.	Total number killed.	Number killed per 1,000 300-day workers.	Total number injured.	Number injured per 1,000 300-day workers.
	Actual number.	300-day workers.						
Ore-dressing plants:								
1913.....	14,985	16,154	4,846,338	323	16	0.99	1,977	122.38
1914.....	15,128	15,225	4,567,529	302	23	1.51	1,434	94.19
1915.....	18,564	19,107	5,732,184	309	30	1.57	2,095	109.65
1916 ¹	22,365	23,470	7,041,083	315	33	1.41	3,184	135.66
1917 ¹	24,111	24,372	7,311,499	303	47	1.93	2,952	121.12
1918 ¹	21,809	22,517	6,754,962	310	35	1.55	3,142	139.54
1919 ¹	17,128	16,708	5,012,490	293	25	1.50	2,052	122.82
Smelting plants ²								
1913.....	20,564	24,309	7,292,766	355	47	1.93	4,247	174.71
1914.....	27,879	32,336	9,700,769	348	33	1.02	5,673	175.44
1915.....	31,327	36,262	10,878,486	347	38	1.05	5,718	157.69
1916 ¹	43,829	49,363	14,809,046	338	36	.73	9,656	195.61
1917 ¹	44,376	50,659	15,197,643	342	53	1.05	7,745	152.88
1918 ¹	39,899	45,439	13,631,601	342	42	.92	6,743	148.40
1919 ¹	28,417	30,917	9,275,142	326	32	1.04	4,394	142.12
Auxiliary works:								
1913, 1914, 1915 ³								
1916.....	14,007	15,763	4,729,010	338	14	.89	2,240	142.10
1917.....	15,555	17,014	5,104,146	328	16	.94	2,881	169.33
1918.....	18,044	20,111	6,033,184	334	17	.85	2,808	139.63
1919.....	14,642	15,670	4,700,936	321	5	.32	1,599	102.04

¹ Not including auxiliary works, as shops, yards, etc.

² Exclusive of iron blast furnaces.

³ Not separately reported.

It is stated that the decrease in number of employees and number of days worked does not by any means fully account for the decrease in the accident rate, as is shown by the fact that in 1919 the fatalities declined, during the period, from 1.07 to 0.98 and the injuries from 144.13 to 127.10 per thousand 300-day workers at all metallurgical works combined.

Detailed tables classify the accident data according to cause, State, etc. According to the tables showing causes it appears that "other machinery," i. e., machinery other than crushers, rolls, stamps, tables, and jigs, continued to be the principal cause of fatal accidents at ore-dressing plants and also was responsible for the greatest percentage of nonfatal injuries in 1919. Machinery of all kinds caused 32 per cent of the fatalities and over 21 per cent of the nonfatal injuries. Over 21 per cent of the nonfatal accidents at smelters were due to burns from matte, slag, or molten metal, and more than 16 per cent by flying or falling objects. Cranes and other machinery caused 31 per cent and haulage equipment 18 per cent of the fatal accidents in this branch of the work.

First-Aid Training and Rescue Work in Mines.

THE United States Bureau of Mines, in April, 1921, issued a report on "Ten years of mine rescue and first-aid training" in which the accomplishments of the bureau in cooperation with operators, miners, State officials, and the public in the extension of accident prevention work and training first-aid and rescue crews is reviewed.

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The necessity for this kind of work, which had not been so greatly felt under old conditions in which the mines were smaller and the miners better trained in routine mining methods, had begun to be realized in the years immediately preceding the establishment of the Bureau of Mines through the speeding up of the industry, the change in the character of mine labor, and the increasing hazards. A series of disastrous coal-mine explosions at that time had called public attention to the growing frequency of such disasters and the great loss of life resulting from them. The accident record for major accidents in coal mines—that is, accidents in which five or more men were killed—shows a very considerable reduction in the 10-year period 1911–1920. The number of major accidents in 1911 was 15, with 413 killed, or 15.5 per cent of those killed from all causes, and each year, with the exception of 1913, 1917, and 1919, shows a steady decline in the number killed by such accidents up to 1920, when there were but eight major disasters, with 61 killed, forming 2.7 per cent of the total number killed by all causes.

The relation of first-aid and rescue training to reduction in annual fatality rates in both coal and metal mines is shown in the following table:

FATAL ACCIDENT RATE IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAINED.

Year.	Number trained per 1,000 employed at mines.	Number killed per 1,000 persons employed (300-day workers).		
		At coal mines.	At metal mines.	Metal and coal mines combined.
1911.....	0.82	4.97	4.45	4.71
1912.....	1.88	4.46	4.09	4.28
1913.....	3.93	4.70	3.72	4.21
1914.....	7.70	4.66	3.92	4.29
1915.....	12.81	4.44	3.89	4.17
1916.....	21.44	3.93	3.62	3.78
1917.....	25.76	4.25	4.44	4.35
1918.....	31.97	3.94	3.67	3.76
1919.....	46.12	3.03	3.43	3.23
1920.....	54.63	¹ 2.98	.....	.....

¹ Estimated.

The fatality rate per 1,000 workers was reduced from 4.71 in 1911 to 3.23 in 1919, with only one important break in the general accident decline, in the year 1917, when there were several major disasters, including a loss of 161 lives in a fire in a copper mine. Figures for 1920 were omitted because they were not complete.

Statistics in regard to nonfatal injuries were formerly not well reported owing to the fact that until compensation laws requiring mine operators to keep records of such accidents were enacted there was no systematic effort to make such reports complete. The number of persons injured in metal mines per 1,000 300-day workers in 1911 was 170.27, and while the accident rate increased to 250.64 in 1916, owing, it is assumed, to the better reporting of those years, there has been since a steady decline with a corresponding increase in the number trained, so that in 1919 there were 231.18 persons injured per 1,000, with 46.12 per 1,000 employed receiving training, although it should be noted that this latter figure relates to both coal and metal mines.

During the 10-year period 50,971 persons had received training out of an average of 925,656 workers, or 55.06 persons in each thousand

employees. In 1920 the number trained was 8,993, or about nine in every thousand, while in 1911 trained workers represented less than one miner in each thousand employed. Ten mine rescue cars completely equipped with first-aid appliances and fire-fighting apparatus and 10 rescue stations are maintained by the Bureau of Mines in different parts of the country, and in addition to the regular work the crews give first-aid training to wives and children of miners. It is also the duty of the car crews to make preliminary investigations into the causes of mine accidents. As a result of the bureau's safety work, the report states that miners have shown much cooperation in voluntarily applying for training, by using permissible explosives in gassy and dusty mines instead of black powder and dynamite, and by instituting safe practices generally, while the operators have improved mining methods, have shown a realization of the need for adequate ventilation, control of dust in coal mines and detection of gas and dust in explosive quantities, and by the general furtherance of the accident-prevention movement.

Coal-Dust Explosions in Industrial Plants.

THE United States Bureau of Mines, under date of April, 1921, issued a report on "Coal-dust hazards in industrial plants," in which the results of an investigation into the dangers from the use of pulverized coal as a substitute fuel for natural gas are given, the purpose of the study being to devise methods of preventing future accidents.

The causes of accidents in several plants where fires or explosions had occurred, which were studied at first hand, revealed a somewhat general lack of knowledge of the explosive and inflammable qualities of powdered coal among those employed about the furnaces. A small leak in a coal transport line, it was found, would not attract attention where a similar leak in a natural gas line would receive immediate care, although if by any chance the dust cloud should come in contact with open flame or hot metal it would have the same effects as if it were gas. It was considered desirable by the writer that all employees in plants using pulverized coal for fuel, particularly those in which heating and annealing furnaces are installed, should be impressed with the fact that unconfined clouds of fine coal dust are as dangerous as a body of unconfined natural gas. Experiments have shown that a mixture of 30 per cent pulverized coal dust and 70 per cent finely powdered shale is explosive, showing that the coal dust which may have settled on floors and girders is not necessarily rendered inert by mixture with incombustible matter.

Fires in storage bins have been among the most serious troubles with which users of pulverized coal have had to contend, and while it has been difficult to determine the exact cause of these fires it is believed that spontaneous combustion is responsible for at least some of them, since finely powdered coal presents a much larger surface to contact with oxygen than when it is in solid masses. The rate of oxidation also increases rapidly with temperature increases, so that systems of drying and pulverizing coal may heat the coal so as to enormously shorten the time necessary for spontaneous combustion.

The point at which the temperature of coal begins to rise very rapidly is 150° F., and as the amount of heat generated in coal is in proportion to the amount of oxygen absorption it is considered certain that pulverized coal delivered to a storage bin at a fairly high temperature will rapidly approach the point of ignition. In some drying and pulverizing systems the fine coal is at a temperature of 125° to 130° F. at the time it is stored, but it is possible for the one running the drier to allow it to become overheated, and in one case in which an explosion occurred a pyrometer placed in the end of the drier normally registered 150° F. and at the time of the explosion 350° F. was registered. Such overheating is particularly liable to happen in the type of drier known as the "direct-heat" drier, where the gases from the combustion chamber come in direct contact with the coal passing through. Great care should therefore be exercised, so that pulverized coal is not delivered to storage bins at a high temperature, and the entire safety of the plant rests to a large degree on the man who tends the drier. Storage bins also should not be placed in close proximity to furnaces, steam pipes, or hot flues. After a plant has been shut down no coal should be used from storage bins until the temperature of the coal has been tested. This can be done by pushing iron rods into the interior of the stored coal and leaving them for a short time, the temperature of the rods when withdrawn showing whether there is fire or overheating in the bin. It is also of great importance that no opportunity is given for burning particles to get into the transport line either from the bin or by a "back fire" from the furnace. Burners should be inspected frequently and any coked particles removed and the transport line should be cleaned as often as possible by allowing the fans to blow out all of the pulverized coal. If the furnaces are equipped with individual fuel bins these should be placed at some distance from the furnaces, as several fatal accidents have occurred through dust overflowing the line, collecting in front of the furnace door, and then igniting and covering the furnace operator in flames. The danger from the collection of dust on the floor, window sills, and girders was shown in one accident in which an explosion occurring in the pulverizer raised the dust in the building into a cloud and ignited it, with the result that there was considerable damage to the building as well as loss of life. Vacuum cleaners have been used successfully in keeping buildings free from dangerous quantities of explosive dusts, and the dusts thus recovered can be used in the furnaces. Electric lights, the bulbs covered with a wire guard, are the only safe lights to use in inspecting storage bins and other places where there may be coal dust. In addition to all these precautions the necessity is stressed of educating both officials and men to the idea that coal dust is explosive and under certain conditions will ignite as readily as gas, so that being highly dangerous all necessary safety measures must be observed in its use.

Tetrachlorethane Poisoning and Its Prevention.

AN ARTICLE in the Journal of Industrial Hygiene, April, 1921 (pp. 456-465), by Dr. D. C. Parmenter, gives the results of a special study of the use of tetrachlorethane in a plant manufacturing artificial silk. The use of tetrachlorethane during the war

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in varnishing aeroplane wings¹ led to an accurate idea of the symptomatology and pathology of severe poisoning from it, so that the war experience resulting in increased care in its use in peace time has made tetrachlorethane a material with which it is entirely feasible to work. It is now being used in this country in the manufacture of noninflammable films, various lacquered goods, artificial silk, etc. The plant selected for the study was considered well adapted through its management, personnel, and control of the poisoning to illustrate the peace-time uses of this substance. Only two of the processes—spinning out the thread on spools and drying it—involved any considerable exposure to tetrachlorethane, so that all but three of the more severe cases of poisoning were among those on this work. The observation of the workers extended over five months, during which time there were 21 cases of poisoning, nine of which required temporary suspension of work of not more than eight weeks in any case. The two severe cases were not really serious, since no permanent injury to the men's health was incurred.

The earlier symptoms, which are vague and general, the author states, have not been stressed in the earlier literature on the subject, but it is these general symptoms consisting of an abnormal sense of fatigue, general discontent, and inability to concentrate, which are so important in diagnosing incipient poisoning. The symptomatology as a whole is divided into general, nervous, and gastric symptoms, the gastric symptoms in many cases overlapping the nervous symptoms.

A table shows the distribution of symptoms in the nine more serious cases. The general discontent and irritability were common to all cases, mild and the more severe, while the sense of being easily fatigued occurred in eight out of the nine cases and inability to concentrate in six.

INCIDENCE OF SYMPTOMS IN TETRACHLORETHANE POISONING.

Symptoms.	Case No. 1.	Case No. 2.	Case No. 3.	Case No. 4.	Case No. 5.	Case No. 6.	Case No. 7.	Case No. 8.	Case No. 9.
General symptoms:									
Easily tired.....	+	+	++	+	+	+	.....	+	+
Sweating easily.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	.....	+	+
General discontent.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Inability to concentrate.....	+	+	+	+	+	.....	+	.....	.....
Nocturia.....	.....	+	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polyuria.....	.....	+	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nervous symptoms:									
Dreaming.....	++	+	+	.....	+	+	++	.....	.....
Headache.....	.....	+	.....	+	.....	+	.....	+	+
Vertigo.....	.....	+	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	++	.....
Nervousness.....	++	+	+	+	.....	+	+	+	+
Insomnia.....	+	+	+	+	.....	.....	+	+	+
Gastric symptoms:									
Loss of appetite.....	++	+	+	.....	+	+	+	+	+
Constipation.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++
Diarrhea.....	.....	+	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas in stomach.....	+	+++	.....	+	++	.....	+	.....	.....
Epigastric.....	.....	+	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	++	+
General abdominal pain.....	+	.....	.....	.....	+	.....	+	.....	.....
Pain in lower abdomen.....	.....	+	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	++	.....
Pain in right upper quadrant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	++	.....
Eruptions of gas.....	.....	+	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+	.....
Nausea.....	.....	+	+	+	+	.....	.....	++	.....
Vomiting.....	.....	+	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	++	.....
Length of exposure in months.....	2	3	5	7	4	6	2	5	4.5
Severity of case.....	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(a)

^a Mild.^b Severe.

¹ MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, November, 1916, pp. 105-108; October, 1917, pp. 18-25; February, 1918, pp. 37-64; August, 1920, pp. 112-120.

Summarizing the results of the tabulation the typical case seems to begin with abnormal fatigue, irritability, nervousness, and loss of appetite, and, as the poisoning progresses, nausea, distressing abdominal pain, and dizziness on stooping occur. In mild cases four to seven days' rest at home were sufficient to cause a cessation of the symptoms and in 10 days or two weeks the men were back at work in good health. In the two severe cases from one to two months of rest was necessary for recovery. Cessation of work, therefore, and with it a cessation of exposure is necessary for recovery, and the earlier the detection of the poisoning the shorter is the duration of the symptoms. The cases in this plant showed few physical signs, a very slight jaundice appearing in all but three of the 21 cases, but other physical signs which are stressed in the literature were absent, indicating that it is easy to detect poisoning before it reaches a severe stage.

The methods of prevention include a routine physical examination upon employment, constant supervision of the workers, and blood tests in cases showing symptoms of poisoning. Two mild attacks or one severe attack should be considered reason for the workmen not to return to the same work. In general, workmen of 40 or more do not resist exposure to tetrachlorethane as well as younger persons. The engineering measures for safeguarding the workers have been largely the result of experiments in which powerful suction drafts pulling the air downward have been introduced in the more exposed processes and the spinning process has been almost entirely inclosed. The general preventive measures include regulation of working hours, adequate vacations, eating lunches away from contact with the poison, using special work clothes, and general sanitary supervision of the plant by the management. With the use of these precautionary measures and careful supervision of the workers the author concludes that all but the very mildest cases of poisoning can be eliminated.

Prevalence and Causes of Consumption Among Miners of Butte, Mont.

A PRELIMINARY report,¹ giving the general results of an investigation made in the years 1916-1919, in regard to the frequency and the causes of miners' consumption in the mines of Butte, has been issued by the Bureau of Mines. This investigation, undertaken by the Bureau of Mines in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, was prompted by the success of a similar investigation in the mines of the Joplin district, Missouri, which met with the hearty cooperation of mine inspectors, miners, and operators and has resulted in greatly improved working conditions. In the inquiry into the health conditions at the copper mines of the Butte district special attention was given to silicosis and the effects on miners of the high temperatures of the deep workings. This study, which started in 1916 and lasted four years, has already resulted, the report states, in eliminating many dangerous practices. Experiments with the use of water drills for drilling upper holes for the purpose of dust elimination have been made, and efforts are now being directed toward

¹ United States. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Miners' consumption in the mines of Butte, Mont. Washington, 1921. 19 pp. Technical paper 260.

developing a more efficient wet drill. Some mines have placed water pipes in drifts, stopes, and raises, and the men are required to sprinkle all places where the handling of rock produces much dust. Most of the mining companies in Butte have engaged men to give special attention to ventilation problems and several have inaugurated extensive improvements. Four of the largest mines in the district were examined in great detail, the investigators going into every working place, while about 20 other mines were examined somewhat less thoroughly.

Previous investigations in England, in British possessions, and in the United States have established the following facts: "(1) That the so-called miners' consumption or miners' phthisis is produced by the mechanical irritation of the lungs by particles of dust of rock containing free silica; (2) that dust is dangerous in proportion to the amount of free silica or other hard, sharp, insoluble material it contains; and (3) that the particles of dust small enough to enter and remain in the lungs measure less than 10 microns or $1/2500$ of an inch in longest dimension."

Miners' consumption is mechanically produced and develops slowly, forming scar tissue, which gradually impairs the function of the lungs. While miners' consumption may in itself produce disability and death, it is neither contagious nor infectious, but it predisposes to infections of the lungs and bronchial passages, particularly pneumonia and tuberculosis, so that few escape such infection, the great majority of those who have considerable dust damage to the lungs dying of tuberculosis.

In the Butte investigation samples of dust and air and other data were collected in about 1,000 underground working places. More than 10,000 readings were taken and record was made as to dampness, general feeling of comfort or discomfort, the material handled, nature of work, and number of men involved. The results showed that while the Butte mines are much more dusty than the Joplin mines, the Butte dust has from 50 to 60 per cent of free silica dust as against 90 per cent in the Joplin dust, so that miners' consumption in Butte is of a less pernicious type, since the dust of free silica is more dangerous than the dust from silicates or combined silica. The atmosphere of work places was not found to be particularly impure—that is, it did not contain harmful gases or impurities—but the circulation at the working faces was poor and the humidity was very high, which combined with the high temperature had a marked depressing effect and added to the danger in winter when the miner has to face a drop in temperature from 80° F. underground to 15° below zero or even lower upon coming out of the mines. The lack of air movement in a temperature of 70° or over causes a rapid rise in body temperature when manual labor is performed. Comparatively little work was found to cause body temperatures to rise from normal to 103° F. or over—that is, to fever temperature. The authors believed that the actual hours worked in an eight-hour shift did not exceed four or five, and that an adequate movement of air would greatly increase the efficiency of the workers and also render them less liable to colds and lung diseases, since the excessive humidity tends to impair the vitality, although, on the other hand, increased activity if the dust hazard were not removed, would undoubtedly increase the prevalence of miners' consumption.

Results of physical examinations of miners.

Dr. Lanza examined from December, 1916, to February, 1918, 1,018 bona fide miners. These men presented themselves for examination at the office of the Butte Anti-Tuberculosis Society after notice had been given verbally and by printed card that all miners who would come to the office at certain hours would be examined free of charge. No examination was made of all of the miners of the Butte district or all those of any particular mine. Of those examined a large proportion knew or thought they were infected when they presented themselves for examination; conversely a large proportion who did not think they were infected did not present themselves. Of those examined 432, or 42.4 per cent, showed definite signs of dust injury to the lungs. Practically all of these men were either still working or had quit within the previous two or three months.

The results of the examination were classified, as follows:

There were 194 cases of early miners' consumption; 120 of these had worked in Butte mines longer than five years; 7 were also tuberculous.

There were 128 cases of miners' consumption, moderately advanced; 107 of these had worked in Butte mines longer than five years; 8 were also tuberculous.

There were 110 cases of miners' consumption, far advanced; 107 of these had worked in Butte mines longer than five years; 48 were also tuberculous.

DATA ON BUTTE MINERS EXAMINED FOR MINERS' CONSUMPTION.

[Number examined, 1,018; number afflicted, 432, or 42.4 per cent.]

State of the disease.	Miners' consumption.		Tuberculosis.		Worked in Butte mines over 5 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Early.....	194	44.9	7	3.6	120	61.8
Moderately advanced.....	128	29.6	8	6.3	107	83.6
Far advanced.....	110	25.5	48	43.3	107	97.3
Total.....	432	100.0	63	14.6	334	77.3

As the table shows, of 432 cases of miners' consumption, 44.9 per cent were in the early stages, 29.6 per cent moderately advanced, and 25.5 per cent far advanced. Only 3.6 per cent of those in the early stage and 6.3 per cent of those in the moderate stage had tuberculosis, but 43.3 per cent of the far-advanced cases were tuberculous. Of the 432 miners having miners' consumption 77.3 per cent had worked more than five years in Butte mines; 61.8 per cent of those in the early stages of miners' consumption and 83.6 per cent of those in moderately advanced stage, and 107 out of 110, or 97.3 per cent, in the far-advanced stage had been engaged in mining in Butte more than 5 years.

The Canadian laws make three years the minimum time a man must have worked in a district in order to establish a claim for miners' compensation at that place. Hence, at least 334 out of 1,018, or 32.8 per cent of all miners examined in Butte by Dr. Lanza, would be entitled, under the Canadian law, to compensation, due to miners' consumption, and an additional 14, or nearly 1½ per cent, would be entitled to compensation due to tuberculosis alone.

There were 26 miners, not included in the above, who had tuberculosis with no definite signs of dust injury; 14 of the 26 had worked five years or more in Butte.

An examination of the death records on file in the office of the secretary of the State board of health in Helena shows that during the year 1915, 122 Butte miners died of tuberculosis and 54 of pneumonia and other respiratory diseases; in 1916 there were 126 deaths from tuberculosis and 46 from pneumonia; and in 1917 there were 169 deaths from tuberculosis and 47 from pneumonia, all miners. The record does not include those cases in which the death certificate may have been incomplete or inaccurate or those who, as frequently happened, went to some other place to die. How many of these contracted their disease in Butte and how many in other mining camps can not be ascertained. The death certificates rarely distinguish between miners' consumption and tuberculosis. How significant is the death of 169 miners in Butte in 1917 from tuberculosis, as shown by records at the State capitol at Helena, is shown by comparison with records of other regions. In 1917 approximately 14,000 men were employed underground in Butte mines, and with 169 deaths from tuberculosis for the year the rate per 100,000 was 1,207; the tuberculosis death rate of Michigan for a recent 10-year period was 97.4 per 100,000; hence the tuberculosis death rate of Butte miners was nearly thirteen times as great as that of Michigan.

During 1917 the visiting nurses of the Butte Anti-Tuberculosis Society cared for 300 cases of tuberculosis, practically all miners and mostly unable to work; of these more than half died during the year in Butte or elsewhere.

It can not be concluded from the above figures that 42 per cent of the Butte miners have miners' consumption. It is, however, possible to say that a large number of the miners who have worked for any considerable time in the mines may have the disease. The recent disagreement between companies and miners, with the consequent migration to and from Butte, has made impossible accurate figures on this point. Many miners with 10 years' actual service underground in Butte show evidence of miners' consumption. Men were occasionally examined who had been underground in Butte 20 years or more, but usually, on questioning, they were found to have largely followed some of the less dusty occupations, as shaft sinking, pipeman, etc., or to have carefully avoided working in very dusty places; or they have been accustomed to spend a considerable part of the year on farms, in the mountains, etc. It was noted that many of the better class of miners, especially the English-speaking ones, said that they were in the habit of avoiding, whenever possible, working in very dusty places.

Recommendations.

THE recommendations made for improving the working conditions of the mines are the absolute elimination of dry drilling; piping all underground working places with water, preferably city water under pressure; elimination of shot firing during the time the men are at work, or, if this is impossible, not allowing the men to go into the place for at least three hours; increasing the circulation of air in the workings, and provision of proper facilities so that miners coming off shift in wet clothing will not have to stand in line in the open air to give their time.

Miners' Nystagmus in Belgian Mines.¹

THE colliery district of Liege was the location chosen for this study, in which the author examined more than 20,000 miners employed in 26 coal mines, one iron mine, and one zinc mine for cases of miners' nystagmus.² In one of the coal mines naked lights (candles and lamps) were used, in nineteen, oil and benzine safety lamps, and in six the majority of the workers had used portable electric lamps for about three years. Eight thousand of the 20,000 workers examined were seen twice during one day—that is, just before going down into the mine and immediately on their return to the surface after finishing the day's work. The author also made frequent descents into the mines in which the work of individual miners was under observation throughout the entire day, and as a result of the study the author was convinced that the upward look which the miner is compelled to adopt in his work has nothing to do with the cause of nystagmus, but that it is due entirely to faulty conditions of lighting in the workings of the mine. Instead of this disease, as previously considered, being a morbid entity, therefore, the author considers that it is only a symptom of overstrain of the centers controlling the muscular equilibrium of the eyes.

¹ Stassen, N., M. D. The campaign against miners' nystagmus in the colliery district of Liege, Belgium, *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, April, 1921, pp. 451-455. See also *Miners' nystagmus in the United States*, MONTHLY REVIEW, August, 1916, pp. 43-50.

² Miners' nystagmus as defined by Gould's *Dictionary of Medicine* is an oscillatory movement of the eyeballs occurring in miners, "due to the irregular action of the ocular muscles as the eyes follow the flickering light of candle or lamp, the miner lying in an unnatural position."

Five thousand miners, or 25 per cent of the 20,000 examined, were found to show, in various degrees, definite signs of ocular fatigue. Of the total number examined, 8 per cent showed only temporary ocular fatigue—that is, the symptoms disappeared after twelve hours' rest—and 12½ per cent showed only slight fatigue. In 3 per cent the fatigue was pronounced and in 1 per cent it was sufficient to diminish the occupational capacity. Two cases per thousand were found to be afflicted with a definite neurosis and psychic troubles which incapacitated them for all work, or at least for all work in the mine.

As it has apparently been determined that defective lighting of underground workings is the cause of visual troubles among miners and that these troubles have disappeared in metal mines with the installation of improved methods of lighting, protective measures for coal miners must necessarily be based on an improved system of providing light. The necessity for protecting workers in coal mines from explosions has made solving of the problem more difficult. The problem involves an increase in the lighting power of the safety lamp and at the same time sufficient steadiness in the light to provide a color which is agreeable to the eye and protect it from glare and flickering. Some progress has been made toward perfecting portable electric lights, but their lighting power is still poor and they do not warn the miner of the presence of fire damp as do the oil or benzine safety lamps. It has been found that a small screen of parchment paper between the casing and the glass of the safety lamp or subdued globes in the case of portable electric lamps give a diffuse light which is much less fatiguing to the eyes than the glare from an unprotected flame. Experiments made in one colliery, before the war, with safety lamps fitted with uranium glass of a greenish-yellow shade were apparently quite successful, as the workers kept very well during the time that these shades were in use.

Mine Accidents in Ontario in 1920.¹

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Ontario Department of Mines, 26 fatal accidents causing the death of 29 men occurred during 1920 at the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, and clay and gravel pits regulated by the mining act of Ontario. This number of fatalities was 10 less than in 1919. The number of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 2.64 in 1920 and 3.00 in 1919. Ten fatalities occurred at the gold mines and mills, 9 at nickel mines and smelters, and 4 at limestone quarries. Sixteen of the fatal accidents occurred underground, and 6 above ground at the mines, and 3 at the metallurgical works. Falls of ground and explosives were each responsible for 23.8 per cent of the fatalities, and 9.5 per cent were due to shaft accidents.

Of the 1,497 nonfatal accidents, 634 occurred underground and 372 above ground at the mines and 491 at the metallurgical works. Being struck by rock when loading cars at chute caused the greatest number of accidents at the mines (138), and at the metallurgical works the greatest number (72) was due to being hit by falling objects.

¹ Data taken from Labor Gazette, Ottawa, for April, 1921, p. 591.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE.

Indiana—Report of Industrial Board, Year Ending Sept. 30, 1920.

THE report of the Industrial Board of Indiana for the year ending September 30, 1920, shows 42,994 accidents reported, an increase of 7,762 over the preceding year. However, the number in 1919 was the lowest for any year since the law became effective in 1915.

The average weekly wage for all workmen injured during the year was \$26.77, the rate showing an almost uniformly steady increase from \$23.28 in October, 1919, to \$29.80 in September, 1920.

The board approved 19,545 agreements for the payment of compensation during the year, this number being 5,241 more than the year previous. Cases closed during the year numbered 16,542, the aggregate benefits being \$1,186,303.60.

Tables show the number of accidents by months, classified as to industry, cause of injury, and nature of injury. The largest number of persons injured in industry was in automobile manufacturing, repairs, etc., 4,295, exceeding the number injured in coal mining, 4,222. Steam railroads came next with 3,454 injuries, then followed iron and steel with 2,741 injuries, general contracting work with 1,836, machinery and machine shops with 1,815, and foundries with 1,596. The most prolific cause of injury was the falling of objects, 6,204, while eye injuries numbered 3,932, chiefly due to flying emery and steel; 2,987 were injured by being caught between objects. "It is undoubtedly true that 90 per cent of these accidents were preventable and could have been eliminated by cooperation between the employer and employee."

There were 919 dismemberments, of which 127 were due to being caught between objects, 132 to operating presses, 124 to saws, and 138 to miscellaneous machinery. Of these, 540 involved the loss of one finger, 121 the loss of a thumb, and 105 the loss of two fingers.

Germany—Transfer of Social Insurance Funds in Ceded Territories.

ACCORDING to information furnished by Mr. Ernest Greenwood, the International Labor Office, at the request of the French Government, has organized a special arbitration commission for the purpose of arranging the transfer of all social insurance funds accumulated in territories ceded by Germany, such as Alsace-Lorraine to France and Posnania to Poland.

Workers in these territories who were insured against sickness, accidents, old age, and invalidity have been paying their contributions for years. If claims under this insurance are to be paid and if pensions are to be continued, Germany must transfer to all insurance bodies the accumulated funds.

Article 312 of the treaty of peace provided that special conventions should be concluded between Germany and the various States concerned regarding this transfer of social insurance funds. The treaty also provides that if Germany and the country concerned can not reach an agreement directly the question shall be referred to a commission composed of five members—one representative of Germany, one representative of the State concerned, and three impartial members appointed by the governing body of the International Labor Office. This commission must issue its decision within three months of its constitution and must communicate its decision to the Council of the League of Nations. The decision taken by the council after examination of the conclusions of the commission shall be final.

Immediately after the ratification of the treaty of peace negotiations were begun between France and Germany in regard to the transfer of the funds of the Alsace-Lorraine social insurance bodies. These negotiations did not lead to any definite result. Accordingly the Government of the French Republic requested that the arbitration commission be constituted and asked the governing body of the International Labor Office to nominate the three members whom it has to appoint.

The governing body appointed Messrs. Christain Moser, professor of finance at the University of Berne; Lindstedt, president of the Swedish Social Insurance Council; and Maris Abbiato, senator, former Italian minister of labor.

The French Government nominated as its representative M. Guyot, director of the Strassburg Social Insurance Office. The German Government nominated Mr. Ferdinand Aurin.

LABOR LAWS AND DECISIONS.

Control of Strikes in Coal Mines, Colorado.

THE Industrial Commission of Colorado, created by chapter 180, Acts of 1915, not only administers the workmen's compensation law and other labor legislation of the State, but is charged with certain duties as to arbitration, mediation, etc. Employers and employees are required to give 30 days' notice of intended changes affecting conditions of employment; and wherever a dispute has been made the subject of an investigation, hearing or arbitration, neither party involved in the dispute may alter the conditions of employment until the dispute has been finally dealt with by the commission or a board appointed by it. Strikes and lockouts are therefore unlawful prior to or during action by the commission though individual cessation of employment is not forbidden, nor are strikes and lockouts unlawful after investigation or arbitration. The limitations contained in the act apply in their compulsory form only to industries "affected with a public interest" though by agreement other classes of industry may be dealt with.

During the difficulties with mining in 1919, the industrial commission made its first move in the way of exerting its powers of investigation and arbitration under the foregoing provisions of the law. There was a bill to enjoin the coal miners from striking before or during the consideration of their grievances by the industrial commission, but this was dismissed by the judge of the district court of the city and county of Denver. The case was then brought on a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado, and a brief filed therein by the people on July 9, 1920. The mine workers submitted no brief.

The opinion in the case (*People v. United Mine Workers of America, District 15*) was decided in respect of the point involved by an opinion filed April 4, 1921. (Advance copy furnished by the clerk of the court.)

The question before the supreme court was the essential one as to the applicability of the law to the industry. This had been decided adversely in the court below on the ground that the mining of coal was not affected with a public interest, citing *In re Morgan*, 26 Colorado 415, 58 Pac. 1071. In this case a law fixing 8 hours as the maximum work time in underground mines and smelters was declared unconstitutional as interfering unreasonably with private employments and the "inalienable right to personal liberty." As to this decision the court says:

The remarks of the chief justice were doubtless directed to the mining of ores, in respect to which they were appropriate; but although his statement was broad enough, as the court below justly remarked, to cover the industry of coal mining, yet we can not think that he had that industry in mind, the question before him being in regard to smelters which naturally connoted mining of ores. The case does not hold and we hardly believe he would have said that the mining of coal was not affected with a public interest.

Judge Denison, who delivered the opinion, then pointed out that "a business by circumstance and in its nature may arise from a private to a public concern." Since the decision in the case above named, changes have taken place so that the situation is now quite different, and the Morgan case could not be regarded as controlling. However, the question turns, not on the applicability or otherwise of the decision, but on the nature of the business. Judicial notice must be taken of the fact that the "coal industry is vitally related not only to all other industries, but to the health and even the life of the people." Such a business is necessarily affected with a public interest, and numerous decisions are available to show the extent to which this principle has been applied to the control of business undertakings.

There can be no question that the production of coal is, at the present time, affected with a public interest, to a certainty and an extent not less than any other industry; consequently coal mining is within the terms of Chapter 180 S. L. 1915, and it follows that that statute does not violate any constitutional provision as to due process or liberty of contract, as appears from the cases cited above.

There is no involuntary servitude under this act. Any individual workman may quit at will for any reason or no reason. There is not even prohibition of strike. The only thing forbidden is a strike before or during the commission's action.

It is objected that section 33 of the act in question forbidding incitement to lock-out or strike violates Article II, section 10 of the State constitution concerning freedom of speech; but, if the legislature has power to forbid anything, it has power to forbid incitement thereto.

This decision is of course subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and the time for rehearing before the State court did not expire until June 3.

Employer Enjoined Against Breaching Collective Agreements, Michigan.

AN INTERESTING case comes from the Circuit Court of Wayne County, Mich., in which Judge Driscoll not only denied an injunction to restrain striking employees from picketing the factory, but also enjoined the employer against violation of the terms of his agreement with his workmen to furnish employment (*Schwartz v. Cigar Makers' International Union*, Apr. 15, 1921). The proprietor had himself formerly belonged to the union, but for about 14 years he had been engaged as a cigar manufacturer, operating a strictly union ship. In the spring of 1920, following an unsuccessful demand, the employees struck for an increase in the piece rates and secured an advance from \$20 per thousand to \$23. In November of the same year, in the absence of the proprietor, his sons, who appeared as copartners, and who were at the time in full charge of the business, asked the workmen to accept a reduction of 10 per cent, and negotiations were begun with reference thereto. While these were in progress Schwartz returned and demanded a straight cut of \$3 per thousand. This was refused by the employees, but on representations that if they would favor the cut extra salesmen would be put on and additional cigar makers employed with a guaranty of steady employment without a further cut of wages for one year, the men agreed to accept the cut and remained at work.

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However, the employees were laid off for about two weeks at Christmas, 1920, and again in January following for a period of about 10 days. They were put back to work for a few days before February 1, 1921, about which date Mr. Schwartz called in a committee and demanded a further reduction of \$3 per thousand in wages, giving 10 days for decision. About this time practically all the 300 workmen were laid off entirely, the small remnant then retained being laid off shortly afterwards with instructions that they might come back any time they desired to at the reduced rate. Steps were taken to organize a strike, and in the meantime arbitration was requested. The employer refused to arbitrate, and about February 10, the workmen took their tools from the factory. Near the same date Schwartz inserted an advertisement in a Detroit paper announcing vacancies and his intention to begin business under open shop conditions, at the same time employing a detective agency to furnish guards about his shop. In this connection Judge Driscoll said, "There never has been a dollar's worth of damage done to the property of the plaintiff or any of them injured or attempted or threatened to be injured by any of the strikers."

After the advertisement that the shop would be run as an open shop the ex-employees began picketing with the knowledge and consent of the union officials, but under instructions to use no violence or bad language and to behave themselves in every way. An injunction was then sought to prohibit the picketing, and numerous witnesses were called during the hearing of 13 days in which various issues were raised which the court found it impossible and unnecessary to go into in all their aspects.

As to the charge that there was a conspiracy the court found "no proof of agreement or combination between any of the defendants to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act in an unlawful manner." There had been a few personal encounters between women pickets and women employees. As to this it was "not at all clear who were to blame or who were the aggressors," the encounters being apparently unpremeditated, having their origin in personal dislikes or differences. The only other act of violence was an assault of a male detective employed by the plaintiff upon a female employee, which "the guard was clearly to blame for and the aggressor." The only basis for the conspiracy charge was the fact that there was picketing. The court held that "picketing of every sort is unlawful in those cases where there is not at the time a legal existing contract of employment between the employer and employees, or where the employees are striking in breach of a contract of employment;" but where there was a breach of contract by the employer, as in the present case, "it may well be doubted whether or not the right in the employees does not exist to, without threats, violence, intimidation, insults or badgering of any kind, peaceably bring to the attention of others the fact that by entering into the employ of the employer and taking their places such others are assisting the employer in doing and perpetrating a wrong against such locked-out employees."

There was said to be no proof to show that any damages that might follow, none having so far appeared, could not be recovered in an action at law. But whether the foregoing positions could be sustained, the court was convinced that the plaintiff Schwartz "did

not come into court with clean hands." Reciting first the history of the demands for a reduction of 10 per cent, then the straight \$3 cut, then the agreement to furnish steady employment without a further cut, the court found that "there existed a legal and solemn contract. The employees, as some of them stated, believed that they were 'set' for a year at least." The advertisement of an open shop in violation of his contract and the employment of a detective agency to furnish guards, together with his refusal to accept arbitration, proved that "he evidently desired an open shop in violation of his contract of employment."

"Courts of equity abhor lawlessness, but it is not their duty, or within their province, to step in wherever a strike occurs and help one side or the other. They will assist the employer without hesitation in any case where the circumstances demand or justify it, but they will not give aid to those who come in and ask their aid with hands unclean." The employer's bill of complaint was therefore dismissed.

Judge Driscoll then took up the bill of the union in which it asked an injunction against the employer for seeking to entice away certain members from the union for the purpose of breaking it up. This the judge did not find to be warranted; but "as to the injunction to restrain the breaching of the contract, I think it is different. It has been held unlawful for employees to strike in breach of a contract of employment; it must, therefore, be held unlawful for an employer to lock out his employees in breach of a contract of employment. The employees are as much entitled to the benefits of the law as are the employers."

There had been no complaint as to the ability or skill or faithfulness of the employees and no personal grievances or dislikes existed, the only difference being as to the wage scale. "If the lockout continues, the plaintiff will have to pay them for the loss they sustained as well as to pay those now taking their places for work which they, the locked-out employees, might be doing."

A decree was therefore entered granting the prayer of the union's cross bill for an injunction to restrain the plaintiff from breaching the contract of employment.

The text of the decree, after setting forth the findings, is as follows:

First. That the plaintiff's bill of complaint be, and the same is hereby, dismissed.

Second. That the plaintiffs and each of them and their agents, servants, associates and confederates be and hereby are permanently restrained and enjoined from conspiring among themselves and with each other to breach the said contract; from conspiring to continue in the breach of said contract; from doing any act or thing in pursuance of said conspiracy; and from, in any manner, directly or indirectly, procuring said acts to be done.

Third. From in any manner violating the terms of said contract.

Fourth. From committing, individually or in combination, any acts intended to work a breach of said contract or to effect a continuation of the breach of said contract.

Fifth. From continuing in their employ persons who are not members in good standing of Cigar Makers' International Union, Local No. 22; from hiring persons other than members in good standing of Cigar Makers' International Union, Local No. 22, to work for plaintiffs in the place and stead of the members of the Cigar Makers' International Union, Local No. 22, who were discharged by plaintiffs in violation of said contract, until after the 17th day of November, 1921; and from hiring any persons other than members of the Cigar Makers' International Union, Local No. 22, to work for plaintiffs in their plant, until after the 17th day of November, 1921.

Sixth. Defendants shall recover their full costs of said cause to be taxed by the clerk of this court, for which defendants shall have execution.

A copy of the agreement, showing rates and regulations of employment, etc., was appended.

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Collective Agreements Creating Monopoly, New York.

A RATHER unusual case was one before the Supreme Court (appellate division) of the State of New York in which a complaint was made against employers' and employees' unions which had formed an alliance to control the business of stone and brick masonry, at least in the Borough of the Bronx (*Brescia Construction Co. v. Stone Mason Contractors' Association et al.*, 187 N. Y. Supp. 77). The construction company had never been a member of the contractors' association, but its president, Brescia, had. On account of differences as to the amount of dues owing by him to the association Brescia was expelled, and shortly afterward the company of which he was president and principal owner contracted to do a considerable job of stone and mason foundation work in the Bronx. His men were called off on account of his nonunion status, and he was unable to obtain others and finally abandoned the contract under the compulsion of circumstances.

It was in evidence that the contractors' association and the locals joined with it as defendant in this action had agreed that the contractor members would employ only members of the unions and that the members of the unions would work only for members of the contractors' association. Another provision of the agreement was that the members of the employees' unions would not work either directly or indirectly for or under any contractor, builder, corporation, or person who owed money to any member of the contractors' association for work performed or materials furnished.

At the trial term the company's complaint and prayer for an injunction restraining the associations from interfering with the conduct of his business were dismissed, whereupon an appeal was taken. The appellate division took the opposite view from that adopted by the court below and issued an injunction, adding that if a judgment for damages as prayed for was desired the matter would be referred for a determination of this point. The grounds of its decision were that the association from which Brescia had been expelled had no further jurisdiction over him, and whatever differences had existed did not justify the association in adopting the means used to deprive the complaining company of its workmen and to drive it out of business. "The defendant contractors' association being without lawful warrant to destroy plaintiff's business, it follows that those who actually aided and abetted in effectuating these illegal acts are equally culpable with it." The labor unions had no grievances against the plaintiff and were acting merely as tools or instrumentalities of the contractors' association, also becoming wrongdoers. "The acts of the combined associations were malicious, wanton interferences with the rights of the plaintiff," in violation of the penal law of the State, which declares such conspiracy as they had engaged in to be a misdemeanor.

The agreement as to employment and service was calculated to create a virtual monopoly, while the paragraph relating to the refusal to work for persons indebted to the association was also illegal and against public policy. "Instead of according alleged debtors the right to have their disputes determined by the legal tribunals established for that purpose, the defendant associations

have constituted themselves the judges of facts and the law and the agencies for enforcing their unauthorized decrees."

All the judges concurred in the determination in favor of injunctive relief and a reference to compute damages if a judgment for the same should be desired.

Constitutionality of New York Law for Rehabilitation.

THE New York Legislature of 1920 added a provision to the compensation law of the State with regard to a rehabilitation fund.

This fund is to be maintained by the payment thereto of \$900 for every case of injury to an employee causing death in which no survivors are entitled to compensation. In a recent case before the supreme court of the State, appellate division, the constitutionality of this statute was attacked, but unsuccessfully (*Watkinson v. Hotel Pennsylvania*, 187 N. Y. Supp., p. 278). There were no dependents in this case, and the industrial commission had made an award of \$100 for funeral expenses, \$100 for the second injury fund provided for by subdivision 7 of section 15 of the workmen's compensation law, and \$900 under the provisions of subdivision 8 of the same section added by chapter 760, Laws of 1920. The award for funeral benefits was not contested, nor was that relating to the second injury fund, the constitutionality of which had previously been determined by the court of appeals of the State (*Industrial Commission v. Newman*, 222 N. Y., 363; 118 N. E., 794).

The award under the new legislation was said to conflict with the State constitution as violating the due process of law clause, and with the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution as denying the equal protection of the law. These contentions were rejected on the authority of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the compensation laws of New York and Washington as against similar objections. The question remained whether the amount fixed in the statute is unfair or unreasonable as extravagant and arbitrary. No abuse of power appeared, since if dependents had survived a sum equally large could readily have been awarded. The statute was therefore declared to be constitutional in itself and the award affirmed, one judge dissenting.

An added contention was that the rehabilitation law itself, for which this fund was to provide means, was unconstitutional because of its dependence upon section 1210 of the educational law, which provides for cooperative vocational education and rehabilitation under acts of Congress. The court declared that the provisions were independent, and did not involve the surrender of the legislative power of the State to any outside legislative body, nor does section 1210 offend against the Constitution in any way.

Constitutional Rights of Members of Labor Organizations, Pennsylvania.

THE courts are usually slow to interfere with the internal control of labor organizations, as they are voluntary associations, and members are assumed to agree to abide by the rules and by-laws without judicial supervision. However, where substantial interests are affected, the equitable nature of the rules and of procedure under them may be inquired into; while if constitutional privileges are interfered with, there is another reason for intervention. Both these factors were involved in a case recently before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (*Spayd v. Ringing Rock Lodge*, No. 665, *Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen*, 113 *Atlantic Rep.*, p. 70), in which a member of the lodge had been expelled for signing a petition for the repeal of the "full-crew law" of the State. A rule of the association made expulsion the penalty for the use of a member's influence to defeat any action taken by the national legislative representative, or by legislative boards, etc. The signing of this petition was said to be a violation of this rule, which was held by the court to be void as infringing upon a right specifically declared to be the prerogative of all citizens, i. e., the right of petition, as set forth in the bill of rights of the State, section 7.

Furthermore, as the association had a benefit feature, and Spayd had a substantial interest therein, "it will not do to say that he can freely regain full liberty of action, at any time, by disassociating himself from the order; but, even if he could, the rule, as construed by defendants [the lodge] would still be discountenanced, and void in law."

A decree restoring the plaintiff Spayd to membership was therefore affirmed.

Free Employment Bureau Established in North Dakota.

ON March 9 the governor of North Dakota approved a measure which established as part of the duties of the commissioner of agriculture and labor the management of a free employment service throughout the State. Agents are to be located at convenient points, "which will best serve to carry out the provisions and intent of this act," local governing bodies of cities, towns, or counties cooperating in expense of maintenance; or the commissioner may maintain the agency with State funds alone if he deems best. Proper registers are to be kept and periodical reports made by the agents. Statements as to strikes or lockouts made by employers or employees or their representatives are to be posted in the office of the agency, but not until a copy of the same has been furnished the other party or group affected. If any answer is sent, that must also be posted with the same publicity as the first statement. Agents notifying applicants of vacancies in establishments affected by such notices must call the attention of the applicant to the same. Cooperation with the Federal Employment Service is also authorized.

Minimum-Wage Law of Texas Repealed.

THE Legislature of Texas at its recent session repealed the minimum-wage law of 1919 and in a separate measure enacted a bill for a new law. However, this was vetoed by the governor, so that the State is now without a minimum-wage law. This is the second instance of the repeal of a State minimum-wage law, the other being Nebraska, in which State a neglected act of 1913 was repealed in 1919, with no attempt at the enactment of a separate statute, though a constitutional amendment authorizing the enactment of such a law was adopted the same year. This leaves 13 jurisdictions, besides Porto Rico, in which a minimum-wage law exists.

Reorganization of Department of Labor and Industries of Washington.

THE Legislature of Washington at its recent session reorganized the administrative departments of the State, creating among others a department of labor and industries, in which are brought together activities of several formerly existing offices (Ch. 7, approved Feb. 9, 1921). The new department comprises three principal divisions, to be known as (1) the division of industrial insurance, (2) the division of safety, and (3) the division of industrial relations. A single director heads the department at a salary not exceeding \$7,500 per annum, with power to appoint as many clerical assistants as may be necessary for the general administration of the department. He may also appoint assistant directors to carry on certain duties, one as supervisor of industrial insurance who may himself appoint adjusters, medical and other examiners, clerks, inspectors, etc., as needed in the work of the division; the director may also appoint an assistant, to be known as the supervisor of safety, to have charge of the division of safety; a third to be known as the supervisor of industrial relations with powers of mediation and conciliation and supervision of the division of industrial relations, with a female assistant, to be known as the supervisor of women in industry, to be appointed by him, as well as other necessary experts, clerks, assistant mediators, etc., as may be required for the work of that division. The supervisor of safety has similar powers of appointment for his work. The director may also appoint a State mining board and a chief inspector of mines, the latter being also authorized to appoint qualified deputies.

The division of industrial insurance exercises all powers formerly committed to the industrial insurance commissioners of the State with regard to the system of compensation of workmen for injuries and the State insurance fund connected therewith; also the duties of the medical-aid board and the local-aid boards, with such other powers and duties as may be provided by law. All inspection of factories, mills, machinery, steam vessels, railways, and other public utilities rests upon the proper officials of the department through and by means of the division of safety.

Mediation, conciliation, and all problems of industrial relations, together with statistical details relating to labor within the State come within the purview of the division of industrial relations; while

the supervisor of women in industry in this division is charged with the administration and enforcement of all laws respecting the employment, health, sanitary conditions, hours of labor, and wages of women and minors.

The director of labor and industries, the supervisor of industrial insurance, the supervisor of industrial relations, the industrial statistician, and the supervisor of women in industry constitute a committee which exercises all the powers and performs the duties formerly devolving upon the industrial welfare commission in regard to minimum wages for women and minors and the conditions of their employment.

This statute obviously effects a very considerable consolidation of duties and activities, centralizing authority of appointments of subordinates in the director and his assistants, the latter being authorized to act with personal discretion in the selection of their subordinates.

Children Unlawfully Employed, West Virginia.

THE status under the workmen's compensation laws of the various States of a minor employed in violation of the child-labor statute is variously decided by the different courts. In some States the law itself provides that it is limited to persons legally employed; in others it is provided that minors are included whether legally or illegally employed; while in others the matter is open to the construction of the court. West Virginia belongs to the first group. A case involving an injury to a boy under 14 years of age about a mine, in violation of the child-labor law, was recently passed upon by the supreme court of appeals of that State (*Mangus v. Proctor-Eagle Coal Co.*, 105 S. E. 909). The boy was injured while hooking loaded coal cars to a rope or cable by which they were drawn upon a tippie. The law forbids the employment of any boy under 14 years of age "in any coal mine," and while a verdict of \$3,000 had been rendered in the trial court, this was subsequently set aside on the ground that the child-labor law had not been violated, and that the boy's remedies were exclusively such as were given by the workmen's compensation act. The court of appeals, however, took the view that the phrase "in any coal mine," as the term "mine" was defined in the statute, included the incline on which the boy was working when hurt. Therefore his employment was unlawful, and the employer's "subscription to the workmen's compensation fund afforded it no immunity from liability for injury to him by its negligence. In the case of an unlawful employment, neither party to the contract is protected by the workmen's compensation act."

As the employment was unlawful, there was a *prima facie* case of injury by negligence, so that the judgment setting aside the verdict was reversed and the verdict reinstated with judgment for the injured boy.

those who have been employed one month. The State's quota will be increased 25 per cent after certain groups now otherwise insured are included. Employees making voluntary payments may apply their personal quota (1) to increase their initial pension, (2) to form a temporary pension which advances the age of retirement, or (3) to form a fund in case of accident. Unless the applicant specifies, his payments are used for the first purpose.

The insurance system is to be administered by the Institute of National Prevision with the collaboration of regional or provincial institutions of a social or commercial nature, mutual insurance associations, and employers' associations. In this way funds for securing the payment to the workers will be left on deposit in the region where collected.

Workmen's Accident Law in Uruguay.

A SUMMARY of the principal provisions of the workmen's accident law enacted in Uruguay in November, 1920, appears in the April, 1921, issue of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union. The act provides that all workmen suffering from accidents occasioned by or during the work are entitled to indemnity, and that the manager of an industry or various sorts of work mentioned therein shall be held responsible for all accidents to workmen because of or in the course of the employment. The workman, however, has no further rights against the industrial manager than those granted by the law, provided there has been no fraud on the part of the manager. Contracts for work which free the manager from responsibility for accidents to workmen are declared null and void. The maximum salary for the calculation of disability pensions is fixed at 750 pesos (\$776, par), and a waiting period of seven days is established, with the exception that when the disability lasts over 30 days indemnification shall be paid from the day after the accident. Neither carelessness on the part of the workman nor chance or superior force deprives an injured workman of his right to indemnification, except when the accident has been caused by a superior force outside the work. Right of action against third parties is permitted, and any payment of indemnity from such third party relieves the manager of his obligation for an equal sum.

In case the workman suffers death or permanent disability as a result of the accident, the indemnity will be paid as a pension, a sufficient amount being deposited in the insurance bank of the nation to cover it. In case of temporary disability the workman is entitled to half the salary he was receiving at the time of the accident (if his incapacity lasts more than seven days), to count from the eighth day after the accident. In case of permanent partial disability a workman is entitled to a life pension equal to half the reduction of his salary, but if his disability is permanent and total he is entitled to a life pension equal to two-thirds his annual salary.

In case of fatal accidents the heirs have the right to indemnity as follows:

1. The wife or husband married to the deceased previous to the accident and not divorced or separated at the time of the accident shall have a life pension of 20 per

cent of the annual salary of the deceased; if the beneficiary be the husband, he may draw the pension only if incapacitated for work.

2. One surviving minor child under 16 years with one surviving parent, being at the time of the accident supported by the deceased, shall have, irrespective of the legality of its relationship to him or her, 15 per cent of the annual salary of the deceased; for two such minor children, 25 per cent; for three, 35 per cent; and for four or more, 40 per cent. If the minor children have neither father nor mother, the amount may be raised to 20 per cent for each of them.

On remarriage the surviving wife or husband receives the amount of two years' pension in full settlement of all claims. If the deceased leaves neither wife nor minor children, his dependent parents are entitled to 10 per cent of his wages as a life pension. Beneficiaries may claim rights only if living in the national territory at the time of the accident. If they leave the country, they lose the annual pension, receiving in lieu thereof an amount equal to three years' pension.

Compulsory Rest Day in Uruguay.¹

A LAW requiring a weekly day of rest of at least 24 hours for all employees, managers, and directors of industrial and commercial establishments, including religious and charitable institutions, was promulgated by the Government of Uruguay on December 10, 1920. This law provides two types of rest: (1) An obligatory day of rest after six days of labor, preferably on Sunday; and (2) a rest day every six days, or after five days' work, to be taken in rotation by the personnel of the establishment.

Exceptions to the requirement that the rest day be on Sunday are permitted in certain specified instances, as in continuous industries and in those in which Sunday closing would work hardship to the public, in which case rest is given on another day of the week, either simultaneously to the entire personnel or in turns, or as otherwise provided. No exceptions are permitted in the case of women and of minors under 16 years of age. If they can not be given Sunday rest, they must be given the rotating rest of one day after every five days' work. Shops are forbidden to open on the day of rest, but the departmental or local council may authorize fairs or itinerant trading on days of rest.

No one may be employed on his rest day without his consent, and in case of being so employed he has choice of a compensatory rest day or at least double pay for the time worked. Under a written agreement between employer and employee, half of the rest days due a person employed on his day of rest may be allowed to accumulate for a vacation.

The law is now applicable to domestic service, though a special ruling may be made for it later. Special regulations are to be issued for marine and railroad employees.

The directors of the national labor office, in commenting on this law, say that the observance of a rest day in industry had become quite general before the passage of this law, a recent investigation showing that only 362 out of 5,891 establishments did not already have provision for a rest period of some sort. Hence, the law will affect comparatively few changes in the present system.

¹ Uruguay. Oficina Nacional del Trabajo. Ley de descanso semanal. Estudio de los directores, señores Anaya y Charlone. [Montevideo, 1921.] 8 pp.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS.

Report of Court of Industrial Relations of Kansas.

THE first annual report of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations covers a period of 10 months, from the establishment of the court February 1, 1920, to November 30, 1920. The law providing for the court conferred upon it the duty of carrying on the work of the public utilities commission, so that the two undertakings have gone on side by side. On the industrial side only 28 cases were actually filed during the period. Of these, 25 were filed by labor and 1 by capital, while 2 were investigations initiated by the court. Of the 25 cases filed by labor, 20 received formal attention and decision. In 13 cases a wage increase was granted, in 2 only working conditions were involved, in 3 wages were found to be fair so that no increase was allowed, while in 1 the complaint of the employees was satisfied by the action of the employers, the court simply approving the settlement made. The remaining case was merely referee action on a collective agreement.

The two original investigations related, one to the coal-mining and marketing industry of the State and the other to the production of flour. The former involved very considerable expense (about \$4,000), but the data furnished is expected to be valuable for a number of years, rendering it possible to fairly estimate the proper price of coal and to prevent profiteering.

Only low-paid labor, as a rule, has been before the court—a situation naturally resulting from the object of the law to establish a minimum wage. "Labor has appeared to be fairly well satisfied with its treatment by the court of industrial relations." In some cases employers voluntarily increased the wages of some of their employees above that fixed by the court.

What is cited as a "typical case" is that of the Joplin & Pittsburg Interurban Railway Co., in which the employees asked for a wage increase. An earlier demand of this sort had resulted in a strike lasting 80 days, causing the employer to lose nearly \$70,000 in earnings and the workers between \$30,000 and \$40,000 in wages, besides greatly discommoding the community. After the enactment of the law it was found possible to reach a satisfactory adjustment without interrupting service, a wage increase being allowed which was acceptable to the men and was agreed to without the great economic waste that marked the earlier dispute.

Various general activities are noted which were of a preventive nature or which resulted in adjustments being made without the dispute coming to a head. The court has worked in a new field with no precedent to guide and has incurred vigorous opposition, particularly that of the United Mine Workers of America. The president of one of the districts announced his defiance of the law and that he would "show Gov. Allen that he could not enforce his law." A short term

was served in jail, and the State courts have upheld the law as constitutional. This president "is now under \$20,000 bond, appealing to the Supreme Court of United States." In another case there was threat of similar defiance, but in view of the likelihood of a mandatory injunction if production should cease, "the district president has changed his defiant attitude and has even, we are informed, given out a statement to the public that he would not call a strike."

The pamphlet contains a general account of the work of the utilities division during the year, which relates closely, at least in some of its aspects, to the work on the industrial side. Thus the rate increase proposed by the telephone and telegraph companies was allowed after an investigation which showed extremely low wages being paid to employees, rate increases being necessary to enable an improvement in the wage conditions. According to this report, in the telephone business the wages to labor constitute 50 per cent of the operating costs. In other industries the wage factor is less prominent, as in natural gas and electric service; while in railroads, interurban roads, and street railways costs of material figure largely as well as the increased salaries.

The court regards the number of cases filed and decided as "very poor indication of the activities of the industrial court," as there is a large educational value and incidental effect that do not take such concrete form but are of real influence in the field in which the court operates.

Superior Labor Council of France.¹

A GOVERNMENTAL decree of January 31, 1921, defines the constitution and duties of the Superior Labor Council. The council, which is composed of 78 members and is presided over by the minister of labor, meets once a year for a period of 15 days, although special meetings can be called by the minister at any time. Thirty-two members are elected by employers in the principal industries and 32 by members of employees' organizations in these same industries. In addition to the employer and labor members of the council, three senators are elected by the Senate, five deputies by the Chamber of Deputies, and one member is appointed by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, two members by the Superior Council of Cooperation, one from the consumers', and one from the producers' section, and three members are chosen by the minister of labor from among the members of the institute and the professors of the law faculty of the University of Paris. The council chooses two vice presidents from its members and six secretaries are appointed from the Labor Department. The members from the Senate are elected following each senatorial election, the deputies hold office during the legislative session, and the other members for three years.

A permanent commission is appointed from among the members, which has the duty of carrying on studies in regard to general industrial conditions, the condition of the workers, and the relations between employers and employees. This commission presents its

¹ Union des industries métallurgiques et minières de la construction mécanique, électrique et métallique. Décret du 31 Janvier 1921 modifiant la constitution du conseil supérieur du travail. Feb. 16, 1921. 12 pp.

findings to the council and advises as to needed reforms. It can also advise on the matter of strikes or alliances of employers which are formed for the purpose of keeping down wages. Either a single report may be submitted or a majority and a minority report, and these reports form the subjects for the deliberations of the superior council. The ministers of the other departments may by agreement with the minister of labor designate a division chief to take part in the sessions which particularly concern the work of these departments.

The following industries are represented by both employers and workers on the labor council: Mines, quarries, salt works, wholesale and retail food establishments, chemical works, potteries, glass and paper works, hides and skins, textiles, dressmaking and garment manufacturing, woodworking and building, metal working and mechanical construction, transportation, both land and water, printing, manufacture of fine machines and instruments, and banks and commercial establishments.

Recent Developments in German Works Council System.

THE German works council law and the organization of the works councils have been discussed in previous issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.¹ In the present article a brief account is given of recent developments in the German works council system.

Law Relating to Submission of Balance Sheet to Works Council.

THE principal aim of German organized labor in demanding from the Government the establishment of works councils was to obtain participation in and insight into the management of industrial establishments. The works council law as enacted on January 18, 1920, was, however, a compromise product of the coalition parties of that time. The principle of the right of comanagement was almost entirely surrendered by this compromise. The law gave the works council merely the right to "support the management with advice in order to assist it in bringing the establishment to the highest point of efficiency and to cooperate in the introduction of new labor methods." As concerns giving the works council an insight into the management, article 72 of the law provides:

In establishments in which the employers are obligated to keep books and which as a rule employ at least 300 manual workers or 50 salaried employees, the works council may demand that beginning with January 1, 1921, in pursuance to a special law relating thereto to be enacted, the employers shall annually submit to the works committees, or, where such do not exist, to the works councils, a balance sheet and a profit and loss account for the past business year. These must be submitted at the latest six months after the expiration of the business year.

The members of the works committee or of the works council shall be obligated to observe secrecy as to confidential information given them by the employer.

Whether the above provision represented any concession of value to labor depended entirely on the special law mentioned in article 72, which was to prescribe in what form the balance sheet and profit and loss account were to be submitted to the works council. This special law has recently been enacted and went into force on February 1,

¹ MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, September, 1919, pp. 125-133; May, 1920, pp. 172-181; April, 1921, pp. 155-158.

1921.² The law in question provides that the balance sheet to be submitted to the works council must be made out according to the general legal principles applying to all balance sheets, showing the component parts of the assets and liabilities of the establishment in such a manner as to show independently of other documents the financial condition of the establishment. Capital of the employer which is not invested in the establishment need not be shown in the balance sheet. If an undertaking includes several establishments, the balance sheet must, as far as possible, show the financial condition of each. The employer must explain to the works council the individual items of the balance sheet. The right to demand submission of a balance sheet is granted to the central works council of an undertaking as well as to the works council in each of its establishments. The same provisions apply to the profit and loss accounts.

The law was denounced by leaders of both socialist and Christian trade-unions because it provides for the submission of no more than a summarized balance sheet such as is published by every stock company.

Survey of Industry by the Works Councils.

PARAGRAPH 2 of article 71 of the works council law provides:

The employer shall report to the works council quarterly as to the situation of the establishment and of the industry in general, and as to the output of the establishment and the expected demand for labor in particular.

According to an article in *Vorwärts*, the Trade-Union Central Committee on Works Councils recently resolved to make use of this information supplied to the individual councils. It sent to the works councils of all establishments a questionnaire with the object of ascertaining the economic situation of the undertakings and of applying such information in the interests of the community. In addition the Nonmanual Workers' Federation, urged its members to support the works councils in carrying out the inquiry. These proceedings aroused strong indignation among employers, whose associations made use of their own press to warn nonmanual workers against carrying out the instructions of the unions.

The German Employers' Union appealed to the Ministry of Labor, which invited the central trade-union organizations and the central works councils committee to discuss the contents of the questionnaire. The trade-unions refused to recognize the Ministry of Labor as a supervisory department to which they must submit their proceedings for approval. A similar approach through the National Economic Council was as decisively rebuffed.

Mine Owners' View on Works Councils.

THE *Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung*, the journal of the German mining and smelting interests, writes as follows:³

Works council have an important task to fulfill. Experience has shown that they are likely to succeed. Many directors confess openly that they would not get on without works councils. Members of these bodies are, in general, fully alive to their responsibility. The loss to undertakings arising out of the fact that members of

² *Gastwirtsgehilfen-Zeitung*, Berlin, Mar. 24, 1921.

³ Quoted from *Labor Overseas*, London, October-December, 1920, p. 100.

works councils devote most of their time to council work and very little to their particular occupation is made up in other ways. It has been ascertained that the discontent among workers, alleged by radical journals, has considerably abated. Work is proceeding normally, and most disputes have been settled to the satisfaction of both parties by works councils. Owners are ready to admit suitable members of works councils, who are also small stockholders in the undertaking, to the board of directors. In many factories and mines the prewar output has been reached and even exceeded owing to the reintroduction of piecework wage rates, which enable workers to earn over 80 marks (\$19.04 par) per shift.

Labor Unrest in Italy.

By ALFRED MAYLANDER.

THE following paragraph, which opens a report on the commercial and industrial situation in Italy made by the commercial counsellor to the British Embassy at Rome to the British Department of Overseas' Trade, sums up characteristically the economic difficulties of Italy at the present time:

Exhaustion, disorganization, and impoverishment are disasters which the war has brought on almost all the belligerent nations and on Italy in a special degree because she was at the outset less well equipped to bear the strain. But the chief obstacle to her recovery is labor unrest.¹

While all European countries and even the United States have had their full share of labor troubles during the past two years, Italy has had such an overflowing measure of wage disputes and extensive strikes and lockouts that whole industries were paralyzed for weeks and the economic life of the whole country was frequently endangered.

Some of the large strikes such as the strikes of Government employees (postal, telegraph, telephone, and railroad employees) in January, 1920, and the labor disturbances in the Italian iron and steel industry during the summer of last year have already been discussed extensively in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.² In the present article an attempt will be made to show in a general way what part labor organizations and political parties play in the present unrest in Italy among industrial and agricultural labor, how far this unrest is due to economic causes, how it manifests itself, and what measures have been taken to abate it.

Labor Organizations.

General Federation of Labor.

THE most important labor organization in Italy is the General Federation of Labor (*Confederazione Generale del Lavoro*, briefly called C. G. L.). It was founded in 1906 by a combination of chambers of labor (*camere di lavoro*) and national federations of trade-unions. Previous to that, as in France before the union of the *Confédération Générale du Travail* and the *Bourses du Travail*, these had been independent branches of labor organization, each with its own central federation, the chambers of labor (like the French bourses) being

¹ Great Britain. The Board of Trade Journal, London, Mar. 10, 1921, p. 265.

² MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, May, 1920, pp. 204-215; December, 1920, pp. 197-206.

the more "advanced" and the better organized. The chamber of labor united all the workers' unions in a locality independent of trade; the federation united all the workers in a trade independent of locality. A decline in the membership of both bodies disposed them to join forces.

The C. G. L. is administered by an executive committee of 15, elected by all members, and a general council representing all the national federations and the chambers of labor.

It works in close connection with the official Socialist Party. Its chief aim is the socialization of the means of production, and its method for attaining this is the class struggle. It has, however, always shown its readiness to support immediate legal reforms and alleviations of working-class conditions until a revolutionary change in the present social order can be realized. The C. G. L. was opposed throughout to the participation of Italy in the war.

At the present time, like the Socialist Party which it follows, though always a little way behind, it would appear to be divided into moderate, revolutionary, and extremist elements. Up to last summer the moderate elements were in control. At the time of the Turin strike in the spring of 1920 the C. G. L. issued a manifesto on the danger of ill-considered general strikes. The manifesto said that "the proletariat was weak in comparison with the forces arrayed against it"; it "should husband its strength and not dissipate its energy in futile demonstrations." Of late the forces under its control have, however, been getting out of hand and the revolutionary and extremist elements are now in the ascendancy.

In 1919 the C. G. L. had 1,159,062 members.³ Official figures for 1920 are not yet available. The report of the general council to the fifth congress of the C. G. L., held recently at Leghorn, estimates the total membership for 1920 at 2,150,000, or nearly double the membership of 1919.³

Italian Syndicalist Union.

The Italian Syndicalist Union (*Unione Sindacale*) was established at the Modena Congress in 1912, in opposition to the centralizing, political, and reformist tendencies of the C. G. L. It has its local trade-unions and its local bourses. Unlike the C. G. L., however, the central body is nothing more than a loose federation binding together practically autonomous local units. The organization represents the radical syndicalist element which is opposed to political activity and favors direct action, the general strike, and revolution in the interest of the working classes. In 1918 its leaders claimed 137,000 members.⁴

Italian Labor Union.

The Italian Labor Union (*Unione Italiana del Lavoro*) is a comparatively unimportant body founded in 1917 by the prowar socialists (headed by Alceste de Ambris), following their separation from the main body of socialists. It functions as an economic adjunct to the new prowar socialist party much as the C. G. L. functions for the old one. Its principles appear to combine nationalism with syndicalism. The party claim of a membership of 125,000 is probably an exaggeration.⁴

³ Confederazione Generale del Lavoro. *La Confederazione Generale del Lavoro nel sessennio 1914-1920*. Milan, 1921, p. 122.

⁴ Labor Overseas. London, April-June, 1920, p. 119.

Catholic Unions.

Before the war the Catholic unions had a membership of 100,000. Their object was the defense of the economic interests of the workers, for which purpose they accepted the weapon of the strike. Now they are organized in the Italian Confederation of Workers (*Confederazione Italiana dei Lavoratori*), to which the socialists refer as the "white" or Catholic confederation. The confederation itself, however, states that it is based on "Christian" principles and not attached to any denominational body. Next to the C. G. L. it has the largest membership. At its recent congress held November 10 to 12, 1920, in Florence its membership was given as 1,182,491. The great majority of the members (about 950,000) are agricultural workers and half-share tenant farmers (*mezzadri*).⁵

Federation of Economic Trade-Unions.

On November 13, 1920, a new organization was formed at Milan under the name Italian Federation of Economic Trade-Unions. The new organization is independent of political parties. Its aim is to unite workers and associations belonging neither to the Socialist nor to the Catholic unions. Its standpoint is nationalist. It will not take part in strikes except for purely economic objects. The following unions have already affiliated with the new organization: Economic Union of Railwaymen, Economic Union of Postal and Telegraph Workers, Union of Certified Technicians, Union of Italian Physicians, Economic Unions of Venezia Giulia. The new organization hopes gradually to unite all nonpolitical workers' organizations, including associations of engineers, technical managers, teachers (elementary and secondary), bank clerks, etc. Local and provincial chambers of labor are to be formed. The membership of the new federation is not known.⁶

Chambers of Labor.

In describing Italian labor organizations mention has often been made here of chambers of labor (*camere di lavoro*). A few explanatory remarks with respect to the origin, nature of the functions, and the activities of these bodies seem to be required.

The Italian chambers of labor are bodies representative of trade-unions in a town or district for the purpose of presenting the views of local labor and of taking concerted action when required. Their origin dates from the foundation of the Bourse du Travail at Marseilles in 1888. In November of the same year a meeting was held at Milan to discuss the situation and needs of the working classes, and the example of Marseilles was cited as one to be followed. Nothing was done till the autumn of 1889, when the Association of Working Compositors at Milan took the matter up and, on December 2, 1889, issued a circular setting forth what it considered the objects of such an organization should be. Briefly, these are: The establishment of labor exchanges; limitation of hours of labor; establishment of arbitration committees for the settling of labor disputes; collection of

⁵ Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale. Vol. 34. No. 6, December, 1920, Rome, 1921, p. 1/522.

⁶ Labor Overseas. London, October-December, 1920. p. 68.

statistics as to wages and their relation to the cost of living; the promotion of social legislation; measures for the enforcement of such legislation.

The chambers were to meet in quarters provided and maintained by the municipality. They were to take no part in politics. By 1894 sixteen chambers were in existence. At the beginning of 1909 there were in Italy 98 of these chambers of labor, composed of 3,834 trade sections, with a total of 501,220 members. Thirty-six received annual subsidies from municipalities; 29 were housed in municipal buildings.

Whatever may have been the idea of the original promoters of the *camere di lavoro* as to the exclusion of politics, the chambers have now undoubtedly become centers of political agitation and promoters of unrest among labor. Many of the older ones have divided on political or quasi-political issues, and new chambers have been formed on an avowedly political basis, so that in many of the larger towns of Italy there are three chambers of labor.

The "white" or Catholic organizations, while adhering to and sympathizing with the general trade-union movement for better wages and working conditions, refuse to associate themselves with any socialist political schemes. In northern Italy, where the "white" chambers are strong and numerous and where, in certain districts, practically the whole of the most important industry is in their hands, there have been serious conflicts between them and other organizations which are better represented in contiguous areas.

Many of the chambers are socialist chambers, and it is stated that in the spring of 1920 the Socialist Party for the first time intervened in strike movements during the agricultural disturbances in northern Italy. The socialists organized local leagues of rural workers and got them to affiliate to the chambers of labor. The Catholics did the same, forming Catholic leagues to be affiliated to the Catholic chambers, and in this way the party antagonism has been accentuated over large areas.

A smaller group of chambers, more or less confined to large towns and to the "heavy" industries, may be classed as anarchist or communist. There seems to be a general tendency of splitting in many of the larger chambers. In Rome, for example, although trade-unionists are not very numerous, there are four chambers of labor: (1) *La Federale*, affiliated to the C. G. L. (socialist); (2) "Reformist" or moderate socialist; (3) Catholic; and (4) anarchist—formed by seceders from *La Federale*. Similarly, the "red" *camere* of Sampierdarena split off from the Genoa *camere* in 1919, and now has a membership of 22,000 in place of the original 5,000 seceders.

Economic Causes of Unrest.

High Cost of Living.

THE principal economic cause of the unrest prevailing among Italian labor is the high cost of living, which in Italy, of all the allied countries, presents itself in features especially grim and terrifying. The largest item in the workman's family budget is the expenditure for food. Food prices in Italy have risen phenomenally since the outbreak of the war, especially during the three years 1918-1920,

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and this in spite of the fact that the State, by selling wheat far below cost, bore a large annual loss, which for the past year alone amounts to 6,000,000,000 lire. The cost of clothing, fuel, and light has risen still more than that of food, but these commodities do not form such large items of the family budget as food. The following table showing the average weekly family budget for January, 1921, of a typical workman's family in Milan (husband, wife, one child 10 to 15 years of age and two children under 10 years), as compared with the average weekly budget for the first six months of 1914, illustrates better than any long tale to what heights the cost of living has soared in Italy.

AVERAGE WEEKLY BUDGET OF A TYPICAL WORKMAN'S FAMILY IN MILAN, ITALY,
FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1914 AND JANUARY, 1921.

[One lira at par=19.3 cents.]

Item.	First six months of 1914.		January, 1921.		
	Cost.	Per cent of total budget.	Cost.	Per cent of total budget.	Index number. ¹
	<i>Lire.</i>		<i>Lire.</i>		
Food.....	25.58	62.09	100.02	52.93	391.01
Clothing.....	4.49	12.00	35.10	18.57	781.74
Rent.....	4.70	11.40	6.55	3.47	139.36
Fuel and light.....	1.86	4.51	19.60	10.37	1,053.76
Miscellaneous.....	4.12	10.00	27.70	14.66	672.33
Total.....	41.20	100.00	188.97	100.00	458.66

¹ First six months of 1914=100.

The above figures, which have been compiled by the statistical office of the city of Milan,⁷ show that the cost of living of a workman's family has increased 359 per cent in January, 1921, as compared with that for the first six months of 1914. It should, moreover, be noted that the expenditure for food for January, 1921, as shown in the table, is not based on the same rations that served as basis in compiling the expenditure for food in 1914. As the principal foodstuffs are now being rationed in smaller than the normal quantities, the difference, in order to obtain the required number of calories, had to be made up by allowing in the budget for greater quantities of nonrationed foodstuffs. Had the original basic quantities of foodstuffs been allowed in the budget the weekly expenditure for food in January, 1921, would have been 144.28 lire instead of 100.02 lire. The total budget would have amounted to 233.23 lire instead of 188.97 lire, and the increase in the cost of living would have been equivalent to 466 per cent instead of 359 per cent.

The present high cost of living in Italy is due to several factors: (1) The general upward tendency of prices in the whole world since the outbreak of the war; (2) greatly increased costs of production (raw materials, wages, transport); (3) shorter hours of labor and decreased production; (4) depreciation of Italian money; and (5) profiteering.

⁷ Città di Milano. Bollettino Municipale Mensile di Cronaca Amministrativa e Statistica. Vol. 37, No. 2, Milan, Feb. 28, 1921.

Unemployment.

The demobilization of the army, together with the shutting down of a large number of establishments which sprang up during the war and were exclusively engaged in the production of war materials, the general readjustment of industry from war production to peace production, lack of raw materials and coal, and the unfavorable economic and financial situation have exercised an injurious influence upon the labor market which has resulted in extensive unemployment. Accurate data as to the extent of unemployment are not available. The National Office for Employment and for Unemployment Relief (*Ufficio Nazionale per il Collocamento e la Disoccupazione*) receives monthly reports from the communes throughout the country as to the state of unemployment, but not all of the communes report regularly. The last available report⁸ gives data for the months July to October, 1920, which are reproduced in the following table:

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ITALY, JULY TO OCTOBER, 1920.

Date.	Communes.			Number of unemployed		
	Total number reporting.	Reporting unemployed.	Stating there is no unemployment.	Male.	Female.	Total.
July 31, 1920.....	1,275	544	731	69,427	18,674	88,101
Aug. 31, 1920.....	1,444	605	839	72,217	21,024	93,241
Sept. 30, 1920.....	1,279	695	584	88,787	26,949	115,736
Oct. 31, 1920.....	1,257	748	509	77,698	23,060	100,758

On September 30, 1920, when, according to the preceding table, unemployment was most extensive, the largest number of unemployed were in the building trades (47,504), agricultural and rural industries (23,904), manufacturing industries (14,573), and metal-working industries (10,609). Increasing unemployment in the iron and steel, machinery, and metal-working industries induced the national employment office to make a special census of the unemployed in these industries on December 1, 1920. The census showed that 2,389 workers of the iron and steel industry and 9,513 of the machinery and metal-working industries were unemployed on that date.

In view of the heavy loss in man power which Italy suffered during the war, it would seem that there should be employment for everybody willing to work. Why this is not the case is explained by Prof. Giorgio Mortara in a volume of "Prospettive Economiche," a publication somewhat on the line of the Babson Forecasts. He points out that the number of deaths owing to the war was 650,000; deaths caused by epidemics of 1918-1919 numbered from 200,000 to 300,000; invalids and disabled may be calculated at 300,000 or 400,000 men. Even deducting from this total loss of 1,250,000 men some 150,000 who would have been lost in the normal ways, there remains a net loss in man power of over 1,000,000 men. But this loss was largely offset by emigrants repatriated from 1914 to 1919 and by the great decrease of emigration during the same period; and it should be added

⁸ Italy. Ufficio Nazionale per il Collocamento e la Disoccupazione. Il Mercato del Lavoro. Rome, Dec. 31, 1920.

that the young generations, born from 1900 to 1905, have not suffered any loss from war and emigration, and their contingent is therefore greater than usual. Summing up all these circumstances, Italy possesses to-day, perhaps, a working population greater than in 1914. It will be somewhat difficult to employ all this man power in the country, and some doubts may be entertained that the emigration currents will be resumed at an early date.⁹

Undernutrition.

The phenomenal rise of food prices and the scarcity of some of the most important foodstuffs have resulted in considerable under-nutrition of workers and of their families, especially of workers employed in industries in which wages are below the general average of industrial wages. Even workers in better paid occupations have been forced to lower their standard of nutrition because, as will be seen from the following table,¹⁰ their wages have not kept step with the rise of food prices:

RELATION OF FOOD PRICES AND WAGES IN MILAN, ITALY, 1912 TO 1920.

[One lira at par=19.3 cents.]

Year.	Month.	Total cost of 9 foodstuffs per unit of weight or measure.	Per cent increase over 1912.	Weekly wage rates.			
				Printers.		Street car employees.	
				Rate.	Per cent increase over 1912.	Rate.	Per cent increase over 1912.
		<i>Lire.</i>		<i>Lire.</i>		<i>Lire.</i>	
1912.....	Average...	11.86	-----	27.00	-----	24.18	-----
1915.....	October.....	13.55	14	-----	-----	26.58	10
1916.....	December.....	15.59	31	31.05	15	-----	-----
1917.....	July.....	21.73	83	35.10	30	41.10	70
1918.....	July.....	32.06	170	44.78	76	55.80	131
1919.....	July.....	32.47	174	70.20	160	68.70	184
1920.....	April.....	49.50	317	76.14	182	71.20	194

Housing Shortage.

During the war building practically was at a standstill in Italy and after the termination of the war it was only resumed on a greatly reduced scale. Data as to building operations are not available for the whole of Italy. In Milan, the largest industrial city, the number of rooms constructed during the period 1910-1919 was as follows:¹¹

1910.....	20,798	1915.....	1,523
1911.....	19,123	1916.....	478
1912.....	13,624	1917.....	8
1913.....	11,446	1918.....	0
1914.....	7,444	1919.....	2,283

⁹ The Economist. London, Jan. 29, 1921, p. 171.

¹⁰ Ufficio del Lavoro e della Statistica del Comune di Milano. Le variazioni dei salari in rapporto al rincaro della vita. Milan, November, 1920, p. 31.

¹¹ La Casa. Milan, July-August, 1920, p. 130.

That building is not being resumed on a large scale is chiefly due to the high cost of both materials and labor. During the period 1914-1920 the cost per cubic meter of construction of workmen's dwellings increased as follows:¹²

INCREASE IN COST PER CUBIC METER OF CONSTRUCTION OF WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS, 1914 TO 1920.

[One lira at par=19.3 cents.]

Period.	Cost of materials.	Cost of labor.	Total cost.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
1914.....	13	7	20
Second half of 1919.....	40	20	60
First quarter of 1920.....	69	35	104

Compared with 1914 the cost of building had increased 200 per cent during the second half of 1919 and 420 per cent during the first quarter of 1920.

Political Causes of Unrest.

IT IS not easy to estimate to what extent the present labor unrest in Italy is economic and merely part of the general movement for a readjustment of the conditions of living and to what extent it is political. In their strife for power some of the political parties in their platforms have undoubtedly made unwise pledges to the working classes which have had the effect of promoting and spreading labor unrest. Factional struggles within the labor parties, especially within the Socialist Party, in which the extremist elements have lately been gaining the upper hand, have also done their share in making labor restless.

In order that the part which the individual labor parties play in the labor movement may be better understood a brief account of the origin and aims of these parties is given below.

The Italian Labor Parties.

The Socialist Party.—The official Socialist Party was formed at the Congress of Genoa in 1892, and ever since, in spite of the secessions of anarchists and syndicalists on the one hand and prowar Reformists on the other, it has remained the representative of the main body of Italian socialism. The syndicalists left the party in 1907. After the Milan Congress in 1910, Signor Turati (Moderate) became for a time the leader of the party; but with the outbreak of the Tripoli war the prowar Reformists were expelled, and the antiwar and revolutionary tendencies of the official socialists became steadily stronger, a process which was accelerated by the intervention of Italy on the side of the Allies in 1915, and culminated in March, 1919, in the adherence of the party to the Third (or Moscow) International. The party declared its approval of the soviet system and discussed schemes for the immediate establishment of soviets in Italy.

After the Moscow Congress of the Third International, it became necessary for the party to reconsider the question of its adherence to

¹² Ibid. May-June, 1920, p. 71.

the Third International in the light of the 21 conditions of admission. With this object a national congress was held at Leghorn in January, 1921. At the time of this congress there were three large and several minor factions in the Italian Socialist Party. The three large factions were the Concentrationists, the Unitarian Communists, and the Communists.

The Center and Right (or "concentration" group) of the official Socialist Party held a conference at Reggio (Emilia) on October 10 and 11, 1920, at which a resolution was carried unanimously declaring that the conference was absolutely opposed to any split within the party and also to the ostracism of individuals, unless due to disagreement on the fundamental principles of socialism. The conference confirmed the adherence of the party to the Third International, but insisted that the 21 conditions must be applied in each country according to its own peculiar situation; anarchist and syndicalist groups and Masonic elements should be rigidly excluded from the sections of the Third International. D'Aragona and Baldesi (secretaries of the C. G. L.), Buozzi and Colombino of the Metal Workers' Union (F. I. O. M.), Galli and Reda of the Textile Workers' Federation, Violante of the Chemical Workers' Federation (F. I. O. C.), and Mazzoni and Signora Altobelli of the Agricultural Workers' Federation are among the leading members of this group.

The Unitarian Communist group (*Frazione Comunista Unitaria*) held a conference at Florence on November 20 and 21, 1920. This group consists of those socialists who consider themselves communists and wish to join the Third International, but desire to preserve the unity of the party, and therefore can not accept Moscow's 21 conditions without reservations. The leader of the group is Signor Serrati, editor of the *Avanti*.

In the beginning of October, 1920, a number of representatives of the Left wing of the official Socialist Party met at Milan and formed a communist section, including all who accepted unconditionally the decisions of the Congress of the Third International. The provisional committee of this section includes Nicola Bombacci, Amadeo Bordiga, and Luigi Polano.

At the national congress of the Socialist Party at Leghorn the three large sections of the party clashed over the question of adherence to the Third International. All three sections declared their adherence to the Third International. But the Right and Center claimed national autonomy in the interpretation and application of the conditions, while the Left accepted them without reserve. In the final voting the motion of the Center group, which, led by Signor Serrati, was striving for socialist unity, was carried by 98,028 votes against 58,695. The Left wing, under the leadership of Signori Bombacci and Bordiga, thereupon withdrew in a body and held a meeting to set up a new "Communist Party, Italian Section of the International." The Moscow Communists have recognized this new party but refuse to accept the adherence of the majority, composed of the old Right and Center, which retains the name of Italian Socialist Party.

The Italian bourgeois press was with the followers of Serrati from the beginning, much to their discomfiture, and now exults over the victory of good sense, for the Italian socialists have repudiated the Russian meddlers and nationalism has been vindicated. The victory

of the unitarians is in itself balm enough for the bourgeois parties, but the split in the ranks of the Socialist Party was greeted with even greater joy.

In the Chamber of Deputies, recently dissolved by royal decree, the Socialist Party had 156 seats. It was generally asserted that this representation was about one-third larger than justified by the strength of the party, and had resulted from the fact that in the elections many voters who were not socialists had voted the socialist ticket.

The Socialist Party works in close cooperation with the General Federation of Labor and the National Cooperative League. It devotes considerable attention to the conquest of power in local administrative bodies. As the result of the municipal and provincial elections in November, 1920, it had gained control of 2,162 municipal councils out of a total of 8,059 and of 25 provincial councils out of a total of 69.

The "Reformists" and Independent Socialists.—A small party known as the "Reformist Socialists" was formed in 1912—the result of a split caused by the war with Turkey. It had 15 members in the last Chamber of Deputies, and the present minister of war, Signor Bonome, belongs to it. At the end of 1919 it assumed the title Autonomous Socialist Party, and decided to cooperate politically with the *Unione Socialista Italiana*, which is another small group known as the "Independent Socialists." This group had 6 members in the last Chamber and Signor Labriola, the present minister of labor, is a member of the organization.

The Anarchists.—Anarchists have recently been very active in Italy and an Anarchist Union is in process of formation under the title "*Unione Anarchica Italiana*." Its leaders are Signori Malatesta and Borghi, the latter of whom is connected with the syndicalist organization, *Unione Sindacale Italiana*.

The Popular Party.—The Catholic Popular Party (*Il Partito Popolare*) was formed in January, 1919. Its program is based on economic reconstruction on popular lines and includes a demand for the partition of large estates. The party counteracts the spread of revolutionary socialism by organizing the workers into unions formed in accordance with Catholic principles. The members realize that much of the influence of the socialists is due to their close connection with the trade-unions, and the party is endeavoring to obtain control of the trade-union movement. A small section of extremists in the party supports the socialization of land and appears to be imbued with advanced socialistic ideas, but at the congress of the party, held at Naples in April, 1920, the moderate section won an overwhelming victory. The party has declared in favor of direct representation for labor and class organizations. Its chief supporters are agricultural workers and small farmers.

This party had won 99 seats at the parliamentary elections and was represented in the coalition Government by Signor Micheli, the minister of agriculture, and Signor Meda, the minister of finance. The most prominent man in the party is its secretary, Don Sturzo.

Demands of Labor.

Higher Wages.

ITALIAN wage statistics ¹³ show that from the beginning of the war up to the middle of 1915 wages in the majority of industry groups went below the prewar level. A gradual upward trend of wages set in in the second half of 1915 and, as a rule, continued up to the end of 1918. Most industrial employers made large profits during the war and wage increases were willingly granted in order to keep labor contented. In 1919, however, the rise in prices of all necessities was so phenomenal that, in order to meet the steadily increasing cost of living, workers and salaried employees were compelled repeatedly to make demands for large wage increases. As business had slackened considerably since the close of the war these demands met with strong resistance on the part of employers and led to numerous strikes which generally terminated in compromises very favorable to the strikers. Thus at the end of 1919 wages in some industries had risen over 100 and even 200 per cent over those prevailing in 1918.

During the first four months of 1920 the cost of living remained on the whole stationary and the tendency among the industrial workers in most Provinces appeared to be to enjoy quietly the concessions obtained since the armistice. Labor unrest seemed to be abating somewhat. The General Federation of Labor, which at one time appeared to be almost entirely controlled by the "extremists," was becoming once more a real labor organization with a program of reform and evolution. This change was attributed partly to the Government's opposition to reactionary methods of dealing with labor and partly to the lack of a plan of campaign among the "extremists" and to the difficulties which any such plan would have to encounter.

In May prices took another spurt upward. This resulted in renewed demands for large wage increases, especially in the iron and steel, metal-working, and machinery industries. The employers flatly refused to grant these demands and their refusal led first to obstructionism on the part of the workers—loafing on the job—and later to serious disturbances which culminated in the seizure of factories by the workers, who now in addition to demands for large wage increases made also demands of a political character, such as socialization of the plants, establishment of works councils, etc. When this disturbance in the metal-working industries was finally brought to an end on September 19, 1920, through the intervention of the Government, the workers obtained very large wage increases retroactive to July 15.

Prices continued to increase up to the end of 1920 and for this reason all collective agreements concluded up to the end of the year provided for further wage increases. In December, 1920, skilled industrial workers were earning from 2.75 to 3.60 lire per hour. The highest rates were being paid in the building trades.

Wages of agricultural workers have increased even more than those of industrial workers if the relative increase is considered. Head

¹³ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1920, pp. 146-150.

dairymen are now receiving 4,050 lire per year; dairymen, 3,800 lire plus 1 liter of milk per day; plowmen, 3,650 lire; other farm workers 3,100 lire. All the above have in addition the right to 10 metric centners (2,204.6 pounds) of maize, $4\frac{1}{2}$ metric centners (992.07 pounds) of wheat, 42 metric centners (9,259.32 pounds) of firewood, free housing, etc. Regular agricultural day laborers receive 2.10 lire per hour, housing, etc.; casual day laborers are paid 2.30 lire an hour and 2.60 lire for overtime; women receive 1.10 lire an hour.

The *Corriere Economico* (Oct. 7, 1920) published the following table showing the rise in railway men's wages since 1914:

AVERAGE YEARLY WAGES OF RAILWAY MEN, 1913-14 AND 1920.

Occupation.	Average yearly wages.	
	1913-14	1920
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Station agents.....	2,030	10,552
Trainmen.....	2,316	11,021
Engineers and firemen.....	3,317	13,252
Shop hands.....	2,184	11,110
Track maintenance workers.....	1,318	9,481

These figures indicate a relative approximation of the wages among all classes.

Shorter Hours.

Although Italy is not among the countries which have introduced the 8-hour day by law, nearly all large industries are now operating with an 8-hour day or a 48-hour week. This is largely due to demands made by organized labor for a shorter working day. The first industries to introduce shorter hours of labor were the iron and steel, metal working, and machinery industries which by a collective agreement with the metal workers' organizations introduced the 48-hour week, effective May 1, 1919. The printing, textile, chemical, and paper industries soon thereafter concluded collective agreements introducing the same innovation.

An attempt, to some extent successful, has also been made to introduce the 8-hour day into Italian agriculture. Since the return to their homes of the peasants who served in the army, the problem of rural unemployment has become more acute than ever before, and the important experiments for its solution have, as hitherto, been made not by the Government or local authorities but by the peasants themselves. It was they who started the emigratory movement to North and South America and it was they, on their own initiative, who undertook collective farming in Italy. And similarly they have spontaneously sought to deal with the present unemployment problem. The strongly organized agricultural laborers have borrowed from industry the principle of the 8-hour day and have tried to adapt it to agriculture with the object of distributing the demand for labor over a larger part of the supply by limiting the hours of work which each worker is allowed to contribute. Such a distribution would much reduce individual earnings were not the total sum spent on wages increased. But this increase has been obtained. During the

years 1918-1920 the casual agricultural laborers of many Italian Provinces have, through their organizations, induced their employers to conclude with them agreements limiting the working day and increasing rates of pay.

The day fixed is, on an average, one of eight hours. But the mistake of rigidly limiting all agricultural work in all seasons to the same number of hours has not been made. Even advanced socialist opinion has generally seen the fairness as well as the necessity of modifying for agriculture the 8-hour day of industry, since seasons and the weather bring slack times when eight hours of work in a day are impossible, as well as times when heavy loss can be avoided only by working nine or ten hours. In the Provinces of Novara, Lower Parma, and Brescia the agreed working-day is one of eight hours in summer, seven in spring and autumn, and six in winter. In the Province of Bari it is one of four to six hours from August to June, and eight hours from June to August, except in the harvest and thrashing season, when it may extend to ten hours. This Province is one where unemployment is especially acute, and where, according to a statement made in the Chamber of Deputies, many laborers can not count on finding work for more than 100 days in the year. In the Milanese Province the agreed day averages eight hours over the whole year, and is exclusive of the time spent in going to and coming from work. Allowance is made in nearly all agreements for overtime, paid for at an extra rate, in seasons of heavy work and in cases of urgency.

In some districts the casual laborer works on his own holding before the beginning and after the end of the agreed day, so that his actual working-day lasts 10 to 12 hours or even more, and there have been complaints that he is tired before he begins to work for his employer.¹⁴

Joint Control of Industry.

The works council movement.—The demand of Italian labor for joint control of industry had its origin in a fight for "shop councils" started by the ironworkers of Turin in April, 1920. The idea of the "shop council" came from the group supporting L'Ordine Nuova (The New Order), the Italian socialist weekly. These men apparently wanted to create some proletarian organization in Italy to correspond to the Russian Soviet. They hit on the "inside shop committee" (*commissione interna*) to be appointed "by all workers organized or not." In this institution they saw the germ of a new political system.

The Turin Chamber of Labor approved a long resolution on the functions of shop or works councils. It held that members of works councils should be elected by all workers but must themselves be members of unions. The works council, composed of shop stewards (*commissari di riparto*), should elect from its own members an executive committee which should take the place of the old works committee. It provided for two deliberative assemblies—the council of shop stewards and the general council of all the workers; through one of these, the trade-union executive would come into contact with all the workers, through the other with the union members. The

¹⁴International Labor Office. Studies and reports, series K, No. 4. Geneva, Dec. 17, 1920.

institution of works councils in all branches of production would enable the organization of the workers by trades to be transformed into an organization by industries.

As regards the functions of the works councils the following principles were set forth in the resolution: The shop stewards must interpret the wishes of their fellow workers in the councils and to the employers; secure the strict application of labor contracts and intervene to settle disputes between workers; defend workers against abuse of power on the part of persons in authority; insist upon the application of laws to protect workers against accidents, etc.; and study systems of production and labor processes in order to acquire the necessary technical capacity for the management of the establishment in the communist régime.

A proposal very similar to the above resolution was also submitted to the council of the General Federation of Labor by Signor Baldesi. It provided that all trade-union federations and chambers of labor belonging to the C. G. L. should present to employers a demand for the establishment of works councils and also present to them for acceptance and recognition regulations setting forth the functions of the shop stewards who compose the works council. At a meeting of the council of the C. G. L., on May 13, 1920, this scheme was opposed by D'Aragona and Bianchi. Finally a resolution was passed declaring that the council approved Signor Baldesi's scheme in principle, but postponed the final decision until after the return of the commission which is being sent to Russia to study the workers' organizations in that country. Meanwhile the council advised local trade-union organizations to be loyal to the C. G. L., and not to render the solution of the works council problem more difficult by premature and isolated demands.

It seems, however, that this advice was not heeded, that in localities where the "extremists" controlled the labor organizations, demands for the establishment of works councils were made upon employers and in some instances were granted.

Demand for joint control of industry.—About the middle of June, 1920, the sporadic industrial disturbances in Italy had by this time become pandemic, and the industrial storm burst during the labor disturbances in the iron and steel industry which two months later culminated in the seizure of the factories by the workers. In this disturbance,¹⁵ the original demands of the workers were of a purely economic character (higher wages, bonuses, etc.), but when after the seizure of the factories the employers became more obstinate and confined themselves to a flat refusal of all negotiations until their property was restored to them, the workers shifted their position, and their original demand for wage increases, etc., was changed to one for a permanent share in the control of the industry.

The situation had developed until it concerned not merely the iron, steel, and metal workers but the whole of Italian labor, and a national labor conference was convened by the General Federation of Labor to be held at Milan on September 11, 1920. At this convention D'Aragona, the secretary of the C. G. L., presented a resolution favoring a compromise, which was adopted. This resolution says that the

¹⁵ For a detailed account see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December, 1920, pp. 197-206.

dispute of the metal workers can not be solved now by settling the differences which arose when the dispute began and declares:

To-day's historical moment renders impossible hereafter the present relations between masters and workmen, determines that the further direction of the movement be taken over by the General Federation of Labor with the assistance of the Socialist Party, and that the aim of the struggle be an acknowledgment on the part of the masters of the principle that their works shall be controlled by the workers' union.

The adoption of D'Aragona's resolution was preceded by a stormy discussion in which Signor Gennari maintained that the conflict had now assumed an entirely political character, so that only those in charge of the Socialist Party had a right to lead in the movement, according to the principles confirmed at the latest congress of the Third International—communism with a proletariat dictatorship and the proclamation of a soviet republic.

Immediately after the vote in favor of its resolution the General Federation of Labor took charge of the movement and formulated the workers' demands. It restated the necessity for raising the workers' standard of living and then proceeded to demand that the workers "should be given the right to learn the real state of industries and their technical and financial working, and through works councils emanating from the trade-unions should take part in the application of regulations, control employment and dismissals, etc." Finally the federation asked for the immediate appointment of a commission, representing workers and employers, which should work out the methods of applying these principles.

Up to this point the Government had steadfastly remained neutral. It had made proposals to the employers which it considered fair, and which had been refused. Ejection of the workers from the factories was impossible without bloodshed, and the Government was determined to avoid bloodshed. After the Milan congress of the C. G. L. the Government finally intervened in the person of the prime minister himself. After hearing both sides, Signor Giolitti, the Italian premier, announced that the Government supported labor's demand for a share in the control of industry, and he presented the employers with an ultimatum. If they refused to take part in a commission to work out the methods of applying the principle, the Government would secure the passage of a bill doing by law what they refused to do themselves.

After several preliminary meetings representatives of the two parties to the struggle met in Rome on September 19, 1920, for a final settlement of the dispute, Signor Giolitti presiding. After long wrangling a protocol was signed which granted the original economic demands of the workers either partly or fully and provided for the appointment of an equipartisan commission which should draft a bill giving the workers "a share in the technical and financial control of the establishments." Signor Giolitti issued a decree providing for the appointment of the aforementioned equipartisan commission.

Work of the joint commission.—The joint commission began its work on October 21, 1920, at Milan, and from the first meeting the possibility of reaching an agreement seemed remote. The contrast between the two points of view was demonstrated in the definition of the principle of the control to be set up, the workers' representa-

tives declaring that "control is essentially a matter for the trade-unions (to the exclusion of all employers' delegates), since the trade-unions are the most authoritative, responsible, competent, and acknowledged representatives of the will of the working classes," and demanding that the workers should share in the economic, commercial, and financial control of industry. The employers' representatives, on the other hand, declared that "control should be understood to mean knowledge of facts affecting the progress of industry, but only after realization of those facts," and maintained that "they must oppose all internal control of undertakings in their economic, commercial, and financial aspects, first, because knowledge of the progress of particular undertakings does not concern the masses, who do not admit that wages paid in the different undertakings vary according to the success of the management, and, in the second place, because control of undertakings, instead of improving relations as regards discipline, would tend to make them more and more difficult." The employers were ready to admit only "a control of industry by categories exercised by higher commissions composed partly of representatives of employees (manual and nonmanual workers), partly of representatives of the employers, the State being present as representative of the general public. The commissions will be severally intrusted with the collection of the essential data concerning the operation of undertakings belonging to each category and the possibility of improvements in their operation. These data should be rapidly compiled so as to serve as a basis for valuable information from the point of view of industry, the workers, consumers, and of the whole country."

Still more irreconcilable was the difference of opinion of the representatives of the two parties with respect to the method of control over the engagement and discharge of workers.

The joint commission, having found it impossible to agree upon the draft of a bill, ended its work on November 5, and the employers' and workers' delegations each sent to the prime minister a proposal too lengthy to be reproduced here.

The Government bill.—In view of the inability of the joint commission to produce a single proposal as the result of agreement or compromise the Government took the initiative and drafted a bill based on the proposals submitted to it by the two parties. According to official statements in the press, this bill was drafted personally by the prime minister. It was submitted for consideration first to the Supreme Council of Industry and later on to the Permanent Committee on Labor. After several articles had been redrafted it was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies on February 9, 1921.

According to the Government bill control of industrial undertakings by the workers employed therein is established: (a) To make the workers acquainted with the conditions under which these undertakings are carried on; (b) to promote improvements in the technical training and in the moral and economic conditions of the workers within the limits imposed by the conditions under which such undertakings are being operated; (c) to assure the enforcement of all laws enacted for the protection of workers; (d) to advise on means of improving methods of production calculated to increase such produc-

tion or lower its cost; (e) to promote normal and peaceable relations between employers and employed.

Control shall be instituted not in individual establishments but separately for whole industry groups, namely: (a) Smelting, metal working and machinery industries; (b) clothing and textile industries; (c) chemical and allied industries (manufacture of dyes, soap, sugar, etc.); (d) manufacture of foodstuffs; (e) tanning of hides, skins, etc; (f) electrical industries; (g) road and drainage construction, building, woodworking, work in glass, pottery, and kindred materials; (h) transport by land; (i) navigation, loading and unloading of vessels; (j) printing, paper and allied industries; (k) mining and quarrying. State-managed industries, municipalized industries, new industries (during the first four years of development), and those employing less than 60 workers shall be exempt from control.

The workers of age employed in each of the above industry groups are to elect on a system of proportional representation a commission of nine members, of whom six shall be elected by the manual workers and three by the technical staff, office staff, and technical supervisors in the industry group. Trade-unions having members among the workers of the industry group shall prepare lists of candidates. The commission shall be elected every three years; old members of the commission may be reelected.

In each industrial establishment the commission shall choose two or more workers, according to the size of the establishment, as its delegates, for the purpose of exercising control and reporting to the commission. Such delegates shall be of age, and as far as possible shall have been employed in the establishment for at least three years. Special regulations to be issued shall determine the manner in which these delegates shall exercise their functions.

The commission of control shall be entitled to obtain through its delegates information as to: (a) Cost of raw material; (b) net cost of production; (c) methods of administration; (d) methods of production, except any information regarding secret processes; (e) workers' wages; (f) the constitution of the capital; (g) profits of the undertaking; (h) method of enforcement of protective labor laws and arrangements relating to the engagement and discharge of workers. Information of a financial or commercial nature should be supplied only concerning operations already complete. Information received by delegates must never be communicated to any person outside the commission of control.

Parallel to the workers' commission of control there is to be in each industry group an employers' committee, also consisting of nine members. The employers' committee may nominate two of its members to attend the meetings of the workers' commission of control and the latter may likewise nominate two of its members to attend the meetings of the employers' committee. Whenever special circumstances shall require it, and in any case at least once a year, the employers' committee and the workers' commission of control in each industry group shall hold a joint meeting under the presidency of a representative of the Supreme Council of Labor, for the purpose of considering such improvements in the conduct of the industry as experience may suggest and for the purpose of settling any controversies which have arisen in the exercise of control.

The bill also provides that employment offices under equipartisan direction shall be established in localities to be designated in special regulations to be issued later on. These employment offices shall as a rule fill all vacancies in the order of registration of applicants without regard to considerations of a political character or to membership or nonmembership in a trade-union. Every employer shall be entitled to refuse to employ any worker who has been convicted of a serious offense or who has been dismissed from the same undertaking on disciplinary grounds. All differences between employers and commissions of control relating to the engagement of workers shall be decided without right of appeal by two arbitrators, one chosen by each party, under the chairmanship of a third person chosen by the two arbitrators.

No worker shall be dismissed for political reasons or by reason of membership or nonmembership in a trade-union.

A very important provision of the bill provides that whenever the conditions of an establishment necessitate reduction of the staff it shall be the duty of the employer before dismissing any workers, so far as the nature of the undertaking permits, to reduce the normal working hours to a minimum of 36 hours per week, and if that shall not be sufficient, to introduce a system of shifts among the workers. When dismissals become necessary, the workers who have been employed longest and those having families dependent upon them shall be retained in preference to others. All controversies arising in reference to dismissals shall be decided by arbitrators in the same manner as disputes relating to the engagement of workers.

The expenses of the control commissions are to be borne in equal shares by the employers and workers.¹⁶

Criticisms of the bill.—When the text of the bill appeared in the press at the end of January it received very severe criticism and comments. Only Government papers, such as the *Stampa* and *Tempo*, congratulated the premier and declared that the bill, in spite of some defects of form and detail, met all the actual needs of the political and social situation. The principal organs of Italian public opinion considered that the proposed reform endangered the industry of the country, while the socialist press accused the Government of taking too little into account the demands of its party, and gave it the name "*controllo a scartamento ridotto*" (control on narrow lines).

Socialization.

As regards socialization of the means of production the fifth congress of the Italian General Federation of Labor has brought forth two schemes, one for the immediate socialization of the land and the other for the socialization of mines. With respect to the socialization of industry the Federation of Labor seems to be of the opinion that the working classes must first obtain control of industry and through such control acquire technical and financial training before any thought can be entertained of socialization of all industry. No socialization bills have so far been submitted by the Government.

¹⁶ The full text of the bill as well as of the proposals of the workers and employers may be found in *Studies and Reports*, series B, No. 7, of the International Labor Office, Geneva.

Manifestations of Unrest.

Industrial Strikes.

A FEATURE of the past two years has been the unending series of strikes, large and small, in all branches of industry and in the public services. The strikes as a rule were due to economic demands but a good many had a strictly political character and could be traced to haranguing of the working classes by extremist political leaders.

The following table compiled from various issues of the *Bollettino del Lavoro*, a monthly publication of the Italian Ministry of Labor, shows the extent of strikes during 1919 and 1920:

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND OF STRIKERS IN ITALY, BY MONTHS, 1919 AND 1920

Month.	1919.		1920. ¹	
	Number of strikes.	Number of strikers.	Number of strikes.	Number of strikers.
January.....	36	21,245	148	(²)
February.....	65	41,951	178	(²)
March.....	115	56,144	246	222,700
April.....	218	104,765	183	196,073
May.....	316	255,125	225	82,723
June.....	276	107,470	195	110,463
July.....	130	87,445	134	49,782
August.....	88	201,423	115	43,535
September.....	93	30,806	76	17,495
October.....	118	41,843	103	27,343
November.....	85	79,494	.....	.....
December.....	83	51,158	.....	.....
Total.....	1,626	1,078,869	.....	.....

¹ Provisional data.² Not given.

According to the preceding table 1,626 strikes with 1,078,869 strikers participating in them took place in 1919. The most extensive strikes were reported in the iron and steel, metal working, and machinery industries (192 strikes with 432,948 strikers), the textile industries (265 strikes with 200,277 strikers), transport industries (110 strikes with 76,490 strikers), commerce and public services (121 strikes with 56,932 strikers), building and construction work (142 strikes with 43,251 strikers), and mining (70 strikes with 40,191 strikers). The strike statistics given here do not include political strikes or strikes of agricultural workers, otherwise the figures shown would be much larger. Statistics as to the results of strikes and the number of days lost are not available. The data for 1920 do not include the metal workers' disturbance of last summer, which can not be classified as a strike or lockout because the workers remained at their jobs. It was rather a "lock-in."

If the figures for 1919 (1,626 strikes with 1,078,869 strikers) are compared with those for 1913 (810 strikes with 384,725 strikers) it will be easily seen to what a great extent labor unrest has increased in Italy. The center of the present unrest among Italian industrial labor seems to be Lombardy, for 445 strikes, with 400,997 strikers, took place in that section alone in 1919.

Obstructionism and Seizure of Factories.

During the iron and steel and metal workers' disturbance of last summer the workers realized that they were not in a position to strike because the treasury of their organization lacked funds. When their demand for a wage increase was met with a flat refusal they decided on obstructionism—"loafing on the job"—a device for suspending production without suspending wages. A few days' trial in the factories showed that this so-called "white strike" was effective. The plants were running at a total loss. When some manufacturers closed their plants, the F. I. O. M. (Federation of Italian Metal Workers) replied to the lockout by ordering its members to occupy the factories throughout Italy and to organize and carry on production themselves. They met with no resistance on the part of the employers, and the Government did not intervene. They kept possession of the plants and operated them as best they could until the dispute was settled.

Agricultural Strikes and Seizure of Land by Peasants.

In July and August of 1920 a number of agricultural strikes occurred in northern Italy, all of which originated in the desire felt by tenant farmers and agricultural laborers for a change in the conditions of labor, involving a modification in old-established systems of land tenure and cultivation. The strikes were generally initiated either by demands of the *mezzadri* (half-share tenant farmers) or of the casual day laborers.

In Reggio (Emilia) a strike began on June 28 among the *mezzadri*. They accused the landowners' association of breaking the terms of the existing *métayage* agreement. The day laborers joined the movement in sympathy. In Ferrara a strike was declared on July 1 for similar reasons.

On July 8 negotiations between landowners and *mezzadri* in Tuscany for conclusion of a new agreement were broken off and a strike involving 72,000 families began. It continued for about 3 weeks, and was settled by an agreement which effected important changes. Under this, the *mezzadro* will no longer be the mere servant of the landowner, but will really be a contracting party with a voice in the conduct of agriculture; the *métayage* contract becomes one in which the respective rights and duties of labor and capital are clearly defined; finally, three years' occupancy is guaranteed to the *mezzadro*, so that the landowner will no longer be able to evict him before he has had time to reap the benefits of his labor.

In Spezia, Pisa, Siena, and other places agricultural workers were reported to be agitating for a revision of their agreements and several local strikes occurred.

In Bologna, the *mezzadri* early in 1920 notified the landowners that they would not renew the *métayage* contract on the same terms as before. An offer of the landowners' association was ignored, and the association retaliated by giving notice to 9,000 families to leave their farms in the autumn. As there was no prospect of finding new tenants and as local custom ordained that a certain amount should be left to be done by the incoming tenant, the harvest was

thus in danger of being lost. Each party blamed the other for the failure to negotiate. The socialists accused the landowners of threatening the country with starvation in order to provoke a reaction which would enable them to crush, or at least to weaken, the agricultural workers' unions. In order to prevent the loss of the harvest, the Government issued a decree requisitioning the standing grain and making provision for its harvesting. The decree provided also for the appointment of a committee of experts to report on the demands of the workers. The committee made a report favorable to the workers and hundreds of landowners gave way and signed new agreements.

On September 8, 1920, the Federation of Agricultural Workers in the Province of Rome issued a proclamation instructing its members to proceed at once to take possession of uncultivated land or badly cultivated land, in order not to miss the seedtime owing to the dilatoriness of the commission appointed under a Government decree (the so-called Falcioni decree of April 22, 1920) providing for the confiscation of uncultivated land. The instructions of the federation were carried out in many places and a large number of estates were seized by the peasantry.

In other parts of Italy similar incidents occurred. Everywhere the cooperative societies and the local branches of the Federation of Agricultural Workers acted in collaboration. The management of the land seized was intrusted as a rule to the agricultural cooperative associations. During the month of September almost all the large estates in Sicily were seized by the peasants. It was estimated that at the end of the month about 30,000 hectares (74,130 acres) had been occupied in the Province of Trapani alone. A congress of the Provincial Federation of Agricultural Workers determined to assign about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hectares (8.24 acres) to individual peasants in order that the work of cultivation might begin.

In October the movement was still spreading from Province to Province, in some cases under the auspices of the socialist unions and cooperative societies, in others under the auspices of the People's (Catholic) Party. The occupation proceeded peacefully in most districts and very few conflicts occurred, as the Government did not intervene.

Political Disturbances.

The extensive spread of socialism in Italy in recent times has made this country a most fruitful field for Bolshevik propaganda, and the Soviet Government, fully aware of this advantage, has kept in continuous touch with the radical leaders of the Italian Socialist Party and of the General Federation of Labor through numerous emissaries and agents. Engineered by these agents political meetings without number were held in all socialist centers in which the soviet régime was glorified and the workers incited to revolution. Many of these meetings were broken up by members of patriotic societies and sometimes ended with bloody clashes.

On October 14, 1920, the Socialist Party and the General Federation of Labor organized a general two hours' stoppage of work as a demonstration in favor of the recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic and of the liberation of political prisoners. Serious dis-

turbances with many casualties occurred in a number of towns on this occasion.

In the beginning of November, 1920, serious riots occurred in many towns, provoked, according to the Socialists, by patriotic bands (*Fascisti*). These led to a series of general strikes. On the day of the installation of the new (Socialist) municipal council in Bologna that city was the scene of a serious riot, in which 8 persons were killed and 60 wounded.

Unwillingness to Work.

Employers in industry as well as in agriculture complain about unwillingness to work among their workers. It is widely asserted that shorter hours and increased wages have not led to greater production per hour, but rather to a falling off of output. The lack of zest to work is probably due in part to "after-war psychology," and in part to the fact that many wage earners do not feel that a high rate of production furthers their own interests as much as it does those of their employers.

Attitude of the Government.

IT MUST be readily conceded that the Italian Government has gone very far in trying to humor the working classes and keep them contented. It has shouldered enormous financial burdens by selling some of the principal foodstuffs, especially bread, far below cost. These burdens have become so great that it has recently been decided to abolish the bread subsidy beginning with April 1, 1921. It has spent vast sums for unemployment relief and emergency works for the unemployed, and established a centralized employment service with branches in every town. It has promoted cooperative societies. In order to keep rents down it has enacted drastic legislation against rent profiteering and made grants from public funds for the erection of cheap workmen's dwellings.

As regards social insurance the Government has recently enacted a liberal old-age and invalidity insurance law as well as a compulsory unemployment insurance law.

As an employer the Government has increased wages in all branches of the Government service and in some branches has granted to the employees representation on administrative boards.

The Government has observed strict neutrality in all labor disputes, and when last year during the labor disturbances in the metal working industries the workers seized the plants it refrained from ejecting them by armed force and exposed itself to the accusation of not protecting the property rights of the owners. It finally intervened in this dispute in favor of the workers and obtained for them large wage increases. In addition it recognized the right of labor to a share in the management of industries and submitted a bill to Parliament in which this right is established.

In spite of this friendly attitude of the Government to labor, communist propaganda was kept up among the working classes and revolutionary demonstrations became everyday occurrences. This convinced the Government that a change of attitude was needed. When recently the great "Fiat" works in Turin closed some of their

plants, owing to lack of orders, and the Gallileo factory for the manufacture of scientific instruments in Florence went bankrupt, and it was rumored that the workers intended to seize the plants, the Government occupied the plants with troops and 27,000 workers found themselves locked out and idle.

Attitude of the Public.

DURING the unending series of strikes and labor disturbances of the last two years the public in Italy has maintained the same neutrality as the Government. The salaried private and Government employees, professional men, small independent shopkeepers, and artisans felt the pinch of the high cost of living much harder than the manual workers whose income had relatively increased much more than their own. As long as the manual workers were merely endeavoring to improve their economic condition and to do so resorted to strikes and other disturbances the great mass of the public was rather in sympathy with them and suffered good-naturedly all the inconveniences caused by such manifestations of labor unrest. The Italian nation has, however, a highly developed sense of patriotism and has gradually become incensed by the revolutionary and internationalist tendencies of the extremists in the Italian labor movement. During recent months the attitude of the public, like that of the Government, has undergone a great change.

Practically overnight there has sprung up a patriotic organization, the so-called "Fascisti," which has subdued and awed the Italian communists and strikers. The Fascisti organization, which three months ago was confined to a small "bitter-ender" nationalist organization in Romagna and Tuscany, is now a nation-wide organization with branches in nearly every city and village in Italy. The leaders claim 2,000,000 members. Ever ready action squads are prepared at any moment to undertake any violence at command.

Organized militarily, it is a sort of Ku-Klux Klan, owing military obedience to a local general, who is responsible to the commander in chief, Mussolini, an ex-Socialist editor of Milan, who maintains a permanent staff. This astonishing organization, almost wholly developed in the last three months, is the fruit of the Italian genius for spontaneous organization. The Fascisti are composed chiefly of students, former soldiers, and shopkeepers, led by intellectuals and idealists, but because of the violent nature of their program they include many rowdies and gunmen from the worst strata of society.

The program of action of the Fascisti is intimidation of all organizations with revolutionary tendencies and of their leaders and members. In Tuscany, for instance, where the revolutionary organizations have their headquarters, the action squads of the Fascisti several times a week make excursions to near-by towns and villages and burn the local trade-union headquarters and beat their leaders. It is now virtually impossible in Italy for communist, socialist, or labor union leaders to call or hold public meetings. The Fascisti are often supported by Government troops, who preserve an appearance of neutrality but arrest the communists who resist the Fascisti.

Italy, it appears, is aware at last that revolution is a dance for which all hands pay the piper.

Membership of Labor Unions in Japan.

A RECENT communication from a representative of the United States Department of Labor gives the following information regarding membership of labor unions in Japan in March, 1920. The information was obtained through the Bureau for Social Work of the Home Department at Tokyo. It shows that out of a total of 1,739,408 employees in factories only 103,579, or 5.9 per cent, belong to labor unions. The statistics in more detail are shown in the tables which follow. The first table shows the number of working men in factories where the factory laws were enforced and in those where they were not enforced.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORY WORKERS IN JAPAN, BY SEX.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employees in factories where the factory laws were not enforced (September, 1919).....	203,909	112,065	315,974
Employees in factories where the factory laws were enforced (December, 1918).....	668,592	754,842	1,423,434
Total.....	872,501	866,907	1,739,408

The two tables which follow show the number and membership of labor unions in March, 1920, classified first by occupations and second by size of the unions.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR UNIONS IN JAPAN, BY OCCUPATIONS, MARCH, 1920.

Occupation.	Num-ber of unions.	Num-ber of mem-bers.	Occupation.	Num-ber of unions.	Num-ber of mem-bers.
Metal workers and mechanics:			Printing:		
Iron and steel.....	5	10,130	Printers and others.....	15	3,596
Shipbuilding.....	23	10,042	Spinning and weaving:		
Mechanic.....	32	14,827	Spinning.....	4	1,518
Mining:			Weaving.....	1	85
Coal mining.....	18	2,853	Agriculture and salt making:		
Other mining.....	11	8,743	Agriculture.....	3	598
Building:			Salt making.....	5	557
Stonework.....	4	2,335	Shop clerks.....	1	150
Other work.....	6	1,492	Miscellaneous:		
Transportation:			Pottery making.....	8	1,405
Electric car.....	1	3,000	Paper making.....	7	688
Steam car.....	2	328	Tile making.....	5	518
Sailors.....	9	15,898	Provisions.....	3	215
Longshoremen.....	21	2,041	Others.....	17	4,694
Horse-car drivers.....	4	684	Unions of laborers of 2 and more kinds.....	39	11,174
Others.....	2	300	Total.....	272	103,579
Lumbering and woodwork:					
Lumbering.....	6	1,562			
Other work.....	6	1,713			
Tailors, shoemakers, and others:					
Wooden-shoe work and others.....	8	406			
Foreign dress makers.....	2	177			
Sack makers.....	2	1,260			
Others.....	2	590			

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR UNIONS IN JAPAN CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS, MARCH, 1920.

Classified number of members.	Num- ber of unions.	Total mem- bers.	Classified number of members.	Num- ber of unions.	Total mem- bers.
Under 50.....	52	1,485	500 and under 1,000.....	25	16,185
50 and under 100.....	54	3,734	1,000 and over.....	23	59,376
100 and under 200.....	60	8,136			
200 and under 500.....	58	14,663	Total.....	272	103,579

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, 1916 to 1920.

DURING the past seven years the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has kept a record of such strikes in this country as have come to its attention. The Bureau has no authority to require reports relative to strikes from anyone, and therefore is obliged to obtain its information in such way as it can from such sources as are available. During these seven years this information has been obtained from agents of the Bureau in the field, reports of commissioners of conciliation of the Department of Labor and other similar boards, reports of the various State labor boards, lists of strikes issued by labor, trade, and other organizations, and from clipping bureaus, supplemented by an examination of daily papers printed in the more important industrial cities of the country, labor papers, trade-union periodicals, and leading trade papers. During the year 1920, 4,953 circulars of inquiry asking information in regard to about 3,500 reputed strikes and lockouts were sent to employers reported to have had strikes in their establishments and to officials of unions whose members had been concerned in or were believed to have knowledge of labor troubles. Of this number 1,918 were returned answered in whole or in part, 284 were returned undelivered for various reasons, and the remainder were unanswered. In addition 188 letters were sent. While this report, based on the data secured from the above-mentioned sources, omitting such reputed strikes as the returned schedules of inquiry indicated had been erroneously reported, is not based on a complete list of all strikes that have occurred in the country during the years under review, for such a list is unobtainable, it is believed that no strikes of importance have failed to come to the attention of the Bureau, and that the report is reasonably complete. Revised statistics for the years 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919 are given for purposes of comparison.

The table following shows the number of strikes and lockouts beginning in each month, 1916 to 1920:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH,
1916 TO 1920.

Year.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug- ust.	Sep- tem- ber.	Octo- ber.	No- vem- ber.	De- cem- ber.	Month not stated.	Total.
Strikes:														
1916....	180	203	289	419	604	340	310	318	247	257	193	147	174	3,681
1917....	274	204	308	431	451	313	444	353	340	318	251	185	452	4,324
1918....	183	212	301	310	386	290	282	273	202	145	203	240	221	3,248
1919....	194	189	185	255	404	310	373	401	391	318	155	119	150	3,444
1920....	221	183	269	398	398	301	286	245	218	170	92	74	254	3,109
Lockouts:														
1916....	8	3	5	15	13	14	3	8	5	4	4	2	24	108
1917....	14	7	10	14	12	10	4	7	9	4	6	12	17	126
1918....	8	11	11	11	6	6	6	5	10	.....	5	10	16	105
1919....	5	8	6	14	26	12	6	10	13	8	6	6	5	125
1920....	2	6	7	4	5	2	5	6	3	7	2	3	6	58
Total:														
1916....	188	206	294	434	617	354	313	326	252	261	197	149	198	3,789
1917....	288	211	318	445	463	323	448	360	349	322	257	197	469	4,450
1918....	191	223	312	321	392	296	288	278	212	145	208	250	237	3,353
1919....	199	197	191	269	430	322	379	411	404	326	161	125	155	3,569
1920....	223	189	276	402	403	303	291	251	221	177	94	77	260	3,167

The table following shows the number of strikes and lockouts in each year, 1916 to 1920, by States and by sections of the country:

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1920, BY STATES AND SECTIONS.

State or section.	Strikes.					Lockouts.				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Alabama.....	14	17	13	15	24	1	3		1	
Alaska.....	3	5	2	3	1			1		
Arizona.....	7	20	3	7	8			1		1
Arkansas.....	20	36	11	7	15					
California.....	54	105	92	96	112	1	7	2	6	5
Canal Zone.....	4			1	1					
Colorado.....	17	46	29	30	21		2	3	1	
Connecticut.....	325	178	90	132	124	1		2	3	
Delaware.....	12	17	14	11	10					
District of Columbia.....	7	14	13	9	14	1			1	
Florida.....	9	14	18	30	9		2	2		
Georgia.....	8	26	37	33	28		2	3	6	
Hawaii.....	4	1			1					
Idaho.....	5	32	10		4					
Illinois.....	149	276	237	257	242	10	6	11	10	4
Indiana.....	70	65	68	96	87	5	8	8	10	5
Iowa.....	25	63	39	51	45	1	2	2	6	
Kansas.....	15	51	40	44	14		2	1	1	
Kentucky.....	7	37	17	26	22	2	1	2		
Louisiana.....	7	39	23	49	34	1			2	
Maine.....	30	40	36	38	22				2	
Maryland.....	45	56	71	41	53	3	3	1		1
Massachusetts.....	374	342	343	390	367	9	11	4	6	7
Michigan.....	66	62	59	84	58	5	2	1		2
Minnesota.....	24	52	40	48	45	6	1		1	2
Mississippi.....	4	13	4	2	4			1		
Missouri.....	90	117	100	67	59	7	5	5	2	
Montana.....	14	74	32	21	15	1	3	1	2	1
Nebraska.....	21	27	11	17	12					
Nevada.....	2	7	7	4	4					
New Hampshire.....	20	20	17	33	30				1	1
New Jersey.....	411	219	138	179	139	6	8		4	1
New Mexico.....		4	2	4	1					
New York.....	577	696	668	527	551	15	15	21	7	8
North Carolina.....	7	7	13	19	18	1		1	3	
North Dakota.....		2	3		3					
Ohio.....	276	265	188	227	188	14	14	9	8	7
Oklahoma.....	24	33	17	30	21		2	2	2	2
Oregon.....	22	57	18	36	20	1	1		2	1
Pennsylvania.....	566	481	304	270	235	8	13	7	10	5
Porto Rico.....	23	6	5	5	5					
Rhode Island.....	76	108	53	76	88	1	2		1	1
South Carolina.....	5	7	3	11	5					
South Dakota.....		2	3	3	5					
Tennessee.....	24	40	23	32	27	2	2			
Texas.....	28	56	38	47	68			3	3	1
Utah.....	3	21	12	20	14			2	2	
Vermont.....	10	8	9	14	12					
Virginia.....	14	34	36	26	30	2	1	1	2	
Washington.....	57	290	128	112	67	1	4	2	1	1
West Virginia.....	39	64	49	58	47	1		1	4	2
Wisconsin.....	61	55	52	70	64	2	2	2	7	
Wyoming.....		2	5	4	6					
Interstate.....	4	25	4	21	10					
Total.....	3,681	4,324	3,248	3,444	3,109	108	126	105	125	58
North of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.....	3,106	2,949	2,400	2,602	2,345	80	85	66	71	44
South of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.....	165	304	234	257	205	9	11	14	24	2
West of the Mississippi.....	406	1,046	610	564	549	19	30	25	30	12

The large increase in number of strikes during the month of May in each year is accounted for by the fact that the trade agreements in many industries terminate on the 30th day of April, and the unions very generally ask for an increase in wages in making the new agreement with their employers. Reports for the closing

months of the year 1920 are incomplete, since reports, aside from those obtained from the daily and weekly papers and periodicals, frequently do not reach the Bureau until several months after the strike has ended. Corrected figures for these months will therefore undoubtedly show an increase over those here given.

The number of strikes in 1920 was less than in any of the four preceding years under consideration. This reduction was due to a lessening of strike activity during the last quarter of the year. During the first six months of the year more strikes occurred than during the first six months of 1918 or 1919, and more than twice as many occurred in the first half of 1920 as occurred in the last. This seems to have been due to the slowing down of the mills during the summer, followed by the shutdowns in the fall and a realization that a strike might result in no benefit to the laboring men, but, on the other hand, might probably be exactly what the employers desired.

There were few distinctly large strikes during the year 1920 as compared with the year 1919, when over 1,000,000 men were involved in three strikes alone. There were but few cases where violence was resorted to sufficiently to attract more than local attention. Aside from the series of so-called outlaw strikes of railroad switchmen and yardmen, involving in all some 500,000 men, and reappearing intermittently through a period of five months, the largest number of persons involved in any one strike was 100,000. This compares with 60,000 in 1916, 40,000 in 1917, 60,000 in 1918, and 435,000 in 1919.

The largest number of strikes, as usual, was in New York City, 312, followed by Chicago, with 125; Philadelphia, with 57; and Boston, with 51. About 10 per cent of the strikes tabulated are credited to New York City.

The strike involving the largest number of persons was that of anthracite miners in September. Other large strikes were those of 65,000 clothing workers in New York City in December, 60,000 miners in Illinois in July, 50,000 sugar workers in Porto Rico in February, 30,000 timber workers in the Northwest and 25,000 miners in Indiana, both in June. Several large strikes occurred among the miners; 3,000 struck in the eastern part of Ohio in April and 5,000 in the southern part in September, 11,000 in Iowa in March, 6,000 in Kentucky in September, 28,000 in Alabama in September, and 25,000 in Missouri in the summer. In the building trades there were several large strikes: 4,000 carpenters in Chicago, 2,500 in New York City in July and the same number in Cincinnati in March, 10,000 in Philadelphia and vicinity in May, 4,000 in Pittsburgh, 13,000 painters in New York City in September, and 2,500 building laborers in Rochester, N. Y., in April, with general building trades strikes in South Bend, Troy, Syracuse, Dallas, Detroit, and St. Paul. At various points along the Atlantic coast 20,000 longshoremen struck in March, 4,000 in Philadelphia in May, and 8,000 in Porto Rico in April, while 4,500 stevedores struck in California in September.

In the textile industries 20,000 mill operatives struck in New Bedford and Fall River in March, 5,000 knit goods workers in New York City in August, 2,500 silk workers in Paterson in the summer, and 3,000 in Jersey City in December. A few street railway strikes occurred: 8,000 men in Brooklyn in August, 1,100 in Atlanta in March,

3,000 in Chicago and 3,000 in New Orleans in July. Other strikes were those of 15,000 brass workers in Waterbury, Conn., in July, 6,000 municipal employees in Chicago in the spring, 3,000 express clerks at the railroad stations in Chicago in March, 3,000 employees at the Baltimore Dry Docks in February, 5,000 silver miners in Montana in April, 5,000 sugar planters in Hawaii in the spring, 6,000 cigar makers at Tampa in April, 8,000 machinists in Cincinnati in May, 5,000 iron and steel workers in Reading, Pa., in July, and 13,000 barbers and 10,000 fur workers in New York City in May.

The largest number of disputes occurred in the leading manufacturing States—New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—more than one-half the strikes being in these States.

The table following shows the number of strikes and lockouts in cities in which 25 or more disputes occurred during any year, 1916 to 1920:

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CITIES IN WHICH 25 OR MORE DISPUTES OCCURRED IN ANY YEAR, 1916 TO 1920.

City.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	City.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Baltimore, Md.	39	36	47	26	33	New Orleans, La.	7	23	20	40	27
Boston, Mass.	62	87	68	98	51	New York, N. Y.	363	484	484	368	312
Bridgeport, Conn.	38	30	13	25	9	Paterson, N. J.	18	27	20	15	12
Buffalo, N. Y.	41	28	24	19	47	Philadelphia, Pa.	74	89	80	60	57
Chicago, Ill.	73	123	100	126	123	Pittsburgh, Pa.	47	37	19	19	15
Cincinnati, Ohio	29	33	26	39	29	Providence, R. I.	21	46	18	31	32
Cleveland, Ohio	60	76	39	47	39	Rochester, N. Y.	16	27	35	13	32
Denver, Colo.	8	26	19	22	14	San Francisco, Calif.	23	37	30	34	25
Detroit, Mich.	31	19	18	40	24	St. Louis, Mo.	58	53	70	39	38
Fall River, Mass.	20	13	18	28	21	Seattle, Wash.	15	49	29	24	26
Hartford, Conn.	28	21	8	17	18	Springfield, Mass.	31	27	12	20	26
Holyoke, Mass.	26	9	17	18	15	Toledo, Ohio	16	16	27	24	17
Jersey City, N. J.	28	24	7	25	14	Trenton, N. J.	25	15	11	4	20
Kansas City, Mo.	20	36	20	16	13	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	6	25	8	4	9
Lynn, Mass.	8	8	22	11	26	Worcester, Mass.	18	12	11	28	18
Milwaukee, Wis.	30	14	11	27	28	Youngstown, Ohio	27	1	5	14	4
Newark, N. J.	55	50	36	33	16						

The table following shows, by sex of persons involved, the number of strikes and of lockouts occurring during the five years under consideration:

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1920, BY SEX.

Sex.	Strikes.					Lockouts.				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Males	3,045	3,512	2,391	2,740	2,246	76	99	76	70	31
Females	122	158	87	87	75	3	3	3	1	2
Males and females	260	184	267	498	287	9	6	11	23	7
Not reported	254	470	503	119	501	23	21	15	31	18
Total	3,681	4,324	3,248	3,444	3,109	108	126	105	125	58

In 1916 the employees were connected with unions in 2,364 strikes and 94 lockouts; they were not connected with unions in 441 strikes and 5 lockouts; in 70 strikes and 1 lockout they were not so connected at the time of striking, but organized almost immediately thereafter; in 806 strikes and 8 lockouts the relation of employees to unions was not reported. In 1917 the corresponding figures were 2,297 strikes and 95 lockouts, 206 strikes and 3 lockouts, 55 strikes, and

1,766 strikes and 28 lockouts. In 1918 the figures were 1,830 strikes and 73 lockouts, 358 strikes and 4 lockouts, 26 strikes, and 1,034 strikes and 28 lockouts. In 1919 the figures were 1,922 strikes and 102 lockouts, 141 strikes and 1 lockout, 28 strikes and 2 lockouts, 1,353 strikes and 20 lockouts. In 1920 the figures were 2,305 strikes and 53 lockouts, 136 strikes and 1 lockout, 8 strikes, and 660 strikes and 4 lockouts.

The causes of strikes and lockouts were numerous. Aside from wages, few strikes occurred in which the cause was confined to one matter in dispute. The principal causes are shown in the table following:

TABLE 5.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1920.

Matter of dispute.	Strikes.					Lockouts.				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Increase of wages.....	1,200	1,554	1,383	1,050	1,316	11	17	14	24	10
Decrease of wages.....	33	34	34	80	122	2	2	2	3	11
Nonpayment of wages.....	13	17	31	11	20		1			
Increase of hours.....	3	18	6	25	7	4				
Decrease of hours.....	111	127	79	109	62	2	5		8	
Increase of wages and decrease of hours.....	479	374	254	568	263	2	4	2	9	3
Recognition of the union.....	327	253	144	319	113	22	39	35	31	5
Recognition and wages.....	91	127	77	73	82	2	5	2	5	4
Recognition and hours.....	19	26	16	15	5	1	1		1	1
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	51	48	49	69	41	5			7	3
General conditions.....	59	100	59	70	74		4	2		
Conditions and wages.....	56	70	52	61	53	2	1	2	1	3
Conditions and hours.....	3	17	2	5	2		1			
Conditions, wages, and hours.....	25	26	8	37	43					
Conditions and recognition.....	4	13	7	14	6					
Discharge of foreman demanded.....	17	37	54	19	30		1			
Discharge of employees.....	122	205	138	144	139	5	3			
Employment of nonunion men.....	69	78	60	12	37	4	1			
Objectionable persons hired.....	1	8	2	11	22					2
Discrimination.....	9	12	32	52	29					
Open or closed shop.....	13	22	45	42	108					2
Closed shop and other causes.....	42	19	17	128	70					
Unfair products.....	7	9	1	5	22					
In regard to agreement.....	38	81	45	46	51	2	3	1	4	3
New agreement.....	37	22	4	36	11	3	2			
Sympathy.....	32	70	34	106	63	1	1	1		
Jurisdiction.....	19	21	16	15	20				1	
Unsatisfactory food.....	4	11	1	8	2					
Miscellaneous.....	109	163	172	83	72	7	5	9	15	
Not reported.....	598	782	426	231	224	33	30	35	16	9
Total.....	3,681	4,324	3,248	3,444	3,109	108	126	105	125	58

The number of persons involved in strikes and lockouts is shown in the table following:

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF STRIKES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1920, BY CLASSIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED.

Number of persons involved.	Strikes.					Lockouts.				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
1 to 10.....	197	164	143	168	146	13	7	9	12	4
11 to 25.....	345	296	268	278	295	10	8	11	9	5
26 to 50.....	412	341	334	331	309	15	9	9	13	7
51 to 100.....	413	358	344	380	321	7	3	13	13	6
101 to 250.....	395	358	371	465	335	4	10	13	19	7
251 to 500.....	348	284	278	339	258	6	3	9	13	7
501 to 1,000.....	238	193	141	205	136	3	1	2	10	5
1,001 to 10,000.....	233	219	200	323	176	5	4	4	9	4
Over 10,000.....	22	67	16	53	18	1	1	1	1	
Not reported.....	1,078	2,044	1,153	902	1,115	44	80	34	27	13
Total.....	3,681	4,324	3,248	3,444	3,109	108	126	105	125	58

In 1916 in 2,603 strikes and 64 lockouts the number of persons involved was reported to be 1,546,735 and 53,182, respectively, or an average of 594 in strikes and 831 in lockouts. In 1917 in 2,279 strikes and 46 lockouts the number of persons involved was reported to be 1,208,121 and 19,133, respectively, or an average of 530 in strikes and 416 in lockouts. In 1918 in 2,080 strikes and 71 lockouts the number of persons involved was reported to be 1,196,928 and 43,061, or an average of 575 and 606, respectively. In 1919 in 2,515 strikes and 94 lockouts the number of persons involved was reported to be 3,992,324 and 162,096, or an average of 1,587 and 1,724, respectively. In 1920 in 1,998 strikes and 46 lockouts the number of persons involved was reported to be 1,398,918 and 17,663, or an average of 700 and 384, respectively.

TABLE 7.—INDUSTRY GROUPS IN WHICH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS OCCURRED IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1920.

Industry.	Strikes.					Lockouts.				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Building trades.....	376	447	418	445	498	18	21	16	19	8
Clothing industry.....	222	483	418	309	269	5	12	18	7	16
Furniture industry.....	48	40	25	32	25	2	3	1	3	1
Iron and steel workers.....	72	56	72	68	24	.....	.....	2	8	.....
Leather workers.....	34	19	15	27	29	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Lumber industry.....	44	295	75	44	37	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Metal trades.....	547	513	441	551	398	.....	2	.....	29	9
Mining.....	402	418	185	174	178	14	31	23	2	2
Paper manufacturing.....	51	39	35	44	39	3	2	5	3	.....
Printing and publishing.....	25	40	40	64	76	2	1	.....	6	2
Shipbuilding.....	27	103	136	108	44	4	3	.....	1	.....
Slaughtering and meat cutting.....	70	38	39	71	42	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Stonework.....	59	26	14	13	29	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile industry.....	258	212	209	263	203	3	5	3	9	2
Tobacco.....	61	45	48	54	33	2	2	2	2	.....
Transportation.....	224	342	226	185	238	4	1	1	1	.....

TABLE 8.—OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS OCCURRED IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1920.

Occupation.	Strikes.					Lockouts.				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Bakers.....	66	93	43	75	61	15	13	4	7	2
Boiler makers.....	23	43	28	31	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Boot and shoe workers.....	44	37	48	51	58	1	1	2	3	4
Brewery workers.....	19	22	27	21	22	2	.....	.....	2	1
Brick and tile workers.....	22	9	5	15	18	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Building laborers and hod carriers.....	53	72	27	49	88	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	73	98	78	90	71	2	3	3	4	.....
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	108	164	129	95	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Freight handlers.....	41	59	26	54	60	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Glassworkers.....	40	29	13	9	11	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Hat and cap makers and fur workers.....	22	50	34	37	46	4	2	4	.....	4
Inside wiremen.....	32	33	45	32	50	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Longshoremen.....	109	129	56	54	60	8	13	7	1	.....
Machinists.....	255	198	206	201	111	2	6	1	1	3
Metal polishers.....	40	23	24	56	74	3	2	5	5	4
Miners, coal.....	370	350	156	146	158	3	5	6	2	.....
Molders.....	145	161	109	175	123	.....	4	1	5	1
Painters and paper hangers.....	45	41	58	76	46	1	4	3	3	.....
Plumbers and steam fitters.....	52	53	71	54	77	1	.....	1	1	4
Rubber workers.....	37	17	15	14	14	1	2	.....	1	.....
Sheet-metal workers.....	20	32	45	18	14	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Street railway employees.....	55	118	117	109	81	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Structural-iron workers.....	23	15	19	14	31	.....	1	1	1	.....
Tailors.....	32	53	49	66	40	6	6	2	2	.....

In 1917, in 3,643 strikes and 113 lockouts, the number of establishments involved in each was stated. Only 1 establishment was involved in each case in 2,994 strikes and 84 lockouts, 2 establishments in 140 strikes and 3 lockouts, 3 in 69 strikes and 4 lockouts, 4 in 41 strikes, 5 in 18 strikes, over 5 in 381 strikes and 22 lockouts. In 1918, in 2,988 strikes and 105 lockouts, the number of establishments involved in each was stated. Only 1 establishment was involved in 2,461 strikes and 80 lockouts, 2 establishments in 66 strikes and 4 lockouts, 3 in 41 strikes and 1 lockout, 4 in 23 strikes, 5 in 90 strikes, and over 5 in 307 strikes and 20 lockouts. In 1919, in 3,277 strikes and 116 lockouts, the number of establishments involved in each was stated. Only 1 establishment was involved in each case in 2,044 strikes and 88 lockouts, 2 establishments in 138 strikes and 4 lockouts, 3 in 98 strikes, 4 in 56 strikes and 3 lockouts, 5 in 50 strikes and 2 lockouts, over 5 in 891 strikes and 19 lockouts. In 1920, in 2,447 strikes and 58 lockouts, the number of establishments involved in each was stated. In each case only 1 establishment was involved in 1,844 strikes and 36 lockouts, 2 establishments in 82 strikes and 1 lockout, 3 in 53 strikes, 4 in 37 strikes and 1 lockout, 5 in 35 strikes, over 5 in 396 strikes and 20 lockouts.

Tables 9, 10, and 11 relate to those strikes and lockouts which were reported to have ended during the five years under consideration:

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ENDING IN EACH MONTH, 1916 TO 1920.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Month not reported.	Total.
Strikes:														
1916.....	114	129	173	289	330	213	200	213	217	171	151	76	119	2,395
1917.....	108	92	155	191	214	168	155	153	196	175	120	128	161	2,016
1918.....	103	124	162	198	258	218	205	204	170	141	113	162	76	2,134
1919.....	120	111	123	136	218	188	202	246	231	183	144	115	75	2,092
1920.....	75	80	125	193	195	180	180	144	147	107	66	51	135	1,678
Lockouts:														
1916.....	3	3	3	3	7	3	.....	4	6	2	5	2	12	53
1917.....	3	2	4	7	9	4	2	3	5	2	2	4	11	58
1918.....	3	1	6	10	3	5	6	3	5	6	4	4	9	64
1919.....	2	2	5	8	8	7	5	6	8	8	3	4	4	70
1920.....	.....	4	3	1	2	3	4	2	1	2	1	4	.....	27
Total:														
1916.....	117	132	176	292	337	216	200	217	223	173	156	78	131	2,448
1917.....	111	94	159	198	223	172	157	156	201	177	122	132	172	2,074
1918.....	105	125	168	208	261	223	211	207	175	147	117	166	85	2,198
1919.....	122	113	128	144	226	195	207	252	239	191	147	119	79	2,162
1920.....	75	84	128	194	197	183	184	146	148	109	67	55	135	1,705

TABLE 10.—RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ENDING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1920.

Result.	Strikes ending in—					Lockouts ending in—				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
In favor of employers.....	727	382	459	661	633	21	13	6	19	10
In favor of employees.....	733	614	612	565	360	16	17	15	16	7
Compromised.....	766	699	674	785	429	11	21	17	11	6
Employees returned pending arbitration.....	70	131	199	45	59	3	6	5	3	2
Not reported.....	99	190	190	36	197	2	1	21	21	2
Total.....	2,395	2,016	2,134	2,092	1,678	53	58	64	70	27

TABLE 11.—DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ENDING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1920.

Duration.	Strikes ending in—					Lockouts ending in—				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Less than 1 day.....	38	88	84	29	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 day.....	141	194	145	76	57	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2 days.....	183	111	170	69	63	2	2	1	1	.....
3 days.....	146	102	127	80	53	1	3	.....	.....	1
4 days.....	124	61	111	78	50	1	1	.....	.....	.....
5 days.....	130	55	71	73	36	1	1	1	1	.....
6 days.....	109	65	67	45	41	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 days.....	91	93	113	67	63	2	2	2	2	1
8 days.....	85	29	59	71	45	1	.....	1	1	.....
9 days.....	48	29	38	33	30	2	2	.....	.....	.....
10 days.....	106	42	56	55	30	2	1	2	2	.....
11 days.....	40	24	24	30	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 days.....	42	39	25	26	23	.....	.....	1	1	1
13 days.....	26	13	17	30	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 days.....	61	39	49	42	36	3	1	.....	.....	2
15 to 18 days.....	142	74	84	109	82	6	1	4	4	.....
19 to 21 days.....	82	44	67	90	22	1	2	5	5	2
22 to 24 days.....	39	22	37	48	36	1	1	3	3	1
25 to 28 days.....	60	32	32	65	52	1	3	.....	.....	1
29 to 31 days.....	53	28	57	65	43	.....	.....	8	8	1
32 to 35 days.....	25	27	28	58	17	.....	.....	3	3	1
36 to 42 days.....	48	37	37	79	43	2	1	2	2	1
43 to 49 days.....	22	26	32	74	48	2	3	4	4	.....
50 to 63 days.....	53	37	40	116	63	.....	.....	8	8	3
64 to 77 days.....	39	19	16	70	47	1	3	2	2	1
78 to 91 days.....	26	11	15	55	37	1	1	2	2	.....
92 to 199 days.....	87	51	28	142	116	12	4	7	7	2
Over 200 days.....	17	9	21	19	29	6	.....	3	3	2
Not reported.....	332	615	484	298	436	.....	24	5	11	7
Total.....	2,395	2,016	2,134	2,092	1,678	53	58	64	70	27

In 1916 the total duration of these strikes was 46,305 days and of the lockouts 3,375 days, the average duration of the former being 22 days and of the latter 64 days. In 1917 the total duration of these strikes was 25,077 days and of the lockouts 1,904 days, the average duration of the former being 18 days and of the latter 56 days. In 1918 the total duration of these strikes was 28,779 days and of the lockouts 1,116 days, the average of the former being 17 days and of the latter 19 days. In 1919 the total duration of the strikes was 60,715 days and of the lockouts 2,215 days, an average of 34 days and 38 days, respectively. In 1920 the total duration of the strikes was 47,504 days and of the lockouts 1,376 days, an average of 38 days and 69 days, respectively.

Included in the above table as "not reported" are 200 strikes and 3 lockouts in 1917, 127 strikes and 4 lockouts in 1918, 81 strikes and 2 lockouts in 1919, and 74 strikes in 1920, designated in the reports as "short," but their exact duration not being given.

In addition, there were, in 1917, 95 strikes and 1 lockout; in 1918, 79 strikes and 8 lockouts; in 1919, 175 strikes and 13 lockouts; in 1920, 116 strikes, in which the places of the employees were filled very soon after the trouble occurred, and the work became normal in a few days, but the bureau has no record that these disturbances were ever formally settled.

In 1917 the number of unauthorized strikes of which the bureau has information was 72, and in 1918, 58. In 1919 the number was 125, involving 1,053,256 strikers, and in 1920 the number was 251, involving 850,837. Between April 6, 1917, the date of our entrance into the war, and November 11, 1918, the date of signing the armistice, 6,205 strikes and lockouts occurred.

The table following shows the number of strikes and lockouts in 1919 and 1920 in the leading industries and occupations, by States:

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1919 AND 1920, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES.

Strikes.

State.	Auto- mobile, carriage, and wagon workers.		Bakers.		Barbers.		Broom and brush workers.		Brewery and soft- drink workers.		Brick and tile workers.		Brass and brass goods workers.		Building trades.			
															Brick- layers.		Carpen- ters.	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Alabama.....					1			1		1						2	1	1
Arkansas.....																	1	1
California.....		2	8	2		1	1		2		1				1		2	2
Colorado.....																	2	1
Connecticut.....	1	1		2	2	2			1	1		1	3	5			2	2
Delaware.....				1											1		1	
District of Columbia.....						1												1
Florida.....						1											1	
Georgia.....						1											3	
Illinois.....	1		6	7	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2		1	3	4
Indiana.....		1	2	2	1	1			3		1	1	1			3	3	3
Iowa.....	1		6	2				1		1	1	2				1	2	2
Kansas.....	2								2								1	1
Kentucky.....				2													1	1
Louisiana.....					1	1		1								1	1	2
Maine.....												1	1		1		3	4
Maryland.....				1	1							4					1	
Massachusetts.....	3	3		2	11				1	2			1	2	1	3	11	5
Michigan.....	6			1									1				3	2
Minnesota.....	2	1		1		1			1						2		1	
Missouri.....	1	1	2	1		1			1				2	1				2
Montana.....				1														
Nebraska.....						1												
New Hampshire.....				1							1					1	4	2
New Jersey.....	1		7	3	1	5			1								7	
New York.....	7	6	8	10	9	6	1		4	3	4		3	3		4	10	6
North Carolina.....		1																1
North Dakota.....					1													
Ohio.....	5	1	5	3		3			1	2	2	6	2	1	2	1	3	6
Oklahoma.....																1		1
Oregon.....				1	1													
Pennsylvania.....	1	2		5	1	1	1	1		1	4	4				2	6	9
Rhode Island.....				2		2			1					1	1	3	2	1
South Carolina.....					1													
South Dakota.....				2		1											1	
Tennessee.....	1			1													3	1
Texas.....				1	3		1			4	1				1	1	2	1
Utah.....				3													1	
Vermont.....				1														
Virginia.....			2												1	1		1
Washington.....	1		6		2	2	1										4	2
West Virginia.....					2											1		
Wisconsin.....	1			1			1	4		4			2				3	5
Wyoming.....																		1
Total.....	34	19	75	61	20	30	8	11	21	22	15	18	15	18	13	23	90	71

Lockouts.

California.....				2													1	
Connecticut.....				1														
Illinois.....	1																1	
Indiana.....																		
Iowa.....				1							1							
Kansas.....											1							
Maine.....				1														
Montana.....																	1	
New York.....				2					1									
North Carolina.....																	1	
Ohio.....		1	1															
Rhode Island.....			1															
Tennessee.....																	1	
Texas.....									1									
Wisconsin.....	1																	
Total.....	2	1	7	2					2	1	1						1	4

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1919 AND 1920, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

Strikes—Continued.

State.	Building trades—Continued.																	
	Cement workers.		Inside wiremen.		Laborers and hod carriers.		Lathers.		Painters and paper hangers.		Plasterers.		Plumbers and steam fitters.		Roofers.		Sheet metal workers.	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Alabama.....			1	1									1					1
Arizona.....													1	1				
Arkansas.....					1								1	2				
California.....			2	2			1	2	2		1	2			1			4
Colorado.....					1			4					1	1				
Connecticut.....			2	1	8	1		1	6				1	3				
Delaware.....					1			1										
District of Columbia.....					2				1	1			1				1	
Florida.....			1	1				1										
Georgia.....			1					1	1				3				1	
Idaho.....											1	1	1	1				
Illinois.....			1	2	2	6		3	1				4	5	1		3	
Indiana.....			2		3			1		1	1	1	3	2				
Iowa.....	1				1	1		2					2	1				
Kansas.....			1					1					2	1				
Kentucky.....									2				2					
Louisiana.....					2	1		2	2		1	1	1					
Maine.....					4			3	1									
Maryland.....										1	1						1	
Massachusetts.....		1	1	3	12	23	1	8	4	2		7	6		1		2	2
Michigan.....			2	2	2	2	1	2	2			1	4					
Minnesota.....	1		3	1	4			3		1	1		2	2				
Missouri.....			2	1	2	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1			
Montana.....					1	1		1										
Nebraska.....					1	1			1									
New Hampshire.....	1					1		2		1		1						
New Jersey.....			2	4	1	1		8				3	2				1	
New Mexico.....					4													
New York.....			2	4		10		1	6	8	3	1	6	13		1	3	
North Carolina.....				1					2									
North Dakota.....																		
Ohio.....			2	8	3	1	2		6	2		2	5				2	
Oklahoma.....			1	1					2				3					
Oregon.....	1																	
Pennsylvania.....			2	6	1	3		4	1		2	3	7				3	
Porto Rico.....			1					1										
Rhode Island.....			1	1	3	11		1	1	1		4	3				1	
South Carolina.....			3					2										
Tennessee.....				1	1							1	3				1	1
Texas.....			2		1				4				3				1	
Utah.....					1								1					
Vermont.....													2					1
Virginia.....			1		1	1			1			1						
Washington.....			1		2	3			5		1	1					1	1
West Virginia.....			1	1									1					1
Wisconsin.....			2	2	1				4	3				1				
Wyoming.....					2				1				2					
Total.....	3	2	32	50	49	88	4	4	76	46	13	13	54	77	2	3	18	14

Lockouts—Continued.

California.....			1						1									
Indiana.....									1				2					
Michigan.....			1										1					
Missouri.....										1								
New York.....													1					
Ohio.....													1					
Tennessee.....									1									
Total.....			1	1					3		1		1	4				

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1919 AND 1920, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

Strikes—Continued.

State.	Building trades— Concluded.				Car build- ing.		Chauf- eurs and team- sters.		Clerks and sales- men.		Coop- ers.		Clothing industry.							
	Struc- tural iron work- ers.		Other and not speci- fied.										Boot and shoe work- ers.		Fur workers and hat and cap makers.		Milli- ners.			
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920		
Alabama.....					1				1											
Alaska.....																				
Arizona.....			1																	
Arkansas.....			1																	
California.....		1	4	3		1	3	9		2		1				1				
Colorado.....			1	1				1									2			
Connecticut.....	1	1	3	2			1	7						1	4	6				
Delaware.....							1													
District of Columbia.....					2											1				
Florida.....			2																	
Georgia.....							1		1											
Idaho.....								1												
Illinois.....		5	3	7	2	3	9	24	10	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1			
Indiana.....	2	5	3	2	2		2	4		1						1				
Iowa.....			2	2				1												
Kansas.....			1				1		2											
Kentucky.....				1			1		1											
Louisiana.....	2			2			1	3		1										
Maine.....			1					1					4	1						
Maryland.....		1						1					1							
Massachusetts.....		3	6	4			17	27	5	2			24	30		4	3	1		
Michigan.....			3	3			6		1											
Minnesota.....			2	4				3			1	1				2	1			
Missouri.....	2	1	1	1		1	2	2	2	1		4			2	2				
Montana.....			1				2	1												
Nebraska.....							1		1											
New Hampshire.....				1			1	1	1				2	4						
New Jersey.....	1	3	4	3			3	6					1	1	3	4	1			
New Mexico.....				1																
New York.....		6	9	13			17	21	18	2	1	4	14	13	13	3	20	7		
Ohio.....	1	2	6	4		1		4	6											
Oklahoma.....			1				1		1											
Oregon.....			2	1	1		1	1	2											
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	9	3			6	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3				
Rhode Island.....								2												
South Carolina.....			1				2													
Tennessee.....	1																			
Texas.....	1	1	4	2				2		1	3			1						
Utah.....			1	3			1													
Virginia.....				2																
Washington.....	1		2	2			5	2				1	2	1						
West Virginia.....	1		1	1		1		2												
Wisconsin.....		1	3	4			3	2			1		1							
Interstate.....							1													
Total.....	14	31	77	76	6	8	95	128	47	21	11	18	51	58	37	46	11	3		

Lockouts—Continued.

	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Illinois.....				1																
Indiana.....	1		1																	
Louisiana.....			1																	
Maryland.....													1							
Massachusetts.....								1					2	1		1				
Minnesota.....								1												
Montana.....				1																
New Hampshire.....																				
New Jersey.....			1					1												
New York.....			1																	
Ohio.....			1				4													
Tennessee.....													1							
Texas.....			1																	
Virginia.....			1																	
West Virginia.....			1																	
Total.....	1		8	2				2					1	3	4		4			

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1919 AND 1920, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

Strikes—Continued.

State.	Clothing industry—Concluded.												Electrical and gas supply workers.		Farm labor.		Fire fighters and policemen.	
	Children's dress-makers.		Shirt makers.		Men's clothing makers.		Tailors.		Women's clothing makers.		Other and not specified.							
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Alabama.....								1										
Arizona.....														1				
California.....						1		5	1	1	1							
Colorado.....								1										
Connecticut.....						2	1	4	4	11	2	2						
Delaware.....																		1
District of Columbia.....								2										
Florida.....						1		2									1	
Georgia.....						1		2										
Idaho.....								1					1					
Illinois.....	1					5	1	5	1	5	5	1	3	3			1	1
Indiana.....								1					1	1				
Iowa.....												1	1	1				1
Kentucky.....						1		1			1	1	1	1				1
Maryland.....			1			2	1	1		1	2		1	1				1
Massachusetts.....						3		9	8	10	6	4	1	2	4		1	1
Michigan.....			1				1	1				1					1	
Minnesota.....						1	1	1					3					
Mississippi.....																1		
Missouri.....			1			2	3	3	4					1				
Nebraska.....								1										
New Jersey.....			1		2	2	2	1	4	2	1	1		2				
New York.....	2	4	1	1	12	35	6	7	33	13	11	9	1	4				3
North Dakota.....																1		
Ohio.....						3	6	5	1	4	2		1		1		3	1
Oklahoma.....																	3	
Oregon.....								1										
Pennsylvania.....			3	4	5	5		2	2		2		3	1				1
Porto Rico.....																		
Rhode Island.....								2	1							2		
South Carolina.....								1										
Tennessee.....																		1
Texas.....									1									1
Vermont.....				1	1					1							1	1
Virginia.....								2										
Washington.....								2	1							1	1	
West Virginia.....													1					
Wisconsin.....								2	2									
Total.....	3	4	8	6	40	58	66	40	70	31	23	23	13	11	1	5	12	12

Lockouts—Continued.

District of Columbia.....							1									
Georgia.....							1									
Illinois.....											3					
Massachusetts.....											1					
New Jersey.....											1					
New York.....									1							
Pennsylvania.....			1	1					1		1					
Total.....			1	1			2		1	1	6					

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1919 AND 1920, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

Strikes—Continued.

State.	Fisher- men.		Food workers.		Furniture workers.						Glass workers.		Hard- ware workers.		Horse- shoers.		Hos- pital em- ployees.	
					Cabinet- makers.		Uphol- sterers.		Other and not speci- fied.									
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Arizona.....									1									1
California.....		1	5	6			3		1	1				1	6			
Connecticut.....				1						1								
Florida.....	1																1	
Georgia.....																		
Illinois.....				1	2		3	1	1	2			4	1			2	3
Indiana.....			1			1				2	1			2				
Iowa.....									1						1			
Kansas.....			1				1						1					
Kentucky.....												1						
Louisiana.....			3															
Maine.....	2		2		1				1	2						1		1
Maryland.....																		
Massachusetts.....	3		2					1	2	1						1		
Michigan.....												1						
Minnesota.....			1		1				1									
Missouri.....			1						1	1								
New Jersey.....	1								3				3		1	2	1	
New York.....	2		4	4		1	2	1	4	6		2	5	2	1	2		2
Ohio.....	1	1									4	2	2					
Oregon.....	1	1	2															
Pennsylvania.....	1		1	3		1	1		1			2	1		1			
Rhode Island.....											1	1		1				
Tennessee.....									1									
Texas.....				2														
Utah.....										1								
Vermont.....										1								
Virginia.....																		
Washington.....			1	2								2						
West Virginia.....										1	1							
Wisconsin.....										1								
Total.....	12	3	24	19	4	3	10	4	18	18	9	11	17	13	6	8	3	7

Lockouts—Continued.

Indiana.....													1					
North Carolina.....									1									
Tennessee.....									2									
Texas.....			1	1														
Total.....			1	1					3				1					

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1919 AND 1920, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

Strikes—Continued.

State.	Hotel and restaurant employees.		Iron and steel workers.		Jewelry workers.		Laundry workers.		Leather workers.		Light, heat, and power (gas and electric).		Longshoremen and freight handlers.		Lumber and timber workers.		Musical instrument workers.	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Alabama.....		1									1							
Alaska.....															1			
Arizona.....											1	1						
Arkansas.....							1									1		
California.....		9		1	1		1	2	1	1	1	3	4	6	1	5		
Canal Zone.....													1					
Colorado.....					1						1					1		
Connecticut.....	1		2	1	1	2				1			1				1	
Delaware.....			1		1				1	1								
District of Columbia.....	2					1	1							1				
Florida.....	1												1					
Georgia.....			1										2					
Idaho.....	2														2			
Illinois.....	3	4	9	2	1			2		2	3	16		2			4	2
Indiana.....			1	1			1		1		4	3				1		
Iowa.....	1	4	2				1	1	1			1					2	
Kansas.....					1													
Kentucky.....			2	1										1				
Louisiana.....		1									1		11	4	4			
Maine.....	1	1						1		1					2	1		
Maryland.....	1													1				
Massachusetts.....	6	2	6	2	3	2	5	1	9	6	5	3	8	10		1		1
Michigan.....	1	1							1		1			1		1		
Minnesota.....	2	1									1	1	3	2		1		
Mississippi.....						1									1		1	
Missouri.....	1								1		2	1			1			
Montana.....	1	1						1	1	1					3			
Nebraska.....	1																	
New Hampshire.....		1	3		3		2	1	2		3	1	2	2	1		1	
New Jersey.....			6	2	7	3	4	2	5	10	6	5	7	15	2	1	4	2
New York.....	15	28																
North Carolina.....				1							1	3	1		2			
Ohio.....	3	5	11	4	2		1		1	1	1	3	1		2			
Oklahoma.....	1						1	1							1			
Oregon.....	1				1	1	1	3		1			2		3	3		
Pennsylvania.....	3	6	16	8	1		1		1	3		1	1	2		1		
Porto Rico.....														1				
Rhode Island.....	1	1	2	1			1	1			3	1		3				
South Carolina.....											1							
Tennessee.....		1	1				1		1						2	2		
Texas.....	3	6					3	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1		
Utah.....	1										1	2		1				
Vermont.....																1		
Virginia.....													2					
Washington.....	1						1	1			3	1	4	2	12	13		
West Virginia.....	6	2	2								2	1			2	1		
Wisconsin.....		2	2						1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1		
Wyoming.....		1						1										
Interstate.....			1											2	1	1		
Total.....	59	80	68	24	22	10	26	19	27	29	43	47	54	60	44	37	13	5

Lockouts—Continued.

State.	Hotel and restaurant employees.		Iron and steel workers.		Jewelry workers.		Laundry workers.		Leather workers.		Light, heat, and power (gas and electric).		Longshoremen and freight handlers.		Lumber and timber workers.		Musical instrument workers.	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Arizona.....		1																
California.....		1						1					1					
Illinois.....			2															
Iowa.....											1							
Louisiana.....															1			
Maine.....															1			
Massachusetts.....	1									3								
Minnesota.....																	1	
New Jersey.....			1				1											
Ohio.....			1							1								
Oklahoma.....										1								
Pennsylvania.....			4	1														
Tennessee.....							1											
Total.....	1	2	8	1			1	1		3	3		1		2		1	

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1919 AND 1920, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

Strikes—Continued.

State.	Metal trades.															
	Black-smiths.		Boiler-makers.		Machin-ists.		Metal polish-ers.		Molders.		Pattern-makers.		Stove mount-ers.		Other and not speci-fied.	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Alabama.....		1			1	3			3	2				2		
Arizona.....					1											
Arkansas.....					1											
California.....		1			4				3	1						1
Colorado.....					1				2	2						1
Connecticut.....	1	2			22	2	6	1	9	7					3	1
Delaware.....				1												
Florida.....	1		1													1
Georgia.....		2		1	1	1			1					3		
Illinois.....	1		3	2	22	4	8	7	20	10	1	1		1	8	2
Indiana.....	2		1		5	3	4	2	9	1	2				2	1
Iowa.....			2	1	2	2			2	7						
Kansas.....									1							
Kentucky.....				1		1	1	1	4							
Louisiana.....		1	1	1	1				1							2
Maine.....		1			1	1			1	2						
Maryland.....			1		2				1	2						2
Massachusetts.....	1	2	1		24	13		5	22	14	4	1		1	5	7
Michigan.....					4		6	6	9	4	1				4	
Minnesota.....	1		1		2				4	3						1
Missouri.....				2	3	1	3		2				1		2	3
Montana.....	1				2				2							
Nebraska.....			2			2			1							
New Hampshire.....					2	3			1							
New Jersey.....			2	1	15	13	2	6	7	3				1	1	2
New York.....		2	1		32	25	13	27	20	9		1	2	2	7	
North Carolina.....					1	2			3							
Ohio.....	8		3		17	3	9	12	21	11	3	4	1	2	1	2
Oklahoma.....									2						2	
Oregon.....									1						1	2
Pennsylvania.....	3	1	7	4	11	8	1	3	13	17				1	6	
Rhode Island.....					5	3			5							1
South Carolina.....									1						1	1
Tennessee.....	1			2	1	2			5						1	1
Texas.....			3	1	2	1			2						1	
Utah.....					2				1						2	
Vermont.....					2				1							
Virginia.....		1		1	1	4			3	1		1				
Washington.....				1	2	2	2		2						1	2
West Virginia.....	1				2	1			2	1					2	
Wisconsin.....					10	4	1	4	10	4					3	2
Wyoming.....				2												
Interstate.....			1			2										
Total.....	21	14	31	20	201	111	56	74	175	123	11	8	4	13	52	35

Lockouts—Continued.

Alabama.....									1							
Connecticut.....					2											
Georgia.....					1											
Illinois.....					4											
Indiana.....	1				1		1		1			1				
Iowa.....					3				1							
Massachusetts.....							1		1							
Minnesota.....					1											
New York.....					1		1	1								
North Carolina.....									1	1						
Ohio.....					2	1	2	1	1							
Oregon.....					1											
Pennsylvania.....					2			1								
Virginia.....															1	
West Virginia.....					1											
Wisconsin.....							1								1	
Total.....	1				16	3	5	4	5	1		1			2	

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TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1919 AND 1920, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

Strikes—Continued.

State.	Miners.				Musicians and theatrical employees.						Oil and chemical workers.		Paper and paper goods makers.		Pottery workers.		Rubber workers.	
	Coal.		Ore.		Motion-picture operators.		Musicians.		Other and not specified.		1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920								
Alabama.....	1	5													1			
Alaska.....		1	1															
Arizona.....			2	1														
Arkansas.....	1	3	1															
California.....	1		1		1		1		1									
Colorado.....	2	3	2				1		1		1						1	
Connecticut.....							1		1		2						4	2
District of Columbia.....					1				1									
Florida.....			2															
Georgia.....					1		1				1							
Hawaii.....											1							
Idaho.....			3															
Illinois.....	14	18	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	1		2	
Indiana.....	6	27							1		2	2						
Iowa.....		1															1	
Kansas.....	28	6		1							1							
Kentucky.....		7																
Louisiana.....											2							
Maine.....													2					
Maryland.....	1	8							1				1					
Massachusetts.....							1	2	1		1	2	13				1	1
Michigan.....	3	1									1	1	2	1				
Minnesota.....							2				2	1	1					
Missouri.....	3	2	2				1				2							
Montana.....		1	3	3			1		1									
Nebraska.....							1											
Nevada.....			5	4			1											
New Jersey.....				2							6	3	1				3	2
New York.....			3		1	2	2	4			8	4	16	9	1		1	
Ohio.....	10	7			2	1			1				1	4	1	3		1
Oklahoma.....	2	4		1														
Oregon.....							1				1							
Pennsylvania.....	45	37					1	1			3	2	5	1				1
Rhode Island.....					1						1			1				
Tennessee.....	1	1	1								1					1		
Texas.....	1	1			1						2		1					
Utah.....			4	2														
Virginia.....					1		1		1		1							
Washington.....	2	1					1	1	3				1	1				
West Virginia.....	23	24											3					
Wisconsin.....													5				2	
Interstate.....	2								1				1					
Total.....	146	158	28	20	6	8	2	18	9	11	33	20	44	39	2	5	14	14

Lockouts—Continued.

California.....							1				1							
Illinois.....													1					
Indiana.....				1														
Montana.....	1								1									
Ohio.....															1			
Oklahoma.....				1														
Utah.....	1																	
Washington.....						1												
West Virginia.....	1																	
Wisconsin.....													2				1	
Total.....	2			2		1	1		1		1		3		1		1	

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1919 AND 1920, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

Strikes—Continued.

State.	Printing and publishing.														Ship-builders.		Slaughtering and meat cutting.	
	Bind- ery work- ers.	Com- positors.		Photo- en- gravers.		Press- men and press- feeders.		Stere- otypers and electro- typers.		News- boys.		Other and not speci- fied.						
														1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Alabama.....															2	1		1
Arizona.....				2														2
California.....			1	1										3	13	1		1
Colorado.....					2												2	1
Connecticut.....			2	1			1						2		2		5	
Delaware.....				1											1			
Florida.....									1						3	2		
Georgia.....	1	1				2		1			1				3		1	
Illinois.....		3	1	2			1	1	2			1			1		6	9
Indiana.....			1					1									6	4
Iowa.....	1																4	2
Kansas.....																	1	
Kentucky.....	1		1									2						
Louisiana.....													2		1		4	
Maine.....							1							1	3			
Maryland.....		2						2							6	6	1	
Massachusetts.....				6	1	4	3	3	1				1		5	3	5	
Michigan.....			1						1						3	1	3	1
Minnesota.....							1											2
Mississippi.....															1			
Missouri.....	2	1		1			1								1		1	
Montana.....				1						1	1							
Nebraska.....				1				1					1				3	1
New Hampshire.....																		
New Jersey.....			1	1											11	3	6	1
New York.....	2	3	3	2			2	2	1		1	1		2	9	10	8	6
North Carolina.....															2	2		
Ohio.....			1		1		1	2			1				2	1	2	5
Oklahoma.....				1			1					1						1
Oregon.....															4			
Pennsylvania.....		1		1				2							14	5	2	
Rhode Island.....							1									1		
South Dakota.....				1				1										1
Tennessee.....			1				1											
Texas.....		1	1	3				2					1				1	2
Utah.....							1											
Virginia.....			1												2	2		
Washington.....	1						1			2		4		16	5	3		
Wisconsin.....								1					1		1	1	3	1
Interstate.....															3		1	
Total.....	8	14	16	24	3	6	16	19	6	5	4	10	9	108	44	71		42

Lockouts—Continued.

State.	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
California.....																	1	
Georgia.....	2																1	
Indiana.....																		
Massachusetts.....													1					
New Jersey.....											1							
Pennsylvania.....							1											
Texas.....													1					
Utah.....																		
Washington.....																		
Total.....	2						1	1				3	1	1			2	

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1919 AND 1920, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

Strikes—Continued.

State.	Railroad employees.										Station- ary engi- neers and firemen.		Steam- boat men.		Street, sewer and park em- ployees.	
	Clerks.		Section hands and yard- men.		Shop- men.		Train- men.		Other and not speci- fied.							
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Alabama.....		1							1						2	
Arizona.....																
Arkansas.....			2	3		1		1		1						
California.....					1	1				3		3	5			
Colorado.....				2							1					
Connecticut.....				5				1			1				2	2
Delaware.....				1						1						1
District of Columbia.....				1												
Florida.....		1							1							
Georgia.....	1	3			3	1	2									
Idaho.....				1							1	1	1			
Illinois.....				1	9		3	1		1	2	1			2	7
Indiana.....						3	1			5						
Kansas.....				1	2											
Kentucky.....				1											1	
Louisiana.....						1		1					3	1	2	
Maine.....													1		1	1
Maryland.....				4	3	2	1		1				1			
Massachusetts.....				2	1	2					6	7	2		12	10
Michigan.....				5	1				2							1
Minnesota.....					2	2					1	1	1			
Missouri.....				1	3	1			1							2
Montana.....										1						1
Nebraska.....					1						3					
New Hampshire.....															1	6
New Jersey.....				3	1	2				2	2				2	2
New York.....			2	12	2			2		4	2	6	13	9	3	4
North Carolina.....											1			1		
Ohio.....				11	1	4		2	1	2	1					3
Oklahoma.....	1				1				1	1	1					
Oregon.....				1			1						1			
Pennsylvania.....				3	3	4	1	1	2	3			4	3	2	6
Porto Rico.....									1							
Rhode Island.....				1					1				1		1	1
South Carolina.....																2
South Dakota.....						1										
Tennessee.....			1		1		1									
Texas.....	1			2	1	3									1	
Utah.....										2						
Virginia.....		2		1	3	1	1	1		2			1			
Washington.....				3	8				2							3
West Virginia.....		1			1		1	1			1	1			1	
Wisconsin.....				1		1				1		1	1			
Interstate.....				1	1	1		1					2	2		
Total.....	3	8	9	80	42	30	8	9	14	30	19	23	36	20	33	52

Lockouts—Continued.

Massachusetts.....											1					
West Virginia.....													1			
Total.....											1		1			

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1919 AND 1920, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

Strikes—Continued.

State.	Stone workers.								Street rail- way em- ployees.		Teach- ers.		Tele- graph and tele- phone em- ployees.		To- bacco work- ers.	
	Granite cutters.		Quarry workers.		Marble cutters.		Other and not speci- fied.									
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Alabama.....										1						
Arkansas.....														1		
California.....					3					3	3			3	3	2
Colorado.....										1	1			1		1
Connecticut.....		1								2	2		1	1		3
Delaware.....															5	
Florida.....														2	4	1
Georgia.....										2	1			2	1	
Illinois.....		1		1				3	12	4	1	1		5	3	4
Indiana.....				1				1	2		1			6	2	2
Iowa.....				1					6	6		1				
Kansas.....									1							
Kentucky.....									1			1		1	1	
Louisiana.....										3				1		
Maine.....														1		
Maryland.....										2				1		1
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2	1		1		1	13	7				2		5
Michigan.....									4	3		1		1	2	3
Minnesota.....										1						
Mississippi.....										3						
Missouri.....		1							1					1	1	3
Montana.....										1						
Nebraska.....								1		2				1		
New Hampshire.....	1								2	5						1
New Jersey.....									15	16				3	8	6
New York.....		2														
North Carolina.....				1				1								
Ohio.....	1	1	1						14	8				6	4	3
Oklahoma.....									7					2		
Oregon.....						1								1	2	
Pennsylvania.....									10	4	1	2		4	2	10
Porto Rico.....														1		2
Rhode Island.....		1							1	1						
Tennessee.....			1					1	2	1						1
Texas.....									2	4					1	
Utah.....					1		1									
Vermont.....	1	1	1						1					1		
Virginia.....										1				2		
Washington.....									1					2	1	
West Virginia.....			1	1					3	1		1				1
Wisconsin.....									1						2	3
Interstate.....									2					3	1	
Total.....	4	9	6	9	1	1	2	10	109	81	3	8	54	31	54	33

Lockouts—Continued.

Colorado.....																1	
Missouri.....																1	
Oklahoma.....									1								
Oregon.....													1				
Total.....									1				1			2	

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1919 AND 1920, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Concluded.

Strikes—Concluded.

State.	Textile workers.														Other occupations.		Occupation not reported.	
	Carpet makers.		Cotton workers.		Dyers.		Hosiery and knit goods workers.		Silk workers.		Wool workers.		Other and not specified.					
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
California				1	1										4	1		
Canal Zone																1		
Colorado																1		
Connecticut	1		2	3			2	1	1	5	8	4	5	1	2	2		2
District of Columbia															1	1		
Florida															2			
Georgia				1									1		13	6		2
Illinois			1		1			1			1		1		1	1		1
Indiana								2	1							1		1
Iowa																1		
Kentucky			1															
Louisiana			1	1											4			
Maine			1	1	1						2	2	2		2			
Maryland				2					1						1	1		
Massachusetts	1		28	18	3	3	2	1	5	1	30	21	9	11	8	12	2	2
Michigan							2					1			1		1	
Minnesota															2			
Missouri															1			
New Hampshire			3	3			1				7	4	1	1				
New Jersey					5	3			11	21	3	2	5	4	6	4	1	
New York		2	4	3	3		13	10	4	4	6	1	4	5	30	18	2	1
North Carolina			11	2	3		1							2				
Ohio										1	1					1	2	2
Oklahoma															5			1
Oregon															2			1
Pennsylvania		3	1		1	3	1	6	12	9	1	1	7	1	4	1	3	
Porto Rico																		
Rhode Island			7	2	2	2		1	3	1	10	10	13	13	2		2	
South Carolina			2	1														
Tennessee															1			1
Texas															2			
Utah															1		1	
Vermont			1				1	1				1			2			
Virginia																		
Washington	1				1	1			1						3	1		
West Virginia												1	1					
Wisconsin															2			2
Total	3	5	63	40	18	12	23	23	39	42	69	48	48	38	106	52	14	16

Lockouts—Concluded.

Georgia.....			1										1					
Illinois.....															2			
Massachusetts.....													1					
New Hampshire.....									1									
New Jersey.....					1													
New York.....																1		
Oklahoma.....																		1
Oregon.....															1			
Pennsylvania.....													1					
Rhode Island.....														1				
Tennessee.....													2					
West Virginia.....												1				1		
Wisconsin.....													1					
Total.....			1		1						1	1	6	1	3	2		1

Strikes and Lockouts in the Netherlands.

A BULLETIN of the Central Statistical Bureau of the Netherlands publishes a table showing the number of industrial disputes which have taken place in that country during the last 20 years. The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts for each year and the total number of days lost:

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Total days lost.
1901-1910.....	¹ 147	¹ 382, 500
1911.....	217	441, 600
1912.....	283	466, 700
1913.....	427	902, 200
1914.....	271	369, 600
1915.....	269	188, 000
1916.....	377	273, 600
1917.....	344	541, 400
1918.....	325	707, 300
1919.....	649	1, 094, 700
1920.....	475	(²)

¹ Averaged for a year.

² Not given.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

History of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.

THE Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board is the subject of Bulletin No. 283, soon to be issued by this bureau in its "Labor as affected by the war" series. The bulletin will appear under the joint authorship of Mr. Willard E. Hotchkiss, director, National Industrial Federation of Clothing Manufacturers, and Mr. Henry R. Seager, professor of political economy in Columbia University, each of whom served for a time in the capacity of secretary of the board.

The Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, it will be remembered, was established by an agreement signed August 20, 1917, by the Government and labor officials, and consisted of three members, one representing the public, appointed by the President, one appointed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and one by the American Federation of Labor. There was no representative of the shipowners on the board, a fact which the authors feel mitigated against its efficiency.

The jurisdiction of the board extended to disputes concerning wages, hours, and conditions of labor in the construction or repair of shipbuilding plants and ships in shipyards under the United States Shipping Board or in those under contract with the board. The general basis for adjustment was set forth in the agreement creating the board. This agreement provided for the use, as basic standards, of such scales of wages and hours as were in force on July 15, 1917, under such conditions as obtained on that date. It further provided that consideration should be given by the board to any circumstances whatever arising thereafter which seemed to call for changes, and that the board should keep itself fully informed as to the relation between living costs in the several districts and their comparison between progressive periods of time.

The history of the board as set forth in this bulletin consists of an intimate and graphic account of the difficulties of the board during the 18 months of its active existence in bringing about conditions in the shipbuilding industry most conducive to the maximum production of ships. The failures and successes of the board are brought out with the obvious intent that adjustment boards may profit by this experience.

There are accounts of strikes and near-strikes which occurred during the life of the board, and of the conditions which brought them about. Due emphasis has been laid upon the economic factors affecting wage adjustments—those born of the war emergency as well as those of more deep-rooted origin.

One of the most valuable contributions concerns the attempts of the board to standardize wage rates throughout the country, the reasons for such standardization, the degree of success attained, and the difficulty and practicability of standardizing piece rates.

Post-war activities of the board are discussed with particular reference to the influence of the board's activities on the shipbuilding industry after the return of the shipyards to their corporate management. Stress is laid on the shop committee plans instituted by the board and the adherence after the war of certain shipbuilding companies, which never before had dealt with their employees collectively, to the shop committee plans.

In conclusion, the report says:

It is to be hoped that an equally serious emergency may not soon again confront the country, but the experience proves what a great reservoir of latent productive power may be unlocked when all of those participating in industry concentrate their undivided attention upon increased production. It is this possibility of increased production through better relations and more whole-hearted cooperation between employees and employers that gives promise of success to plans for developing copartnership in industry which must otherwise seem visionary and impracticable. The one essential to success for any departure from the simple wage system is a new psychological relationship between the worker and the product. If under a proposed plan the average wage earner can be made to feel that his welfare and the welfare of his fellows will be increased in direct proportion to the increase in the product, a surplus may be expected as a result of an increase in average efficiency by means of which real improvement in general well being may be brought about. The great task before the industrial statesmen of our time is to devise such a system of industrial relations that the average worker will be inspired to do his best from day to day by motives as compelling as was the motive of patriotism in stimulating ship production during the war.

EDUCATION OF ADULT WORKING CLASSES.

Adult Working-Class Education in the United States.

FOR several years there has been a distinct if not a rapid movement toward the provision of greater facilities for adult working-class education in this country. An increasing realization of the special need either of trained leaders in the labor movement or of opportunities for general culture among the rank and file of adult workers led to the organization of schools and colleges for these purposes in various towns and cities of the United States.

But the schools were of a purely local, independent character suited to the particular demands of the localities in which they originated, with no means of making use of the experience of other workers along educational lines. For this reason there has gradually developed among the leaders of the movement a feeling that these uncoordinated attempts at workers' education might well be brought into more helpful relationship through the formation of a central bureau which should act as a sort of clearing house of information.

Accordingly, a conference of leaders in the movement was called in New York City, April 2 and 3, 1921, under the auspices of the New School for Social Research, and a central body known as the Workers' Education Bureau of America was organized with James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, as chairman and Spencer Miller, jr., instructor at Columbia University, secretary.

Previous to the meeting a survey of the work and condition of the different labor schools and colleges had been conducted by A. Epstein, secretary of the education committee of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor through a questionnaire sent out to each one, and his report to the conference based upon the answers to his inquiries follows in brief:

Analysis of Questionnaire on Workers' Education.

THIS survey covers 24 workers' educational enterprises carried on in 22 cities and towns, as follows: Amalgamated Labor College, New York City; Boston Trade Union College; Classes for Workers, Amherst; Pennsylvania Labor Education Classes in Allentown, Bethlehem, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Pen Argyl, Pottsville, and Reading; Progressive Labor Lyceum, Baltimore; Rochester Labor College; St. Paul Labor College; Trade Union College of Greater New York; Trade Union College of Philadelphia; Trade Union College of Washington, D. C.; Trade Union College, Pittsburgh; Women's Trade Union College, Chicago; Work People's College, Duluth, Minn.; Workers' College of Minneapolis; Workers' College, Seattle, Wash.; Workers' Education Association, Detroit; Workers' University, Cleveland; and Workers' University, New York. The only important experiments omitted from this survey are the United Labor

Education Committee, New York, from which only a report of activities was submitted and the Rand School, which sent in no report. Two of these schools have resident students who come to study for a certain period of time.

Recent Development of the Movement.

The survey reveals the fact that the entire movement for labor education in the United States is hardly two years old. Previous to 1918 there were only three experiments of this sort in existence in this country, one of which was sponsored by socialist and radical elements, while the other two were those of the Women's Trade-Union League and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. No new schools were organized in 1918 during the war. In 1919 three new schools were organized. The year 1920 witnessed the establishment of 13 additional ones, 9 of which were in Pennsylvania. During the first three months of 1921 four more were added. It is obvious, therefore, that the movement is just beginning to make real progress.

Auspices.

The auspices under which these schools were organized are as follows: Central labor unions, five; local unions, five; international unions, five; State federations, seven; Socialist and radical groups, one; and the Women's Trade-Union League, one. Sixteen of these are entirely under the control of the trade-unions; only three give representation to teachers, while one gives representation to all groups interested.

Most of the auspices under which these schools were formed and most of the methods of control are really such only in theory. Rarely does the initiative come from any of the above organizations. In the majority of cases the movement depends largely on the few individuals who keep it alive. Of 23 schools replying as to whether their organizer or educational director is remunerated, 15 stated that no compensation is given these persons. Seven others are compensated fully or in part. To those familiar with the actual conditions prevailing, it is generally known that even the latter are compensated only in connection with other work of the organization which they are doing. One of the questionnaires actually states the case as follows: "While we have a most democratic method of control, in practice it is not exactly satisfactory. The average trade-unionist does not know any more about running a school than he does about running a bank."

Funds.

In 12 cities the funds are raised largely from contributions made by central labor bodies and local unions. In one case they are maintained entirely from student fees, and in four other instances they are appropriated by the international unions. The latter is true only of the Jewish unions in New York City. In not a single instance, as far as the questionnaire gives any clue, do State federations of labor appropriate any money for this work. The Seattle labor college raises a great part of its funds from collections and individual donations.

Education Editor will appreciate letters of comment from readers.

Adult Classes Popular in Wales

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

MUSIC and poetry have always been associated in the public mind with Wales, but few realize with what depth the Welsh people are seeking general adult education, now that it is at their doors. There is a little group of organizers in charge of the Workers Educational Association, with its head office at Cardiff, and though, through financial stress, there are occasional changes of program, such as having to give lecture courses temporarily, these setbacks never disturb the general progress.

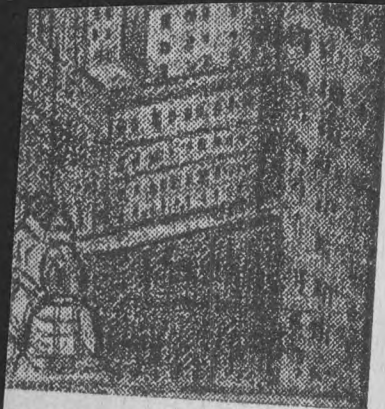
The Workers Educational Trade Union Committee is very active, and has arranged five week-end schools at which such subjects as "Incentives in the New Industrial Order," "Education and Life," and the appreciation of literature were discussed. There is nothing artificial in such efforts, for the cost of three of these week-end schools was borne by three unions, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the Post Office workers, and the Railway Clerks Association.

Varied Audiences

In the mining districts, public lectures bring audiences which are made up of varied types, such as schoolmasters and ministers, business men, miners and steel workers. They listened to lectures last year which ranged from the Old Testament to modern poetry, and from Socrates to Nationalism, and many prominent speakers gave their lectures free. It is interesting to see how current questions of industry stir the thoughts of the men, for though there were many tutorial classes for Welsh and English literature, there was twice the demand for economics, among the 2500 students who attended. And enthusiasm is increased by the kind of

in its interest in the Bible. In one tutorial class the subject taken was "Forms of Bible Literature and Modern Research," and it attracted 83 per cent of the students. The ability shown in grasping the true nature of criticism, seems to have been exceptional, and interest never flagged throughout the session.

But the value of the Workers Educational Association stretches far beyond its merely academic effort. It is the strengthening of the social bonds, the lessening of sectarian prejudices, the common effort for a common goal, that is doing so much for this small country. To attend a summer school in Wales is to feel the lessening of class barriers, to recognize the essentials of a true commonwealth, and for 17 years the Workers Educational Association has striven for this.



Building.

"Peer Gynt" Is Acted at Oxford

Oxford, England

Special Correspondence

A YEAR of Oxford life is crowded

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Feb. 17

ALULL in really interesting London exhibitions gives a good opportunity to notice the Nation's good fortune in the recent acquisition of fine pictures. Lord Rothermere, in memory of his connection with the city of Leeds, as the owner of the Leeds Mercury, has presented to that city—a prominent one in the appreciation of pictorial art—a fine picture by Canaletto. There is no finer example of this master's art. It shows the stretch of the Grand Canal from the Pallazzo Balbi to the Rialto. Venice is shown by the painter in festive array, the canvas being a riot of architectural detail, bunting, and the gay trappings of festivity.

The Chantry Bequest trustees have made two purchases at the retrospective New English Art Club Exhibition. One is Mr. W. Russell's "The Blue Dress" and the other Mr. Ronald Gray's "My Mother." Purchase of these pictures is particularly unusual, because they have been painted for so many years, so that their seeing the light of a public exhibition at Spring Gardens has brought them to the notice of the trustees, who generally make their purchases at the Royal Academy early in each year.

Another picture to be acquired for the Nation from a contemporary exhibition is one from the Royal Portrait Society now at Burlington House. It is the picture of Samuel Cousins, the engraver, by Frank Holl, one of the greatest portrait-painters of the nineteenth century. It is an extraordinary thing that this painter should have been left so long unrepresented in the National Gallery.

A famous portrait of a famous cellist, by a no less famous painter, is that of Madame Suggia by Augustus John. This picture received a good deal of attention when exhibited at the Alpine Club Gallery in 1923. It was purchased by an American who desired to remain anonymous. An ardent collector indeed, for he chartered a special aeroplane and flew from Monte Carlo to London to

tutor that is attracted to the tutorial class movement—teachers who see that the hope of the modern worker lies in the mental leavening of the daily round—in the supply of nourishment for ever-widening imagination. Something like a regional survey will occupy one rural class this year. They will undertake a social and economic study of their parish, having already received the scheme with a view to getting material together. This class has already studied the economics of exchange. Such questions as production, marketing and transport, wages and conditions of employment, education and social life are of immense importance to the adult population, and dealt with by a clever tutor, are of great, practical assistance.

Far-Reaching

The Workers Educational Association is going ahead in North Wales, and a subcommittee of the Educational Trade Union Committee has been formed. The social conditions in the north are different from those parts of the south which have highly populated commercial and mining centers, as well as a large agricultural area. But mountain tracks and bad weather do not daunt the Celtic spirit, and classes are well attended in spite of all drawbacks. Nor is enthusiasm confined to the town dweller, for up in a remote agricultural village the farm workers have gathered together to study industrial history with special relation to the agricultural problems. In other districts members of the W. E. A. have tramped two or three miles along mountain paths to be present at their meetings. No country excels Wales

acquire his prize. He was ultimately revealed to be Mr. Clyde Junt, of the Clyde Steamship Company.

Sir Joseph Duveen has insistently contrived to get this picture back from America. He has now been successful, and after it has been exhibited in Philadelphia, Washington and other cities it will be seen by art lovers permanently in the Tate Gallery after June. This, I believe, is a unique instance of the acquisition of a picture from an American collector who has purchased it for his own use.

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AMUSEMENTS

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GEO. COHAN'S GRAND OPENING
M. Best American Comedy. By George Cohan

The SHOW-OFF

"It is good. I beg of you to see 'The Show-Off'."—*Frederick Danaghey, Tribune.*
"I love it. It catches me in the eye and the heart."—*Ashton Stevens, B.*

Nine of the schools charge a nominal student fee which ranges from \$2 to \$5 per course. In 11 others no direct charge is made to the students. In the Women's Trade Union League the students have scholarships, while in the Work People's College, students pay \$46 per month which includes their board and tuition.

As regards the financing of these schools, of 22 answers received 14 state that they find difficulty in financing the work while 8 others say they have no financial difficulties.

Meeting Places.

In 15 cities the labor educational classes meet in labor halls. Seven meet in public schools and two in other places. In Minneapolis one class is held in a room in the public library.

It is noteworthy that of 19 answers as to where classes are recommended to be held, 16 suggest the use of labor halls; only two recommend public schools, and one recommends the use of both. The principal reasons given for recommending labor halls are: "Greater freedom and independence"; "prejudice of workers' toward public schools"; "Workers are in the habit of going there and we want outsiders to meet us in our home"; the "psychological value"; "workers are more at home in labor halls and they can be gotten in touch with better." And one states "workers are more class conscious in labor halls."

Public schools are recommended largely for their better equipment and educational atmosphere. Nine of these enterprises pay rent for the use of the halls, while 13 others do not.

Enrollment and Attendance.

The total enrollment in the 23 workers' educational enterprises from which figures have been obtained amounts to 4,670. Four have a total enrollment of less than 25 each; six with a total enrollment ranging from 25 to 50; five with enrollments from 50 to 100; five others, from 100 to 300; one with 1,000; and another with 2,000. In only one case has the enrollment declined since the beginning.

Eighteen of the labor colleges submitted figures as to regularity of attendance. The percentage of regular attendance as compared with the total enrollment is as follows: Regular attendance of less than 25 per cent, 1; 25 to 50 per cent, 4; 50 to 75 per cent, 11; one claims a regular attendance of over 75 per cent, while another reported that the regular attendance is "good." Thus the attendance in the majority of cases is on the whole encouraging and is as high as in most private and public school evening classes.

The average attendance in 66 classes reported in the questionnaire is as follows: Twelve classes have a regular attendance of about 10 students each; 27 classes, of 10 to 20 students; 13 classes, of 20 to 30 students; 8 classes, of 30 to 50, and 6 classes, of 50 and over. Thus in over 75 per cent of the classes the average attendance is less than 30.

Type of Membership.

Of great interest also is the information collected in regard to the type of the students. From the 17 answers received to this question it is evident that only in the more radical and Jewish organiza-

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tions is a considerable number of young people attracted to these classes. In most places only the older men are attracted by this work. It is a significant fact that the students who are under 30 years of age represent less than 25 per cent of the members of the classes in six places; in seven others they represent less than 50 per cent; in only four cases do they represent a majority of the students.

The lack of interest manifested by the woman workers is a fact worthy of consideration. In four cities there is not a single woman attending these classes. In 11 others woman students represent less than 25 per cent of the students; only in 6 do they constitute a larger percentage than 25 per cent, and these include the Women's Trade-Union League, composed entirely of woman workers, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, also made up of a large number of woman workers. Fourteen labor colleges report that labor leaders attend the classes; two that they do not.

In 15 experiments the students are recruited entirely from members of trade-unions. In five trade-union members compose more than 75 per cent of the students. This is significant when it is remembered that 19 organizations do not discriminate against nonunion persons and only five do not admit nonunion persons. One admits them by special permission, another by charging a double fee.

The causes of absences and the small response are attributed to either one or more of the following causes:

Indifference and apathy on the part of workers and unions, 19; lack of larger funds, 10; other union activities and family engagements, 11; sickness, physical exhaustion, night work, and bad weather, 10; discouragement through unemployment, strikes, and lockouts, 6; decline in interest, 2; competing educational activities, 2; distant location of school and difficulty of travel, 1; students not accustomed to continuous and intensive study, 2; high officials do not encourage education, 1.

Teachers.

The information supplied in the 24 questionnaires shows a total of 78 teachers engaged in this work, only 5 of whom receive a full salary for it. Forty-eight, or the majority of the teachers, are also teaching in public schools or universities. The remuneration varies from \$1.50 per evening in one city to \$10 in another. The majority are receiving about \$5 per evening. In only three cities are they receiving no compensation. It is, however, a well-known fact that the remuneration specified in many places is not actually paid because of lack of sufficient funds.

An encouraging disclosure is the fact that in 18 schools the teachers have all had previous teaching experience, while more than half of them in the other six have had such experience. Sixteen of these teachers also had some kind of connection with the labor movement or were members of the teachers' union.

Number of Meetings.

In 21 labor educational institutions classes meet but once a week. In only one or two places do they meet oftener than that. This does not, of course, include the schools with resident students. Nineteen of these schools conduct only evening classes, while in four others classes meet also on Saturdays and Sundays.

Courses.

The courses given in these schools are quite varied in their range. They include not only economics and the social sciences but also literature, English, mathematics, current events, concerts, physical training, etc. The courses given in the different places are as follows:

Course.	City.
English.....	Washington, D. C., Minneapolis, Boston, Rochester, New York (Workers' University; Trade-Union College of Greater New York; United Labor Education Committee), St. Paul, Cleveland, Chicago (Women's Trade-Union College), Seattle, Duluth, Minn. (Work People's College)—12 courses.
Literature.....	Washington, D. C., Boston, Pittsburgh, New York (Workers' University), Cleveland, Chicago (Women's Trade-Union College)—6 courses.
Economics.....	Washington, D. C., Minneapolis, Boston, Pittsburgh, New York (Workers' University), Amherst, Cleveland, Detroit (Workers' Education Association), Duluth, Minn. (Work People's College)—9 courses.
Political science.....	Washington, D. C., New York (Workers' University; United Labor Education Committee), Seattle—4 courses.
Law and labor.....	Washington, D. C., Boston, New York (Trade-Union College of Greater New York), Philadelphia—4 courses.
Current labor problems.....	Washington, D. C., New York (Workers' University)—2 courses.
Democratic control of industry.....	Washington, D. C., New York (Workers' University)—2 courses.
Mathematics.....	Washington, D. C., Duluth, Minn. (Work People's College)—2 courses.
Sociology.....	Minneapolis, New York (Workers' University), Duluth, Minn. (Work People's College)—3 courses.
Public speaking.....	Minneapolis, Boston, Rochester, New York (Workers' University), St. Paul, Philadelphia, Chicago (Women's Trade-Union College), Seattle, Duluth, Minn. (Work People's College)—9 courses.
History of the labor movement.....	Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Rochester, New York (Workers' University; United Labor Education Committee), St. Paul, Cleveland, Amherst, Seattle, Duluth, Minn. (Work People's College)—10 courses.
Current events.....	Minneapolis, Baltimore, Chicago (Women's Trade-Union College)—3 courses.
Gymnasium or physical training...	Boston, New York (Workers' University); United Labor Education Committee; Cleveland, Chicago (Women's Trade Union College)—5 courses.
Industrial problems and manage- ments.....	Pittsburgh, New York (Workers' University), Philadelphia—3 courses.
Social problems.....	Rochester—1 course.
Women's problems.....	Rochester—1 course.
Music.....	Rochester, New York (Workers' University)—2 courses.
Boycotts and strikes.....	New York (Workers' University)—1 course.
Union organization problems.....	New York (Workers' University), Chicago (Women's Trade-Union College)—2 courses.
Industrial unionism.....	New York (Workers' University), Seattle—1 course.
The cooperative movement.....	New York (Workers' University), Seattle—2 courses.
History of civilization.....	New York (Workers' University; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America), Cleveland—3 courses.
Psychology.....	New York (Workers' University, United Labor Education Committee)—2 courses.
Health.....	New York (Workers' University), Cleveland—2 courses.
Plan reading.....	Philadelphia, New York (United Labor Education Committee)—2 courses.
Research (labor).....	Chicago (Women's Trade-Union College), Seattle—2 courses.
General survey of industrial prog- ress.....	Allentown, Bethlehem, Lancaster, Pottsville, Pen Argyle, Reading, Harrisburg—7 courses.
Socialism.....	Seattle, Detroit, New York (United Labor Education Committee)—3 courses.
Social ethics.....	Seattle—1 course.
Bookkeeping.....	Duluth, Minn. (Work People's College)—1 course.
Forums.....	Rochester, Seattle, New York (United Labor Education Committee)—3 courses.
Concerts.....	New York (United Labor Education Committee)—1 course.
Strike and unemployment services.	New York (United Labor Education Committee)—1 course.
Hikes.....	New York (United Labor Education Committee)—1 course.

The number of lectures in each course varies considerably with the different cities. Sixteen courses last for 8 or 10 weeks each; five courses are continued for 10 to 20 lessons each, while 26 other courses last for 25 weeks or more.

General Operation of Classes.

Seven of the schools use textbooks; 14 do not, but assign reference readings. Eighteen state that they have great difficulty in securing suitable textbooks; only one finds no difficulty in this matter.

Of 20 answers regarding the effort made by students to do the outside reading, 5 answered that the response had been "very good;" 8, "good;" 3, "fair;" and 4, "poor." One writes, "Conscientious ones if they have time do the work; others do not;" another says, "Very few fail to do assignments as teachers and class members discourage failures," and still a third one, "Some get discouraged by assignment of work."

The time of lecture and discussion is generally equally divided.

Of 21 answers in regard to the teaching of English in labor schools, 12 state that they do teach English while 9 do not. As to whether they expect to carry on work in English the following answers are enlightening: "No likelihood of continuing English;" "Expect to continue English, as public-school method is too hackneyed for adults;" "English classes are feeders for other classes. If enthusiastic in English, will go on to other classes. Public schools do not teach practical points."

Aims.

The main purpose of these experiments as expressed by all the persons active in the work is to spread education among the rank and file. Sixteen of the colleges also aim to train trade-union executives. Three stated that propaganda is one of their principal aims; three aim at entertainment only, and one also expressed as part of its aim, "Constructive social revolution."

The Boston Trade-Union College states that it has been organized "in the belief that progress for organized wage earners can be assured only by social and industrial policies shaped by their own right thinking, and that their ambitions for self-betterment must, therefore, include a concern for the higher training of the mind."

The St. Paul Labor College aims to provide: "First, trained and educated workers for labor; second, better citizens; third, to afford some enjoyment of life hitherto denied." The Trade-Union College of Greater New York aims "to train native American workers to think fundamentally and constructively about economic questions." Amherst College organized its classes for workers "as an expression of the belief that an opportunity for liberal education should be open to all who feel the need of it. The establishment of a working connection between Amherst College and a group of working men and women in its vicinity, so that each may offer to the other the wisdom that has been gained through its experience, and the joint product applied to the solution of problems that are common to all of us."

Cleveland Workers' University purposes: "Primarily to develop intelligent thinking, class conscious members, trained to understand their part in order that they may interpret the present and assist in creating the free society of the future."

Future Plans.

Nineteen of these educational experiments replied to the question as to immediate plans that no further changes are contemplated

except expansion and development along parallel lines. One has in view the organization of a research bureau.

General Attitude Toward Labor Colleges.

On the whole there has been no great opposition to the work from nonlabor groups. Of 19 answers to this question four stated that they had encountered some opposition, although none of it was very serious. In five cities the use of public-school rooms was refused. In one other city there is no cooperation from the public schools or public library. One university engaged in workers' education had received a "wealth of disappointed alumni letters stating that the college is losing classical tradition."

Nor was any serious open opposition encountered from labor itself. Two report such opposition while six others write that they found considerable opposition, but that it was not open. One also found opposition "on the part of individuals and members who consider education neither equipment nor tool but something nonessential, a veneer which workers can dispense with as long as they hold a job. They fail to recognize that education is vitally necessary to the organization, growth, and development of solidarity in the ranks of American labor. The need for general culture is out of the discussion entirely."

Apparent Results.

Thirteen out of 21 which answered this question claim that they can already point to certain constructive achievements as a result of the educational work. Only two say frankly that they can point to no achievements, while six contend that this is too early to tell. Some of the constructive achievements claimed are interesting and significant. Boston claims: "College gave a course in banking and credit as a result of which the Building Trades Council in Boston have gotten out a charter and have opened a cooperative bank." Philadelphia claims a number of important wage and industrial studies. Amherst says: "Men have become interested in formulation of an employment program; also formation of municipal coal distribution machinery."

Suggestions and Criticisms.

Suggestions and criticisms have been made by the various educational secretaries as follows:

"Begin small and work slowly. Secure confidence of rank and file as well as leadership. Good management."

"(1) Teachers who create enthusiasm for their subject. (2) Subject matter given must be of everyday use. (3) Secure enrollment by speaking before unions. (4) We find the follow-up letter on absences invaluable."

"Our appeal has been only to the native American or English-speaking workers, although we realize that they are the most difficult to teach. We have concentrated on the native American element for two reasons: (1) He needs enlightenment on labor problems and constructive labor policies more than do the foreign born; (2) when enlightened and trained for the task he will be the most effective force to pit against the powerful and sinister forces of capitalism."

"(1) Experienced unionists are not sufficiently sympathetic with newcomers to their ranks as shown in class discussion. (2) Extreme

socialists adopt a dogmatic, controversial, unstudent-like attitude which becomes objectionable. (3) Saturday night, a bad night, being the fag end of the week. (4) Sponsorship by one union superior to the plan of joining several dual organizations. (5) The lack of textbooks. (6) Insufficient advertising. (7) Only a few active."

"Believe that it may result in the gradual education of our colleges and universities. Limited experience would lead me to believe that broadly cultural work is only possible after rather intimate contacts have been formed. Expect that the first work at least to consist in what I shall call practically cultural education, i. e., the attempt to help workers to the definition of issues and formulations of constructive plans of action in the field where an interest has already been developed."

"There is a potential demand for workers' education. When we succeed in getting unionists to the classes we succeed in getting an enthusiastic response from them. The greatest need of the movement is devoted and enthusiastic propagandists of the idea of workers' education."

General Organization of Workers' Education Bureau of America.

THE executive committee elected at the conference consists of John Brophy, president of District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers of America; Harry Dana, of the Boston Labor College; Fania M. Cohn, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; William F. Kehoe, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity; Harry Russell, of Springfield, Mass.; Peter Miller, of Philadelphia; and J. B. Salutzky, educational director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The constitution in which the aims and the general organization of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America appear follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA.

Adopted at the National Conference on Workers' Education, April 3, 1921.

Name.—The name of this organization shall be the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

Purposes.—Its purpose shall be to collect and to disseminate information relative to efforts at education on any part of organized labor; to coordinate and assist in every possible manner the educational work now carried on by the organized workers, and to stimulate the creation of additional enterprises in labor education throughout the United States.

Membership eligibility.—A. The following organizations shall be eligible for membership and have the right to one vote each:

1. International and national labor unions; State federations of labor and other State labor organizations; city central labor unions and district organizations or councils; local labor unions, and bona fide cooperative associations.

2. Labor educational enterprises.

B. Members of local unions, teachers, organizers, educators, and other interested persons may join the bureau as associate members. They shall receive all bulletins and such information as the bureau may issue.

Membership dues.—The annual membership dues shall be as follows: \$25 for international and national unions; \$20 for State federations of labor and other State labor organizations; \$15 for city central unions, district councils and labor educational enterprises; \$5 for local unions; \$2 for associate members.

Officers.—The officers of the organization shall consist of a chairman, an executive secretary-treasurer and seven additional members, who shall constitute the executive committee of the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

The officers and the other members of the executive committee shall be elected by the accredited delegates to the regular convention. At least five members of this committee shall be members of bona fide labor unions.

Duties of officers.—It shall be the duty of the executive committee to carry out policies that have been inaugurated or indorsed by general membership meetings; to devise ways and means of promoting workers' education and of financing the organization; to direct the executive secretary in his duties; to call general meetings or any other necessary meetings when they deem proper at points which they shall deem most beneficial to the organization.

The duties of the executive secretary-treasurer shall be specified by the executive committee.

Meetings of executive committee.—The executive committee shall meet at the call of the chairman and executive secretary-treasurer or of a majority of the executive committee at such intervals and at such places as they shall deem best.

Term of officers.—Newly elected officers shall begin their term of services on the first day of the month following the regular convention or election, and shall serve until their successors are chosen.

Quorum.—A majority of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum.

Resident College for Workers.

ANOTHER effort looking toward fuller education for workers in industry is the first resident college for workers in this country, which is being established at Katonah, N. Y., by labor men and women. Complete details regarding the new college are still lacking but according to the New York Evening Post of April 20 (p. 7), it "will cooperate with labor groups and schools that send to it working men and women of intellectual promise." Its purpose, quoted from a statement made concerning it, is "to unite with the American labor union movement a force of education that will serve American labor with trained, responsible, liberally educated men and women from the ranks of the workers. The new college is not intended as a propagandist institution." Among the signers of the statement are John Fitzpatrick, Rose Schneidermann, president of the Women's Trade-Union League; Jay G. Brown, John Brophy, president of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America; Charles Kunz, chairman of the International Association of Machinists of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and Abraham Lefkowitz of the Central Trades Labor Council of Greater New York.

Summer School for Woman Workers at Bryn Mawr College.¹

SEVENTY young women from various parts of the United States will receive scholarships in a summer school for woman workers in industry which is to be opened at Bryn Mawr College June 15, 1921. The expenses of the school and the fund for the scholarships, at \$200 each, will be met by contributions, through the alumnae, from men and women philanthropists interested in this education plan.

The stated object of the school is:

To offer young women of character and ability a fuller education in order that they may widen their influence in the industrial world, help in the coming social reconstruction and increase the happiness and usefulness of their own lives.

¹ Data from National Women's Trade Union League, Washington, April 19, 1921.

There will be absolute freedom of teaching and discussion. By vote of the Joint Administrative Committee the summer school shall not be committed to any dogma or theory but shall conduct its teaching in a broad spirit of impartial inquiry with absolute freedom of discussion and academic freedom of teaching.

The members of the Joint Administrative Committee are—President M. Carey Thomas, members of the board of directors of Bryn Mawr College and of the College faculty, a number of the college alumnae, Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the U. S. Women's Bureau, and other women prominent in trade union activities.

The two months' course will include English composition, history, public speaking and parliamentary practice, English literature, labor questions, labor movements, labor legislation, physiology and hygiene, and lectures on the origin and evolution of the earth and life.

In the matter of admission, preference will be given to women between the ages of 20 and 35, although girls 18 and 19 will be allowed to enter.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING.

California—Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE California Bureau of Labor Statistics in its nineteenth biennial report, 1919–1920, states that one of the important functions of the bureau is the settlement of wage disputes. This work was begun in 1911, and during the fiscal year 1919–20 the number of claims investigated was 7,603 and the amount collected \$206,389.72.

During the two-year period included in the report the free employment bureaus furnished to the working people of the State about 450,000 positions which, if secured through private agencies, would have cost these workers approximately \$1,372,500. The report contains a detailed account of the operations of the free employment bureaus, including tables of wages received by persons placed in positions.

The bureau of labor statistics, through its strict supervision of private employment agencies, has prevented many abuses and during the two-year period has forced private agencies to refund fees and expenses on complaints filed amounting to \$3,346.88, and caused the return of \$263,502.32 to applicants who did not obtain employment, or to whom conditions were misrepresented. During the year ending March 31, 1920, the 169 private agencies of the State furnished 240,497 positions, the net fees charged amounting to \$787,129.10. The number referred to positions during the year was 286,061, of which 243,583 were men and 42,478 women, the average fee for the men being \$2.61 and for the women about \$7.12.

Of the 54 prosecutions conducted by the bureau during the year ending June 30, 1920, 37 resulted in convictions, 17 being for non-payment of wages, 11 for violation of the child labor laws, 6 for violation of the eight-hour law for women, and 3 for misrepresentation by employment agencies.

The report contains tables showing rates of wages and hours of labor of members of labor organizations of the State on January 1, 1920, by localities, occupations, and sex; also classified wages paid by manufacturers during 1918, by industries.

An article on prices and cost of living has been taken from the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and from reports of the National Industrial Conference Board.

California—Commission of Immigration and Housing.

THE California Commission of Immigration and Housing, which was created in 1913, organized in four main departments—the complaint, the camp sanitation, the housing, and the immigrant education departments. A report on its work, which the commission has recently issued,¹ shows that while all the departments are functioning effectively, the first two have some features of special interest.

¹ California. Commission of Immigration and Housing. Annual report, 1920. Sacramento, 1921. 28 pp.

Complaint Department.

The complaint department is both remedial and preventive in character. At the time of its formation the commission consulted all available literature as to the nature, scope, and cause of the problems facing the immigrant, with a view to finding a solution for them, but soon reached the conclusion that the best way of obtaining such information was to consult the immigrant, who had a first-hand and unassailable knowledge of the matter. So the bureau of complaints was organized, its work falling into three divisions:

First, it functions as a clinic, to receive and diagnose any given problem; then it adjusts the particular complaint either directly or through a cooperating agency; and finally it seeks to remedy the difficulty which lies at the root of the complaint by striving for improved legislation and by educating public opinion.

The complaint bureau maintains offices at six of the large cities which are centers both of labor and of foreign population, and here any immigrant who is in difficulty of any kind can go with the assurance of a sympathetic hearing. If his trouble involves some other individual, official, or corporation, it is listed as a complaint, but if no other person is concerned, and only general advice, information, or assistance is required, it is called an application. During the year 1920 the commission received 2,125 complaints and 2,214 applications, making a total of 4,339 instances in which it was appealed to for help or advice of some kind. From the date of its creation to the end of 1920, the commission handled over 30,000 such complaints and applications.

The work of the complaint department is of particular importance because it aids the immigrant in precisely those relations in which through ignorance or poverty or unfamiliarity with the ways of the country, he is least qualified to maintain his own rights, and through which, if no help is forthcoming, it is easy for him to acquire an unfortunate idea of American institutions. Some of the impositions practiced upon the newcomer are hinted at in the commission's discussion of this phase of its work.

One of the most marked single achievements of the complaint department of the commission is to be found in the present investigation and revelation of the miscarriage of justice which has prevailed in the police courts of San Francisco. This investigation was directly precipitated by the activities of the commission's representatives in connection with various cases of the exploitation of immigrants which arose in connection with these courts. It is to be hoped that out of this and other investigations of the same kind may come substantial improvement in the method of administration of justice in the lower courts. Until we have taken steps to remove the procedural delays, crooked practices, and disregard for law which have grown up around some of our courts, we can not expect to merit the respect of our people or of the immigrants.

Thousands of immigrants each year are making their acquaintance with the American judicial system through the medium of our lower courts, and we should insist that there be given in those courts an administration of justice just as intelligent, just as fair, and just as dignified as in the higher courts.

Not that the commission holds that the immigrant, when he gets into difficulties, is always a blameless victim. On the contrary, 175 cases were dismissed in the last year "because it was apparent that the complainants were wrong in their contentions. In a very few instances it even appeared that the complainants knew they were wrong, and were attempting to take advantage of some one else." In general, however, they had some valid grievance which they were unable to adjust themselves, and in handling which "the commission

provided an agency for the actual administration of justice which would otherwise have been completely lacking." It is doubtful whether there could be a better beginning for the work of Americanization than this of demonstrating to the immigrant that the United States stands for justice to all, regardless of position or means.

The complaints quite generally relate to the industrial life of the immigrant. The largest group, numbering 548, dealt with wage claims; the next largest, numbering 295, were concerned with breaches of contract; and the third, 158 in number, arose from industrial accidents. No other single cause furnished 100 complaints, although fraud and neglect in business matters gave rise to 93, and 67 were directed against employment agencies. The complainants were of 45 different nationalities, Mexicans numbering 1,022; Russians, 322; Italians, 185; and Spaniards, 120, no other group reaching 100.

Camp Sanitation Department.

Outdoor labor camps are more numerous in California than in any other State, the number varying from month to month, but many being permanent. There are lumber and mill camps, oil and mining camps, construction and railroad camps, fruit, berry, raisin, cannery, and packing house camps, beet, rice, and cotton camps, and ranch camps, including truck crops, walnuts, tobacco, and scores of other ranch industries. During the year ending January 1, 1921, the department inspected 2,022 camps, which housed 73,458 persons. There has been a marked change in the condition of these camps since the work of the commission began. Most nonresidents of California probably have gained their impressions of the camps from Carleton Parker's report on the Wheatland riots and his essays on the problems of the casual laborer, in both of which the camps are pictured in sufficiently dark colors. Apparently but little attention was given to the sanitation, comfort, or even decency of the camps. The workers came together to do certain seasonal labor, and how they fared while doing it was of relatively little consequence. Naturally, the results of such neglect were unfortunate, and by devoting themselves to an improvement of camp conditions the commission has brought about a marked change in the attitude of the workers.

Ten years ago the conditions prevailing in labor camps made them the breeding ground for I. W. W.ism and similar outbursts. To-day radical-labor movements have been practically eliminated in the field of industry served by transient labor through the lessening of insanitary conditions which formerly provided a basis for "red" propaganda.

Of the 2,022 camps inspected, one-third were classed as good, 53 per cent as fair, and 14 per cent as bad. A reinspection of 153 camps showed that in the interval between visits 63 had been brought up to a higher standard, only 10 had fallen back, 46 remained stationary, and 34, which were listed as good on the first inspection, had added conveniences and improvements. A few operators were found who would not conform to the requirements of the law until compelled to do so, but on the whole the commission feels that there has been a pronounced improvement both in the actual conditions of the camps and in the attitude of employers toward the provision which should be made for their employees. The system hitherto prevailing is being modified for the better, and there is a tendency to go beyond

the strict letter of the law in adapting the camps to the needs of self-respecting workers.

The year 1920 has witnessed not only the continued improvement of camp conditions but also vital changes in the system of operating them. Under the old established system it was the regular thing for each worker to carry his blankets from job to job. During the year of 1920 the camp department has succeeded in inducing many companies to provide their workers not only with the bunks or beds required by law but also with the necessary bedding. Thus has been effected the beginning of the elimination of the "blanket stiff" or of blanket carrying by workers in labor camps.

Colorado—Coal Mine Inspection Department.

THE eighth annual report of the Colorado Coal Mine Inspection Department (1920) contains information as to output, days worked, accidents, and number of employees. During 1920 the amount of coal produced by the 231 mines in operation was 12,514,693 tons, an increase of 2,108,150 tons over 1919. Most of the coal was bituminous, only 104,279 tons of anthracite being produced.

The average number of men employed in and about the mines was 13,665, or 866 more than in the preceding year. Of these, 4,536 were pick miners and 2,992 machine miners. These men worked an average of 256.2 days during the year, or 34.8 days more than in 1919. It is stated that the method used in calculating this amount was that of the United States Geological Survey, and is considered more accurate than the plan previously used. A total of 2,904 days were lost on account of car shortage (84 mines reporting), and 720,770 tons of coal were lost through shortage of labor (66 mines reporting). The daily and annual production per miner were 6.5 and 1,662.4 tons, respectively.

Seventy fatal and 1,806 nonfatal accidents occurred. Of the former, 36 were due to falls of roof and coal and 22 to mine cars and motors. The number of men killed and injured per thousand employed was 5.4 and 132, respectively. The number of men employed per fatal accident was 195 and per nonfatal accident 7.6.

Indiana—Industrial Board.

THE report of the Indiana Industrial Board for the year ending September 30, 1920, contains reports of the compensation department, department of factory inspection, boiler department, department of mines and mining, and the department of women and children.

A satisfactory decrease in the number of accidents in factories appears, while the work of boiler inspection has also been improved. The force of mine inspectors is "entirely inadequate," and the State is reported as lacking in legislation to secure first aid and mine rescue organizations. "The present mining laws are entirely inadequate in scope and clarity, and it is to be deplored that the recommendations of this department for more efficient legislation have gone unheeded for several years." About 29,000 persons are employed at the mines of the State, at an average wage of \$1,480.90. Fatal accidents numbered 95 and serious injuries 245. The number

of minor accidents was 3,942, making a total of 4,282. The fatal accident rate was 3.51 for each 1,000 employees, and 1 fatality for each 288,586 tons of coal produced.

The department of women and children found a considerable number of violations of laws, but on account of the lack of clarity in legislation, warnings have been given rather than prosecutions brought. The number of employers illegally employing young children was 259. Warnings resulted in corrections of the violations in 256 cases, 3 employers being certified to the Internal Revenue Department for collection of tax; prosecutions for violations of State law numbered 6.

Louisiana—Factories Inspection Department, Parish of Orleans.

IN the thirteenth report of the Factories Inspection Department of the parish of Orleans for the year 1920, the factories inspector reports a new high record in the number of work permits given to children. During the year 3,152 permits were issued, 1,997 being to children 14 years of age. Some of the reasons given for this increase in employment of children are the high cost of living, higher wages for child labor, and the numerous strikes which occurred during the year, resulting in unemployment of fathers.

A plea is made for continuation and vacation schools in preference to night schools and for the increased use of educational motion-picture films in schools.

The evils resulting from the long hours of labor of women and children, allowed by the laws of Louisiana, are noted.

South Carolina—Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries.

THE twelfth annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries of the State of South Carolina, 1920, Labor Division, which has just been published, gives an account of the activities of the factory inspectors and also some very interesting tables showing industrial conditions in the State. According to this report, "the number of complaints against various manufacturing establishments was less in 1920 than in previous years," such decrease being attributed to the "more satisfactory working conditions brought by the high wages and better cooperation between employer and employee, together with the improvement of plant and community." Most of the factory inspection has to do with textile establishments, about 400 regular and special inspections having been made in this industry. Only a few violations of the labor laws were found in this connection, and these cases were prosecuted.

The report states that prosperity in the cotton mills is reflected in the improvements in the streets, houses, and landscapes of the mill villages. Many new bungalows have been erected for the employees, and parks, recreation houses, children's playgrounds, new schools, and additional teachers have been provided. Progress in sanitation in the textile establishments themselves includes improved water supply, drinking fountains, and better toilet systems.

Group insurance has been inaugurated in a number of the mills, which covers all the employees in such mills, with absolutely no cost to the workers, and gives to each worker a nominal life insurance while with the same company. The amount of the insurance depends upon the employee's length of service.

With one or two exceptions, the mercantile establishments are reported as complying with the labor and factory laws, and these exceptions were newcomers in the State who were ignorant of local legislation, but later conformed to it.

Strict compliance with the labor and factory-inspection laws was found in the few cigar factories in the State.

Among the recommendations made by the South Carolina factory inspectors are:

That the "messenger boy act" be amended to regulate the employment of children in mercantile establishments, as newsboys, at refreshment stands, and places of amusement, so that children under 14 years of age should not be allowed to work later than 8 o'clock at night or before 6 o'clock in the morning.

That all acts applying only to cotton textile establishments be amended so as to apply to asbestos, jute, and other factories of like character.

That a straight 9-hour work day for any woman or child under 16 years of age in any mercantile establishment, place of amusement, restaurant, or cigar counter be provided for.

That a suitable law be passed for a minimum scale of wages for women.

To require the proper safeguarding of all dangerous machinery and beltings in all manufacturing plants and workshops.

That provisions be made for vigorous inspection of bakeries and confectionery shops and for enforcement of strict regulations as to sanitary conditions.

In every factory or workshop where one or more persons are employed adequate measures should be taken for securing and maintaining a reasonable and, so far as possible, equable temperature, consistent with the reasonable requirements of the manufacturing process. No unnecessary humidity which would jeopardize the health of employees should be permitted.

That a workmen's compensation act be provided for.

That a law be enacted reducing the working hours to at least 54 hours per week.

The following table summarizes the conditions in all industries in the State during 1920:

CAPITAL, PRODUCTION, AND EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGES PAID IN ALL INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1920.

Industry.	Capital invested.	Value of annual product.	Number of days plant operated.	Number of salaried employees.		Average number of persons employed.					Wages paid to employees (not including salaries of managers).				
				Male.	Female.	Over 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Total.	Over 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Total.
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.			
Bakery products.....	\$457,603	\$2,530,973	289	19	10	273	67	5	2	347	\$306,057	\$36,664	\$1,720	\$500	\$344,941
Boxes and baskets.....	2,520,260	4,827,474	259	48	14	1,065	159	13	3	1,240	924,866	90,818	6,105	454	1,022,243
Brick and tile.....	2,175,290	1,528,047	187	23	4	569	3	4		576	439,749	3,317	1,195		444,201
Canneries.....	215,660	203,760	105	7		78	147			225	21,560	16,950			38,510
Carriages, wagons, autos, etc.	4,025,900	1,950,187	291	32	12	227	6			233	286,875	5,076			291,951
Clothing.....	340,300	1,049,667	292	6	6	13	135		8	156	13,592	90,578		2,250	106,420
Coffins and caskets.....	186,234	230,118	306	6	1	71	1			72	70,626	860			71,486
Confectioneries.....	507,859	1,276,569	221	1	1	161	33	3	3	200	147,222	21,022	1,112	948	170,304
Creameries.....	77,000	427,500	365			30	2	5	1	38	25,917	5,820	250	270	32,257
Electricity.....	34,727,366	8,155,818	357	197	39	1,325	51			1,376	1,713,052	42,230			1,755,282
Fertilizers.....	7,730,651	20,855,428	169	228	20	3,009	6	1		3,016	2,517,443	1,846	312		2,519,601
Foundries and machine shops.	2,401,716	4,960,927	305	114	32	1,546	15			1,561	2,101,430	15,898			2,117,328
Furniture.....	144,500	536,222	288	5	1	92	18			110	95,956	7,140			103,095
Flour and grits.....	1,082,821	5,046,860	139	19	2	407	3			410	224,970	2,800			227,770
Gas.....	1,095,687	568,623	365	8	4	110				110	131,399				131,399
Glass.....	111,603	458,881	285	7	1	149	45			194	139,887	22,374			162,261
Harness and leather.....	9,500	70,000	259	1	2	18	8			26	9,496	3,328			12,824
Ice.....	2,092,789	1,636,106	243	85	3	571		3		574	464,456		455		464,910
Lumber and timber.....	18,085,433	20,313,403	169	843	64	10,291	53	15	10	10,369	9,309,375	15,696	2,775	1,875	9,329,721
Mattresses and springs.....	41,500	188,000	297	8	2	28	7			35	28,057	4,641			32,698
Mines and mining.....	3,241,669	1,208,056	286	30		502	1			503	448,282	78			448,365
Minerals and soda.....	2,699,994	4,912,729	265	129	9	656		2		658	600,281		1,016		601,290
Monuments and stones.....	564,785	1,037,097	265	18	3	319				319	326,456				326,457
Oil mills.....	5,333,204	29,659,339	142	284	21	2,270	35			2,305	1,668,038	10,177			1,678,216
Patent medicines.....	640,052	512,637	240	12	3	119	27	1		147	125,533	16,227	43		141,803
Printing and publishing.....	1,789,100	3,346,538	303	8	1	745	137	119	2	1,003	1,107,127	112,631	24,026	897	1,244,681
Rubber seals and stamps.....	140,340	345,045	306	4	5	59	20			79	73,594	16,380			89,974
Textiles.....	140,343,847	286,158,142	292	976	222	34,897	16,479	1,682	1,471	54,529	35,041,629	13,919,779	1,130,828	940,762	51,032,998
Tobacco and cigars.....	214,835	797,198	264	18	3	34	261	2	22	319	23,307	161,512	987	14,182	199,988
Turpentine and rosin.....	130,500	448,240	201	16	2	80				80	29,340				29,340
Total.....	233,127,998	405,239,574	259	3,152	487	59,714	17,719	1,855	1,522	80,810	58,415,570	14,623,842	1,170,824	962,138	75,172,374

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING.

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CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

International Labor Review.¹

THE scientific division of the International Labor Office, which is under the directorship of Hon. Royal Meeker, formerly United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, has recently issued the first number of the *International Labor Review*. The publication of a periodical treating of problems relating to industry and employment which are of international interest is provided for in article 396, paragraph 4, of the peace treaty, which stipulates also that the periodical is to be published in English and French, and in such other languages as the governing body may consider to be desirable. This Review, published according to these provisions of the treaty, is expected to serve the labor office as a means of bringing together the statistical and other scientific information relating to all nations which is not covered in the other publications of the office and to serve internationally much the same purpose as the official national publications do for each country. A daily review of the press called the *Daily Intelligence* is published by the office and also a series of studies and reports consisting of monographs, each on a special subject, which are either too long for inclusion in the Review or of such immediate interest and importance as to require publication without delay. The legislative series, consisting of translations and reprints of the more important labor laws which were formerly done by the old International Labor Office at Basel, completes the list of regular publications of the scientific division. The Review will be made up of articles resulting from special independent studies and researches made especially for publication in the Review and of compilations of information already published in official and nonofficial publications.

This initial number, which will be read with interest by all those concerned with labor matters, has been prepared under great difficulties, necessitating, as such a publication does, the building up of an adequate editorial staff and much auxiliary equipment. The difficulty of recruiting a force not only of trained scientific workers but also of men and women familiar with the many languages in which the material used is written, and unavoidable delays in establishing satisfactory connections with official sources in the various Governments have undoubtedly made the task a formidable one. That the editorial office has been able to triumph over the many difficulties is shown by the scope of the subjects treated in the Review, which may be expected to grow and extend its activities as time goes on. The special articles include one by Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, on "The International Labor Organization—its origins, development, and future," "The international trade-union movement and the Labor Office," by J. Oudegeest, "The

¹ International Labor Office. *International Labor Review*, vol. 1, No. 1. January, 1921. Geneva. 149 pp.

process of amalgamation in British trade-unionism," by Sidney Webb, and "Industrial government," by John R. Commons. Under the subject of industrial relations an account is given of the International Trade-Union Congress held in London in November, 1920. Articles on production, prices, and cost of living include one on the coal situation in 1913 and 1919, which gives statistics of production and consumption, for the two years mentioned, in the principal countries of the world and the amount of coal exported by different countries. Index numbers of wholesale and retail prices during the war and postwar period in many countries, statistics of unemployment among workers' organizations in the nine countries in which such statistics are published, new British legislation affecting women and young persons, and agriculture and the agricultural laborers of Hungary are subjects of other articles, while a section on cooperation deals with the next conference of the International Cooperative Alliance which is to be held at Basel in August, 1921.

The International Labor Office has at present a staff of 210 employees, 95 male and 115 female, representing the following nationalities: American, Belgian, British, Canadian, Czecho-Slovakian, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss. An international civil-service list of eligibles has been established by means of written and oral examinations and determination of specific requirements as to training, education, and experience, so that in future all appointments except those to the higher administrative posts will be made from this register.

The scientific division is subdivided into five sections: (1) The intelligence section, which puts at the disposal of the public through the Daily Intelligence and through communications with Governments, trade-union organizations and employers' associations the current happenings in the domain of labor and industry and to which a subsection of translation is attached which makes translations for the whole office; (2) the section on labor legislation and administration, which in addition to its publication of labor laws of different countries is carrying out studies of comparison of labor legislation, administration, and judicial systems and decisions; (3) the statistical section, which in addition to its statistical studies will endeavor to establish standards of statistical methods and tabulations for use in making labor statistics uniform in the different countries; (4) the publications section, which edits and prepares all publications of the International Labor Office; and (5) the library, consisting of about 50,000 bound volumes and pamphlets most of which were purchased from the International Association for Labor Legislation.

Production of Coal in Nova Scotia in 1920.

ACCORDING to a statement in the Canadian Labor Gazette for April, 1921, there was an average daily force of 14,020 workers employed in the collieries of Nova Scotia during 1920. Of these, 2,285 were surface workers, 5,733 were underground workers, 3,282 were employed in cutting coal, and the remainder were employed in transportation, upkeep, and repairs. The aggregate days worked at

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the collieries during the year numbered 3,375,950, an increase of 479,383 over 1919. The average production per man was 503 long tons, as against 467 in 1919. Fatalities in and around the coal mines in 1920 numbered 26, or 2.30 per 1,000 men employed, and 4.57 per 1,000,000 long tons mined.

Proposed Law for Voluntary Arbitration of Labor Disputes in Holland.

ACCORDING to information furnished by the American minister at The Hague under date of April 12, 1921, the minister of labor has introduced into the Dutch Parliament a bill designed to effect voluntary arbitration of labor disputes. The bill provides that each dispute shall be submitted (1) to a Government "intermediary" who shall endeavor to adjust the difference; (2) in case of his failure to do so, to a council of conciliation, which shall attempt to effect a voluntary settlement between the parties but which, failing in this, may give a decision to be submitted to them for their voluntary acceptance; (3) finally, the first two means having failed, to a court of arbitration whose decision the parties shall bind themselves to accept and which shall have legal force during the period in which it is in effect. When the importance of the dispute warrants, or where the feeling between the parties is such as to preclude the success of voluntary arbitration, the minister of labor may appoint a commission to conduct a thorough investigation for the purpose of determining the cause of and fixing the blame for the dispute, and to this end shall have authority to demand the production of all necessary books and documents of the parties concerned. In this way the Government will secure important facts relative to labor conditions in a certain trade, which will also serve to determine whether the conditions disclosed require legal intervention.

Eight-Hour Day in Costa Rica.

ACCORDING to the April, 1921, Bulletin of the Pan American Union (p. 381), the President of Costa Rica has promulgated a law making eight hours the standard working day for artisans and laborers, and 10 hours for clerks, commercial employees, and office workers. Overtime work is to be paid for at an increase of 25 per cent for the first three hours of excess, and at least time and a half for any additional time.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

Official—United States.

CALIFORNIA.—*Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nineteenth biennial report, 1919-1920. Sacramento, 1920. 503 pp.*

A review of this report is given on page 195 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Commission of Immigration and Housing. Annual report, 1920. Sacramento, 1921. 28 pp.*

A summary of this report appears on pages 195 to 198 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

COLORADO.—*State Inspector of Coal Mines. Eighth annual report, 1920. Denver, 1920. 67 pp.*

A summary of this report appears on page 198 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

CONNECTICUT.—*Board of Compensation Commissioners. Compendium of awards, June 1, 1918, to May 31, 1920, with decisions of the superior court and of the supreme court of errors on appeal.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Minimum Wage Board. Third annual report, 1920. Washington, 1921. 64 pp.*

A digest of this report appears on pages 71 and 72 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

ILLINOIS.—*Department of Registration and Education. The immigrant and coal mining communities of Illinois. Springfield, 1920. 43 pp. Bulletin of the Immigrants Commission No. 2.*

A study of conditions in mining communities in four Illinois counties.

INDIANA.—*Industrial Board. Report for the year ending September 30, 1920. Indianapolis, 1921. 129 pp.*

For a review of the contents of this report see pages 198 and 199 of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

KANSAS.—*Court of Industrial Relations. First annual report, February 1, to November 30, 1920, including the report of the public utilities commission, December 1, 1918, to January 31, 1920. Topeka, 1921. 16 pp.*

A digest of this report appears on pages 133 and 134 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

LOUISIANA (PARISH OF ORLEANS).—*Factories Inspection Department. Thirteenth report, 1920. [New Orleans, 1921.] 8 pp.*

This report is briefly noted on page 199 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NEW YORK.—*Industrial Commission. Plant disability funds. [Albany] 1921. 16 pp. Special bulletin No. 105.*

This study relates to sickness and disability funds in establishments in New York State. Forty-one funds were studied and 34 industries were represented in the list. All but one of these funds are carried on by voluntary contributions and include associations supported either jointly by employers and employees or by employees alone. The conclusions drawn from the study are that such associations must be developed democratically, that the most successful funds are those which are jointly supported, that reasonable restrictions on membership maintain high standards, that dues should be on such a basis that all classes of employees may belong, and that adequate medical service should be provided.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Old-Age Pension Commission. Primer on old-age pensions and aged dependency in Pennsylvania. Harrisburg [1921]. 12 pp.*

The commission made its report to the legislature in 1919. The present pamphlet is designed to present information concerning the status of aged dependents, the present provisions for caring for them, and a comparison of old-age pension systems in other States and countries.

— (PHILADELPHIA).—*Civil Service Commission. Classification of positions in the classified service of the city of Philadelphia with schedule of compensation. [Philadelphia] October, 1920. 455 pp.*

Contains specifications for the various classes or grades of positions in the municipal service, and recommends standard minimum and maximum rates of pay for each distinct class of work. The aim is to bring about equal pay for equal work, to give to the various positions standard and descriptive titles, and to establish definite lines of promotion from the lower to the higher grades of work.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries. Labor Division. Twelfth annual report, 1920. Columbia, 1921. 97 pp.*

A summarization of this report appears on pages 199 to 201 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON.—*State Safety Board. Report for the period from July, 1919, to October 30, 1920. The safety act. Olympia, 1921. [Various paging.] Illustrated.*

Includes safety codes Nos. 1 to 6, 8, 10, and 12 on the following subjects, respectively: General safety standards; Educational safety standards; Logging and logging railway; Woodworking; Metal working; Constructing; Laundries; Educational coal mining; Pulp and paper mills.

UNITED STATES.—*Congress. Senate. Select committee on reconstruction and production. Report. Reconstruction and production. Washington, 1921. 61 pp. 66th Cong., 3d sess., Report No. 829.*

A digest of this report is given on pages 96 to 100 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Department of Commerce. Bureau of Standards. National safety code for the protection of the heads and eyes of industrial workers. First edition, December, 1920. Washington, 1921. 64 pp. Handbook series, No. 2.*

This is the second national safety code which the Bureau of Standards has developed. The code is arranged so as to present, first, general requirements including classification of the occupations requiring eye protection, after which detailed requirements for each group of occupations are given, operating rules, and, finally, the specifications for tests which must be met if the protectors adequately fulfill their purpose. A discussion of the rules and suggestions for carrying them out follows the code.

— *Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth Census of the United States. Manufactures: 1919. District of Columbia. Washington, 1921. 13 pp.*

Includes tables showing persons engaged in manufacturing industries, the average number of wage earners for selected industries, wage earners employed, by months, for selected industries, and the average number of wage earners, by prevailing hours of labor per week, for selected industries. In 595 establishments 14,101 persons were employed, of whom 10,482 are listed as wage earners, the largest number, 1,321, or 12.6 per cent, being employed in making bread and other bakery products.

— *Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Mutual relief associations among Government employees in Washington, D. C., by Victoria B. Turner. Washington, 1921. 38 pp. Bulletin No. 282. Miscellaneous series.*

A brief notice of this report was given on pages 160 and 161 of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921.

UNITED STATES. *Department of Labor. Children's Bureau. Infant welfare work in Europe. An account of recent experiences in Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, and Italy.* Washington, 1921. 169 pp. *Community child-welfare series No. 1. Bureau publication No. 76.*

Includes discussions of such subjects as maternity insurance and protection of mothers in industry in the several countries.

— — — *Women's Bureau. Some effects of legislation limiting hours of work for women.* Washington, 1921. 26 pp. *Bulletin No. 15.*

— *Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar year 1919.* Washington, 1921. 31 pp. *Technical paper 280.*

A summary of this report appears on pages 107 and 108 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — *Miners' consumption in the mines of Butte, Mont. Preliminary report of an investigation made in the years 1916-1919.* Washington, 1921. 19 pp. *Technical paper 260.*

A summary of this report is given on pages 113 to 116 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — *Permeation of oxygen breathing apparatus by gases and vapors.* Washington, 1921. 24 pp. *Technical paper 272.*

— — — *The relative safety of brass, copper, and steel gauzes in miners' flame safety lamps.* Washington, 1921. 39 pp. *Technical paper 228.*

— *Federal Board for Vocational Education. Industrial rehabilitation—general administration and case procedure.* Washington, March, 1921. 52 pp. *Bulletin No. 64. Industrial rehabilitation series No. 2.*

This bulletin discusses the subject of rehabilitation of disabled persons from the standpoint of the general administration of plans which involve cooperation between the Federal Board and the different States. The second part of the bulletin takes up the methods of case procedure, including first notification of cases, interviews, determination of eligibility and job objective, and the general types of training.

— *Treasury Department. Public Health Service. Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 126.* Washington, 1920. 216 pp. *Charts.*

This bulletin covers three studies of occupational poisoning: I. Trinitrotoluene poisoning—its nature, diagnosis, and prevention; II. The toxic action of "parazol"; III. Mercury fulminate as a skin irritant. The studies include summarization of previous writings on these subjects, field investigations in which practical tests were carried out with the assistance of the workers, and descriptions and tabular statements of the results of laboratory experiments. A bibliography is appended to the first and third studies.

Official—Foreign Countries.

AUSTRALIA (NEW SOUTH WALES).—*Department of Labor and Industry. Report, 1919.* [Including the 23d series of annual reports of inspectors under the factories and shops act, 1912.] Sydney, 1921. v, 203 pp.

— (TASMANIA).—*Government Statistician. The pocket yearbook, 1920.* Hobart [1921]. 104 pp.

Includes statistics on friendly societies, housing, prices, and wages.

CANADA.—*Department of Labor. Report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.* Ottawa, 1921. 170 pp.

The introduction to this publication summarizes some of the most important labor developments in the period covered by the report. Chapters follow dealing, respectively, with (1) conciliation work, (2) industrial disputes investigation act, 1907, (3) fair wages, (4) report of the Director of Coal Operations, (5) record of strikes for the year, (6) Labor Gazette, (7) prices and wage statistics, (8) employment service of

Canada, (9) technical education, (10) Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, (11) National Industrial Conference, and (12) League of Nations International Labor Conference.

DENMARK.—*Statistiske Departement. Statistisk aarbog, 1920. Copenhagen, 1921. xxviii, 270 pp.*

Statistical yearbook for the Kingdom of Denmark.

— (COPENHAGEN).—*Statistiske Kontor. Statistisk aarbog for København og Frederiksberg, 1920. Copenhagen, 1921. xvi, 159 pp.*

This is the statistical yearbook for Copenhagen and Frederiksberg. It contains statistics on price increases, unemployment, employment agency, wages, trade organizations in Copenhagen, etc.

FRANCE.—*Ministère du Travail. Rapports sur l'application des lois réglementant le travail en 1913. Paris, 1920. cxx, 91 pp.*

Report of the superior labor commission upon the application of labor laws and the inspection of factories in 1913. In that year there were 513,331 establishments which came under the jurisdiction of the labor inspectors, 78 per cent of which employed less than 6 persons, and only 1.2 per cent more than 100 persons. The total number of workers under the protection of the labor regulations was about 4,800,000, including about 300,000 in the war and navy establishments.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Home Office. The use of chains and other lifting gear. London, 1920. 31 pp. Illustrated. Safety pamphlet No. 3.*

— *Industrial Safety Conference. Report of proceedings, September 22, 1920. London, 1920. 79 pp.*

This report contains the speeches and discussions of the first English safety-first conference. The subjects covered various methods of safeguarding machinery and of accident prevention and first-aid provisions in the factories.

— *National Insurance Audit Department. National Health Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1920. Report, 1920. London, 1921. 21 pp. Cmd. 1235.*

GREECE.—*Ministère de l'Économie Nationale. Direction de la Statistique. Bulletin statistique des prix moyens des principaux articles alimentaires pendant le second trimestre de 1920. Athens, 1920. 43 pp.*

This bulletin, published in Greek and French, gives the average prices of food and other articles in the principal towns of Greece for the first and second quarters of 1917 to 1920. The articles for which prices are given are grains, flour, bread, dried vegetables, potatoes and fresh vegetables, meat, poultry, fish, butter and olive oil, wine and beer, uncured tobacco, hay and straw, and among raw materials, wool, cotton, and silk.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Cancer of the bladder among workers in aniline factories. Geneva, February 23, 1921. 26 pp. Studies and Reports, Series F, No. 1.*

This report dealing with cancer of the bladder among dye workers summarizes the researches of various authorities and of a commission appointed by the Congress of Factory Physicians of the chemical industry in May, 1920, and covers the frequency of occurrence, the nature of the chemical products, method of infection, types of tumors or cancer, symptoms, and treatment. A bibliography is included.

— *A demand for workers' control in industry in France. Geneva, March 31, 1921. 23 pp. Studies and Reports, Series B, No. 8.*

This pamphlet gives the text of the correspondence between the French Federation of Metal Workers and the Association of Metallurgical and Mining Industries in regard to the establishment of workers' committees for the control of the industry. This statement of aims on the part of the metal workers is in line with the policies of the General Confederation of Labor and was apparently made more for the purpose of outlining their policies than from any expectation of having the proposals accepted. The proposals and the reply of the employers' committee indicate the general tendencies among employers and workers.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Inquiry into production. I. Introductory memorandum.* London, Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, W. C., 1920. 188 pp.

This volume sets forth the plan for the international study of production decided upon by the governing body of the International Labor Office at its meeting in Genoa, June 9, 1920. While the main subject to be considered is industrial production, agricultural production will be studied in its relation to general consumption and also to industrial production. The proposed investigation is considered under four heads, the facts, the causes, solutions, and the plan of inquiry and questionnaires. See page 53 for article on trend of wholesale prices and rates of exchange in various countries based on this report.

— *The minimum program of the General Confederation of Labor of France.* Geneva, March 18, 1921. 14 pp. *Studies and Reports, Series A, No. 19.*

The minimum program of the General Confederation of Labor as adopted by the national confederal committee in February, 1921, is published by the International Labor Office, the report states, because of its value as an indication "of the development of working-class ideas, and of the formulas on which organizations may decide at different times to base their action."

NETHERLANDS.—*Departement van Arbeid. Verslag over het hventoezicht uitgeoefend in 1919.* [s-Gravenhage], 1920. viii, 123, [2] pp.

Report on working conditions of longshoremen in 1919.

—(AMSTERDAM).—*Bureau Municipal de Statistique. Annuaire statistique de la ville d'Amsterdam. Année; 1919.* Amsterdam, 1921. xxviii, 342, vi pp.

This statistical yearbook for 1919 contains information on the activities of employment agencies, on the minimum wage of employees on public works, on dock labor, building industries, unemployment benefits, trade-union membership, industrial accidents, and strikes and lockouts.

PERU.—*Dirección de Fomento. Oficina de Estadística. Statistical abstract of Peru, 1919.* Lima, 1920. xii, 159 pp.

SPAIN.—*Consejo Superior de Emigración. Nuestra emigración en 1919. Características y modalidades del éxodo.* Madrid, 1921. pp. 237-313. *Charts. Boletín No. 102 (1919).*

This report presents statistics of Spanish emigration from the various ports during the year 1919, during which period 69,472 people emigrated. Of these, 40,427 left for Cuba, 1,604 for the United States, and 27,441 for Mexico, Porto Rico, and Central and South American countries. Of the last-mentioned group by far the largest number (20,351) went to Argentina. During the same period the total number of immigrants was 47,175. Of these, 25,192 came from Cuba, 15,346 from Argentina, 2,979 from the United States, and the others from other South American countries, Central America, Mexico, and Porto Rico.

SWEDEN.—*Pensionsstyrelsen. Allmänna pensionsförsäkringen år 1919.* Stockholm, 1921. 60 pp. *Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Försäkringsväsen.*

Report of the operations of the Swedish pension law, which provides compulsory old-age and invalidity insurance for the whole nation, except certain classes exempted by the law. During 1919 there were 37,112 requests for pensions, 29,785 applying for the first time, and 23,367 pensions were granted. The total amount paid out in pensions during the year was 2,063,674.87 kronor (\$553,065, par).

— *Socialstyrelsen. Arbetsinställelser i Sverige år 1919.* Stockholm, 1921. viii, 65 pp. *Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik.*

Official report on strikes and lockouts in Sweden in 1919. There were 414 strikes, 10 lockouts, and 16 mixed disputes, making a total of 440 disputes, affecting 81,041 workers. Twenty-six per cent of the disputes were settled in favor of employers, 23 per cent in favor of employees, and 50 per cent were compromised.

SWEDEN.—*Socialstyrelsen. Kollektivavtal i sverige år 1919. Stockholm, 1920. vi, 48 pp. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik.*

This report shows that in Sweden during 1919 there were 945 collective agreements concluded affecting directly or indirectly through organizations 6,504 employers and 204,435 workers. Regarding duration of agreements, 79.5 per cent were for a period of up to one year; 11.4 per cent, from one to two years; 7.7 per cent, between two and three years; and the rest were for an indefinite period. Concerning the wage method, there were 404 agreements regarding time rate wages and 541 were agreements about piecework. There were 496 agreements dealing with workers' vacations.

— — — *Registrerade sjukkassor åren 1916–1918. Stockholm, 1921. vi, 285 pp. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Försäkringsväsen.*

Report of activities of registered sick funds, 1916–1918.

Unofficial.

BERRIMAN, A. E., AND OTHERS. *Industrial administration. Manchester [England], University Press, 1920. 203 pp.*

This book contains a series of lectures on labor problems by men prominent in industrial and educational life. Different phases of industrial relations, including industrial councils and education and training for factory management, are dealt with, as well as subjects relating to health, such as occupational diseases and industrial fatigue.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION FOR THE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS AND THE CHICAGO CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS. *Decision of April 14, 1921. (Preliminary edition.) [Chicago, 1921.] 32 pp.*

For a summary of this decision see pages 59 to 61 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

BUREAU OF APPLIED ECONOMICS, INC. *Standards of living. A compilation of budgetary studies. (Revised edition.) Washington, 1920. 156 pp. Bulletin No. 7.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. *Civic Development Department. A housing program. Washington, 1921. 31 pp. Civic Development publications, No. 2.*

This report contains not so much a housing program as suggestions and information for any group, more particularly a chamber of commerce, which may wish to set about preparing and carrying out such a program. A number of practical questions relating to such a program are discussed, and sources are given from which details may be secured as to the actual working out of various methods of directing and financing housing.

COMITÉ CENTRAL DES HOUILLERES DE FRANCE. *Emploi des mutilés de guerre. Paris, mars 1921. 7 pp. Circulaire No. 5625.*

This circular gives the text of the law of April 17, 1916, in regard to the employment of war cripples, and of the decree of March 2, 1921, in regard to their employment in mines with a table showing qualifications for different grades of employment.

DARLING, S. T., AND SMILLIE, W. G. *Studies on hookworm infection in Brazil. New York, The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 1921. 42 pp. Monograph No. 14.*

These studies have been carried out chiefly in agricultural districts where the infection is heaviest, particularly in those who work closest to the soil. The study was made from two points of view: First, the special problems of Brazil—geographical distribution of the disease and influence of race, different standards of living, etc., on infection; and, second, problems related to improvement and standardization of a routine method of treatment.

Drake, Barbara. *Women in trade unions*. London, Labor Research Department [1920]. 244 pp. *Trade union series*, No. 6.

Gives a history of the trade-union movement among women, a survey of women's organizations in the principal trades and industries, a discussion of the special problems of trades unionism for women, and data as to the membership of women in trade unions. The discussion of the problems connected with women in trade-unions is of special interest, particularly in its treatment of the principle of equal pay for equal work. The failure to establish this principle, the author thinks, is responsible for many of the difficulties of women in industry, and most of the opposition of men to their employment, especially in the skilled trades. Considering the various grounds on which a difference in wages is defended, the author finds them all untenable, and looks forward to a marked improvement of conditions when this inequality is swept away.

In conclusion, it may be said that the case against "equal pay" breaks down, and that a difference, real or supposed, in the needs of men and women, in the market price of male and female labor, in men's and women's output, in their qualifications, or in the job done by them, may and ought to be met by other means than those of deductions from wages. The root problem of women in trade-unions is a wage problem. Its solution will lead directly to the solution of others, and will finally banish from industry the old suspicions and prejudices which set men and women in antagonism and retard the growth of labor solidarity.

Drury, Horace B. *Labor policy of the Shipping Board*. Reprint from *Journal of Political Economy*, January, 1921. [Chicago, 1921.] 28 pp.

This article is a statement of the development of the labor policies of the Shipping Board during the war period and down to the present time, and of the probable effect of this policy upon the shipping industry and upon the labor unions.

Employer's Year Book. Edited by Philip Gee. London, 246 Temple Chambers, 1920. 412 pp.

This first yearbook issued by the employers of Great Britain was inspired, it is stated, by the manifest need for such a publication to present the aims and opinions of employers in the same manner as has the Labor Year Book, which has been published for more than 20 years. Short accounts are given of employers', trade-union, socialist, and various radical organizations. Various schemes for securing industrial good will, such as the Whitley councils, copartnership, profit sharing, and bonus plans, industrial legislation, housing, health insurance, education and industrial training, cost of living, strikes, and lockouts and unemployment are dealt with, as well as matters affecting the economic and commercial conditions of the country.

Fabian Society. *Thirty-seventh annual report, 1920*. London, The Fabian Society, 1920. 20 pp.

An account of the activities and finances of the society for the year, together with the rules of the society.

Harvard University. *Bureau of Business Research. Labor terminology*. Cambridge, Mass., 1921. 108 pp. Publication of the graduate school of business administration. Bulletin No. 25.

The terms in this list are defined from the labor-union point of view.

Hoffman, Frederick L. *Occupational diseases and their compensation with special reference to anthrax and miners' lung disease*. Newark, Prudential Press, 1920. 45 pp.

The author in this pamphlet summarizes certain facts and principles of occupational disease experience for the purpose of emphasizing the necessity for the further enactment of State laws compensating diseases contracted in the course of employment. The principles of the British compensation act and of the Massachusetts law are compared in order to reach some conclusion as to the most desirable plan to be followed in future legislation. In the appendixes are included different laws and regulations and statistical information as to occupational diseases in Massachusetts for the years 1915-1917.

JAPAN YEAR BOOK. *Complete cyclopedia of general information and statistics on Japan and Japanese territories for the year 1919-20.* Tokyo [1920]. 810 pp. Map.

Chapters are devoted to charity and relief; education; social politics and labor problems; women problem; industry; mines and mining; and agriculture. The chapter on social politics and labor problems contains information concerning social unrest and recent labor troubles, cooperative societies, the factory law, mutual aid associations of workmen, conditions of workers at factories, causes of poverty, and wages.

JOINT BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL. *Tenth annual report of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak, suit, and skirt, and the dress and waist industries.* New York, 131 East 17th Street, 1921. 64 pp. Illustrated.

This report by Dr. Price, director of the board, gives a résumé of the work accomplished in the ten years of the board's existence. There are now 3,866 workshops, employing about 85,000 people, under the control of the board. The report states that there are now no sweatshops in the industry, all shops are lighted by electricity, nearly all heated by steam, and with either gas blower or electric irons, and electrically driven machinery. Sanitary conditions are good in all important respects, the majority of the shops being provided with dressing rooms and rest and emergency rooms. The most important change is in the greatly improved safety and fire protection in the factories and the strict enforcement of the fire drill law. The Union Health Center, which is a cooperative health, medical, and dental service for the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, has been developed by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. A building has been purchased and furnished at an expense of \$100,000. This is said to be the first industrial self-paying, cooperative, pay health center.

KANZAKI, KIICHI. *California and the Japanese.* San Francisco, 444 Bush St. [1921]. 98 pp.

This pamphlet by the general secretary of the Japanese Association of America is based upon the statement submitted at the immigration hearings in San Francisco in July, 1920. A short historical account of Japanese immigration since 1888 and of the purpose and methods of the Japanese association forms the first chapter, after which the various charges in regard to increase of the Japanese population in California, low standards of living and of wages, teaching Japanese language, customs, and ideals, the nonassimilability of the Japanese, violations of the gentlemen's agreement, and other matters relating to this question are discussed and answered from the Japanese standpoint. The writer urges that this is much more than a local problem, although it primarily affects California, and that it involves the friendly relations of the two Nations in such a manner as to make it a vitally important subject and one which should be most carefully considered before a settlement is reached.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK. *Committee on industrial relations. Second report.* New York, 1921. 8 pp.

The committee strongly urges the study of the problem of unemployment and the development of methods for its alleviation and prevention, and also the adoption of plans of employee representation as a means of promoting more harmonious relations between employees and employers.

MILNER, DENNIS. *Higher production by a bonus on national output.* London, Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1920. 127 pp.

A plan for increasing the national production designed to enlist the cooperation of all classes is advanced in this book. The author's theory is that only by guaranteeing subsistence to all members of the community, regardless of their capabilities or willingness to work, can sufficient freedom be established so that a desire to produce will be developed, and to do this he would establish a minimum income to be paid to each individual, the cost to be met by a flat rate levy on all incomes.

MÜLLER-LYER, F. *The history of social development. Translated by Elizabeth Coote Lake and H. A. Lake. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1920. 362 pp.*

One section of this book deals with the history of the organization of labor.

MUIR, RAMSAY. *Liberalism and industry. London, Constable & Co., Ltd., 1920. 208 pp.*

The views of a group of liberals in Manchester, who attempted to formulate principles for a program of reconstruction, are voiced in this book. While not condemning capitalism, a wider diffusion of capital is advocated by reducing swollen fortunes through taxation and by encouraging saving among all classes of the population. To secure the maximum production necessary for rehabilitation of the country a greater degree of partnership between the different factors of production is considered essential.

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION. *Social Insurance Department. Committee on foreign inquiry. Second report, October 1, 1920. New York [1920]. 164 pp.*

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Practical experience with the work week of forty-eight hours or less. New York, December, 1920, ix, 88 pp. Research report No. 32.*

Gives data obtained by questionnaires concerning comparative output under different schedules of hours. Confirms the results of previous inquiries, that an increased output under shorter hours of work occurs chiefly in industries in which the skill or quickness of the worker is an important factor, while in industries in which the machine element dominates a decrease in hours may show no increase or a falling off in output.

— *Wage changes in industry, September, 1914–December, 1920. New York, March, 1921. 50 pp. Research report No. 35.*

This is the third in a series of reports on wages, giving the average hourly earnings and average actual weekly earnings at stated periods in selected industries. The average hourly earnings are found by dividing the total pay roll of an establishment for a week by the number of hours worked; the actual weekly earnings, by dividing the same pay roll by the number of workers. The first report gave these data for a week in the autumn for the years 1914 to 1918, inclusive; the second for a week in October, 1919, and in March, 1920; the present report summarizes these figures and adds similar data for a week in each month from June to December, 1920, inclusive. The introduction contains a warning that as the data were not taken from identical establishments for these different periods they are not strictly comparable; also, that the method followed is not wholly satisfactory. "Wage investigations of this kind are necessarily limited to a sampling of the various industries covered. * * * A different sampling, or a sampling covering identical establishments for each of the various periods, would undoubtedly give somewhat different results."

Taking the figures as they stand, however, they show that on the whole there was a marked increase in both hourly rates of pay and average weekly earnings from September, 1914, to some time in 1920, when the peak was reached, and a decline set in, the precise time of the change varying from one industry to another. In hosiery and knit goods and in boot and shoe manufacturing there was a decline from March to December, 1920, followed by a sharp upward trend in that month. In chemical manufactures, the hourly rate and average wage rose from July onward, but had not in December reached the level for March. In furniture manufacturing, average hourly earnings rose steadily until November, but actual weekly earnings reached their peak in August. In leather tanning and finishing, average hourly earnings rose from \$.607 in March to \$.660 in December, but actual weekly earnings fell steadily throughout the period.

The report shows plainly the increase of unemployment during the latter part of 1920. The reports for the last seven months of that year were from identical establishments, so that the figures for numbers employed are strictly comparable. Con-

sidering male employees only, the following table shows the falling off in the number employed during that period.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF MALE EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1920, TO DECEMBER, 1920.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Number of male employees.		Percentage of decrease.
		June, 1920.	December, 1920.	
Metal manufacturing.....	590	259,638	217,983	16
Cotton manufacturing.....	71	25,190	18,083	28.2
Silk manufacturing.....	29	5,312	4,013	24.5
Wool manufacturing.....	44	18,193	14,451	20.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	34	2,488	1,449	41.8
Rubber.....	69	59,037	22,505	61.9
Boots and shoes.....	44	8,988	6,465	28.1
Paper.....	68	11,655	10,250	12
Chemical manufacturing.....	23	5,356	4,251	20.6
Furniture manufacturing.....	42	4,630	2,935	36.6
Leather tanning and finishing.....	26	3,607	2,293	36.4
Total.....	1,040	404,094	304,678	24.6

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL. *Proceedings, ninth annual congress, Milwaukee, September 27-October 1, 1920.* [Chicago, 1920.] 1,386 pp.

An account of this congress was given in the November, 1920, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, pages 177-180.

— *Safe practices. No. 43. Passenger elevators. Chicago, 168 North Michigan Avenue, 1921.* 16 pp. Illustrated.

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION. *Principles of vocational guidance: A statement adopted in convention at Atlantic City, February 25 and 26, 1921. Chicago, Anne S. Davis, secretary, 1921.* [4 pp.]

Outlines the views of the association upon the subject of vocational guidance in its relation to occupations themselves, employment, and vocational education.

PRICE, C. W., AND OTHERS. *Working conditions, wages, and profits. Chicago, A. W. Shaw Co., 1920.* 254 pp.

This collection of articles by various managers and employers is divided into three sections: The well-being of employees; paying employees; and labor turnover and costs. Under the first heading the question of the extent to which employers are justified in providing physical, social, and intellectual benefits for their employees is discussed, with examples of cases in which different policies have worked out successfully, any of which it is considered may be readily applied to almost any organization. Methods of wage payment, profit sharing, and various bonus plans are dealt with in the second part, and the question of labor turnover, labor costs, and labor efficiency in the third.

ROWNTREE, B. SEEBOHM, AND STUART, FRANK D. *The responsibility of women workers for dependents. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1921.* 68 pp.

The report of an investigation carried on during the last three months of 1919 to determine to what extent woman workers are responsible for the support of others. The data was obtained by house-to-house visits in the industrial sections of 11 representative cities in England. In the 67,333 houses at which calls were made, 13,637 woman workers over 18 years of age were found. Of these only 1,645, or 12.06 per cent, were found to be wholly or partially supporting others. Of the women between 18 and 25 years of age, 8.79 per cent had dependents, while for those over 25 the proportion was 19.5 per cent.

The conclusion reached as a result of this study was that normally women had no one depending on them for support, and therefore the question of dependency should not be considered when fixing a minimum wage. The authors believe that those having others dependent upon them for support can best be provided for through a system of social insurance, as adequate health insurance, and mothers' and widows' pensions.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. *Committee on war and the social order. Toward a new social order. Report of an international conference held at Oxford, August 20-24, 1920. London, 136, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2 [1920]. [113 pp.]*

Among the subjects discussed were national guilds, nationalization, problems of labor and industry, and the Quaker employers' proposals. Includes also the report of the "New Town" conference held at Oxford, August 24-27, 1920.

SOCIÉTÉ POUR L'ÉTUDE PRATIQUE DE LA PARTICIPATION DU PERSONNEL DANS LES BÉNÉFICES. *Compte rendu des séances de conseil d'administration. Quarante-deuxième année. Paris, Imprimerie Chaix, 1920. 208 pp.*

An account of the proceedings of the society for the study of profit sharing at its different meetings through the year, and also of profit-sharing plans which have been put in operation by a number of companies.

VEILLER, LAWRENCE. *The housing situation and the way out. New York, December, 1920. [4 pp.] National Housing Association publications, No. 55.*

A reprint of an article originally published in the Architectural Record, December, 1920. The author thinks that the only way out of the housing impasse is the creation of a Government bureau with authority to fix the price of building material and coal and the wages of building labor for at least a given time.

WADIA, B. P. *Aims of the labor movement in India. (Reprinted from "Shama'a" for October, 1920.) Madras, Vasanta Press [1920]. 11 pp.*

A brief discussion of the origin of the present labor movement in India and its economic aims, including some means of accomplishing them.

WERA, EUGENE. *Human engineering. A study of the management of human forces in industry. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1921. 378 pp.*

This study is an attempt to determine practical principles for the settlement of labor problems which are considered to be the cause of industrial unrest, showing how the forces which are now directed toward antagonism may be turned toward cooperation. Recent developments in labor participation in control are also discussed.



