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Discussion of An American Accident Table.[1]

By Carl Hookstadt.

SIX years ago Dr. I. M. Rubinow published his famous Standard Accident Table which gives the severity distribution of any given 100,000 industrial accidents. This table, which has been extensively used in the formulation of compensation insurance rates, was based primarily upon European statistics since little reliable accident experience in the United States was available at the time. Since then sufficient American experience has developed to allow the compilation of an accident table based upon American accident statistics. Such a table has been constructed by Miss Olive E. Outwater, actuary of the National Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau. The severity distribution of this American Accident Table was determined from two sets of data. The distribution of the compensable accidents was based upon the returns made by insurance carriers to the National Council on Workmen's Compensation Insurance as shown by Schedule Z, while the distribution of noncompensable accidents was based on the reports of certain State industrial accident commissions.

The following tabular statement shows the severity distribution according to each table:

SEVERITY DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO AMERICAN AND STANDARD TABLES.

Type of injury.	Probable distribution of a given 100,000 accidents according to the—	
	American table (Outwater).	Standard table (Rubinow).
Fatal	762	932
Permanent total	62	110
Permanent partial	3,788	4,765
Temporary total	95,388	94,193
Total	100,000	100,000

An analysis of the Standard and American tables shows a remarkable similarity of distribution of fatal, permanent total, and permanent partial disability accidents. This is brought out more clearly in the following table, which shows the numerical relationship of each group to the others.

[1] Paper read at the semiannual meeting of the Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Society of America, New York City, May 24, 1921.

DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL, PERMANENT TOTAL, AND PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY ACCIDENTS, ACCORDING TO AMERICAN AND STANDARD TABLES.

Type of injury.	Number of accidents according to—		Per cent of accidents of each type.	
	American table.	Standard table.	American table.	Standard table.
Fatal	762	932	16.5	16.0
Permanent total	62	110	1.3	1.9
Permanent partial	3,788	4,765	82.1	82.1
Total	4,612	5,807	100.0	100.0

It will be noted that the percentage of permanent partials is exactly the same in each table, namely, 82.1 per cent. The percentage of fatals is 0.5 per cent more and the permanent totals 0.6 per cent less in the American table than in the Standard table. The American table, being based exclusively upon the accident data of insured employers, does not include a large proportion of the mining and steel industries, which carry their own risks. In these the fatality and permanent total disability rates are proportionately high. Had the accident experience of all employers, self-insured as well as insured, been taken into account in constructing the American Accident Table it might have produced slightly different results.

As regards the temporary total disabilities the two tables show considerable variation. According to the American table the ratio of the combined fatals, permanent totals, and permanent partials to temporary totals is 1 to 20.8 whereas according to the Standard table this ratio is 1 to 16.2. The former table, therefore, produces a relatively greater number of temporary totals. This disparity between temporary totals and nontemporary totals is sufficiently great to raise the question of accuracy. Inasmuch as the ratios between fatals, permanent totals, and permanent partials is practically the same in each table it can probably be safely assumed that these ratios are correct and that the error lies with the temporary totals. Either the number given in the American table (95,388) is too large or the number in the Standard table (94,193) is too small. In all probability the American table produces too great a number of temporary totals as compared with all other accidents. This is due to the fact that the compiler based her computations upon the inaccurate, dissimilar, and incomparable accident data in State reports.

As already noted the distribution of compensable accidents in the American table was based upon Schedule Z returns while the distribution of noncompensable temporary total disability accidents was based upon the accident reports of State industrial commissions. To obtain the greatest possible exposure the data of every State in which the statistics were presumably comparable were used. The number of accidents under 14 days was based upon the data of five States (California, Ohio, Oregon, Washington and West Virginia) but the distribution of this total into days was made upon the California data alone, since no other statistics were available at that time. While it is essential that the exposure be sufficiently large to eliminate chance variations, it is even more important that the data used be accurate and comparable. Merely to increase the accident exposure by adding together an agglomeration of figures without regard to their accuracy or comparability does not necessarily increase its dependability. In fact, enlarging the exposure by the inclusion of inaccurate data decreases its dependability. The 95,388 temporary total disability accidents in the American table are stated to be tabulatable accidents, i. e., those in which the disability extends beyond the day or shift on which the injury occurred; and inasmuch as these figures are based upon State accident statistics, it follows that the latter should also include only tabulatable accidents. Again, in order that the statistics of the several States may be comparable, all of the industrial accidents which occur should be reported; in other words there should be complete reporting. It is exceedingly questionable whether either of these two conditions obtains in the State data used. In some of the States the statistics in all probability include nontabulatable accidents while in one State, at least, undoubtedly a large proportion of the minor accidents are not reported.

The following table shows the per cent of temporary total disability accidents of seven days or less:

PER CENT OF TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY ACCIDENTS OF SEVEN DAYS OR LESS.

State.	Per cent of temporary total disability accidents ending in—		
	3 days or less.	4 to 7 days.	7 days or less.
Massachusetts (1919)	17	25	42
California (1915–1918)			49
California (1919)	26	22	48
Oregon (1916–1919)			[1] 39
Washington (1913–1917)			18
Ohio (1914–15)			54
Ohio (1915–16)			60
West Virginia (1913–14)			47
Standard table			40
American table	25	22	47

[1] 1916, 34 per cent; 1917, 36 per cent; 1918, 42 per cent; 1919, 41 per cent.

It will be noted that the per cent of accidents whose disability ends in one week or less ranges from 18 in Washington to 60 in Ohio. Massachusetts (42 per cent), Oregon (39 per cent), and the Standard table (40 per cent) are approximately the same, as are California (48 and 49 per cent), West Virginia (47 per cent), and the American table (47 per cent). The great variation in the per cent for Washington (18) may be due to a low minor-accident frequency rate in the State or it may be due to the fact, which is obviously the case, that a large proportion of these minor accidents are not reported. Oregon, with similar industries, shows 39 per cent under eight days.

Let us examine in more detail the accident statistics of each State under consideration and see just what accidents are included. Massachusetts is one of the few States in which nontabulatable disability accidents are definitely excluded from its accident statistics. California excludes the no-disability accidents from its tabulations, but apparently includes all disability accidents whether or not tabulatable.[2] Furthermore, California shows a large number of one-day disability accidents. When one considers that in Oregon and Indiana (the only other States in which such data are available) the number of accidents of one day's disability is less than those of two days' disability, there is a strong presumption in the belief that the California figures include accidents of less than one day's disability; in other words, it includes nontabulatable accidents. In Oregon, which has no waiting period, all disability accidents are compensated and presumably reported. In Ohio, which shows the largest percentage of accidents under eight days (54 to 60 per cent), all accidents requiring medical aid must be reported whether or not such accidents result in time loss. Possibly the Ohio figures also include a number of accidents resulting in no disability and requiring no medical aid. There is nothing in the Ohio report which shows what accidents are or are not included in the tables used. In West Virginia all disability accidents are required to be reported. Since the accident report does not state whether the tabulations include only tabulatable accidents, it is probably safe to assume that these tabulations include all disability accidents reported, whether or not tabulatable.

In view of their dissimilarity the above figures can not be combined for purposes of comparison. It is like trying to ascertain the correct time by taking an average of several clocks; such an average can only be accidentally correct. Furthermore, any errors due to dissimilarity in the data used are magnified by the weighted nature of the data. For example, the two States of California and Ohio account for over 200,000 of the 223,000 accidents under eight days used in the American table. These two States show the highest percentage of accidents under eight days, and if they contain nontabulatable accidents, as is apparently the case, their very preponderance will aggravate the error.

Another factor which will affect the distribution is the fact that the compensable accidents as shown in the tabulations of the State reports used have been adjudicated by the commissions and the nonindustrial accidents have presumably been eliminated, whereas such nonindustrial accidents or those not arising out of the employment have not been eliminated from the noncompensable accidents. The ratios based upon these figures, therefore, would not be accurate since the noncompensable accidents embody certain types of accidents not found in the compensable classes.

Because of the inclusion, therefore, of nontabulatable and nonindustrial accidents the reduction or conversion factors used by the compiler of the American Accident Table are too large, and consequently the number of temporary total disabilities thus produced in this table is too large. Perhaps more reliable results would be produced if a smaller exposure were used, if such data are reasonably accurate and complete, than to use a large exposure composed of incomplete, dissimilar, and incomparable data. For example, the accident data of Massachusetts, which State probably has the most complete and most accurate system of accident reporting, would produce more accurate results than the method followed in the construction of the American Accident Table. Incidentally it may be noted that the Massachusetts distribution approximates that of the Standard Accident Table.

[2] A communication received from the California Industrial Accident Commission states that the accident tables in its 1920 report include only tabulatable accidents.

The distribution of temporary disability accidents under two weeks in the American Accident Table is based upon the combined data of the five States mentioned, but the distribution by days, as already noted, is based exclusively upon the California data, inasmuch as these figures were the only ones available. According to the California data the one-day accident group is the largest, the number gradually decreasing up to the seventh day. It is questionable whether such a distribution is in accordance with the actual facts. As already noted, the one-day group probably contains a number of nontabulatable accidents. Furthermore, the Oregon and Indiana statistics and an analysis of the accidents in the iron and steel industry [3] show an increasing number up to the third day. Usually in the case of a minor injury the workman will return to work the day following the injury if at all possible. If the injury is severe enough to prevent the worker from returning to work the day after the injury, it is severe enough to disable him for three or four days, since it will require several days for the bruise or laceration to heal.

Another factor which perhaps will affect the accuracy of the American Accident Table is the fact that as far as compensable accidents are concerned the distribution was based exclusively upon the experience of the insured employers. A large bulk of the iron and steel industry and of the mining industry, for example, are not insured and consequently their experience is not incorporated in schedule Z. Inasmuch as these industries have relatively high fatality and permanent total disability rates, their exclusion would produce a distribution in which the number of fatalities and permanent total disabilities would be too small.

The great variation in the severity distribution of accidents between coal mining and all other industries may be seen from the following table, which shows the accident rates per $10,000,000 of pay roll, by industry and by type of injury, in Pennsylvania for the years 1916 to 1919: [4]

SEVERITY DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINING AND IN ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1916 TO 1919.

Industry.	Accidents per $10,000,000 of pay roll.		
	Death and permanent total.	Major permanent.	Temporary compensable.
All industries except coal mining	6.9	5.2	224
Anthracite coal mining	50.6	14.9	675
Bituminous coal mining	27.0	12.5	531

It would also be desirable if the distribution of temporary total disabilities be carried one week farther and show the number of accidents in which the disability ends in the twenty-sixth week. The American table stops just one week short of a half year.

The above suggestions and comments, needless to say, are not offered in a spirit of criticism, but in the hope that they may be of some assistance in the formulation of a more accurate and scientific American accident table.

[3] United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 234, p. 192.

[4] Statistical analysis of workmen's compensation insurance in Pennsylvania from Jan. 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1919, pp. 10, 11. Compiled jointly by the insurance department of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau.

Effect of the War on Working Children in Germany.

By Anna Kalet, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.[a]

THE changes brought about by the war had a most significant effect upon the working children of Germany. While frequent discussions of this subject may be found in German periodicals, the best available sources of information are the reports of the factory inspectors of the various German States for the years 1914 to 1918, which have been used as the basis for this article.

Extent of Child Labor.

ONE of the most obvious effects of the drain on Germany's man power caused by the war was an increase in the number of employed children. Figures can be given only for establishments subject to the factory inspection law—that is, in general, those factories, workshops, and building works which employ at least 10 persons, and also all industrial establishments using power machinery, irrespective of the number of employees. Therefore large numbers of children employed in small workshops and factories not using power machinery, in mercantile establishments, hotels, and restaurants, in messenger and delivery service, and in many other kinds of work, are not included. It is, however, the unanimous opinion of the factory inspectors and of other students of the situation that there was a great increase of child labor in these occupations also.

In the establishments subject to factory inspection, 536,512 children under 16 years of age were at work in Germany[1] in 1913. In 1917 this number rose to 617,688,[2] an increase of over 15 per cent; although there was a decrease in 1918, the last year of the war, as compared with 1917, the total reached 590,618, or over 10 per cent more than in 1913.[3] These figures, however, do not fully reveal the situation. In a number of industries, as for instance the manufacture of textiles, many thousands of children were thrown out of employment because of curtailment of production. On the other hand a great expansion took place in the metal, machine-manufacturing, and chemical industries, where the number of war orders was particularly large. In the metal industry, 74,784 children were employed in 1913, and 95,117 in 1918; for the chemical industry the figures were 7,363 and 22,063, respectively; and in the machine and tool-manufacturing industry the number rose from 87,558 in 1913 to 158,030 in 1918.[4]

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[a] Valuable assistance in the preparation of this report was given by Miss Arvilla Merritt, of the bureau's staff.

[1] Excepting the States of Hesse and Alsace-Lorraine, for which statistics for 1917 and 1918 were not available, and which were therefore not included in the totals for any year. In 1913 in these two States the total was 34,494.

[2] Figures for 1917 were not available for the State of Baden, and the total for 1918 was used for 1917 also. Since in most States the figures for 1918 did not exceed those for 1917, this may be considered a conservative estimate.

[3] Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für die Jahre 1914–1918, Vol. IV, pp. 22–28; same for 1913, Vol. IV, pp. 22–28.

[4] Idem. Figures for the States of Hesse and Alsace-Lorraine are not included. See footnote 1.

Suspension of Legal Restrictions on Child Labor.

IMMEDIATELY upon the outbreak of the war the Government enacted the "war emergency law" of August 4, 1914, which authorized the granting of exemptions from many provisions of the labor laws, including those restricting the employment of children under 16 years of age in establishments subject to factory inspection. This opened the way for the suspension of the most important safeguards for the protection of children in industry. During the early part of the war such exemptions were granted to a limited extent only, but as the demands of the war industries increased, they became more and more frequent. According to law, they were to be permitted only upon investigation of each case and a showing that adult workers were not available, and it was the announced policy of the factory inspection authorities to comply strictly with this provision. But judging from the frequent complaints of the shortage of inspectors made by the inspection officials themselves, it seems hardly probable that the investigations were at all thorough or even that they were made in every instance.

Perhaps the most frequent requests were for the suspension of the legal rest periods, which were, for children under 14, a half-hour in a six-hour day, and, for children between 14 and 16, two hours a day—one hour at noon, a half-hour in the forenoon, and another half hour in the afternoon. The employers claimed that the greater frequency of the children's rest periods interfered with the output of the adults, with whom they worked side by side; consequently in order to raise production to the highest limit their intermissions were either shortened or, when the pressure of war work was greatest, often entirely eliminated.

Overtime work was also very common. Reports from almost every district state that children under 14, for whom the law prescribed a six-hour day, were frequently allowed to work up to 10 hours daily. The working day of children between 14 and 16, normally 10 hours, was often extended to 11 and 12 hours. This was particularly frequent in the machine-manufacturing, woodworking, and metal industries.

Employment of children under 16 on Sunday, prohibited by law, was permitted in a number of districts; in others, of less industrial importance, it was consistently refused.

Night work was even more prevalent than overtime work. In normal times children under 16 could not be employed between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.; but during the war many of them were permitted to work until late in the evening or in the early morning, and a very large number were employed on the regular night shifts, which often lasted 12 hours, including rest periods. The inspector of the important industrial district of Cologne stated that children were employed at night in all the establishments in his district where night shifts were used. In some localities the authorities, recognizing the danger of night work to the health of children, placed certain limitations upon the exemptions granted. For instance, in the district of Potsdam only boys who had reached the age of 15 could be employed at night, and then for not more than 10 hours, excluding intermissions. In several other districts work of children on the regular night shifts was allowed only in the case of boys over 14, the night work of girls being restricted to the early morning or late evening hours. In a few places a certificate from a public-health physician was required from night workers under 16.

In 1918, employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age at night (either on the regular shift or in the late evening or early morning) was permitted in 61,285 cases,[5] the number of nights for which such permission was given averaging 109 to each case. In 1917 the corresponding average was 93.[6] These figures admittedly do not represent the total amount of night work of children, for in many cases the necessary authorization was not even requested.

Another significant relaxation of protective standards due to war-time disorganization was the admission of large numbers of children to unhealthful or dangerous occupations theretofore prohibited to them. A few instances of such employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age permitted by the authorities are: Underground work in mines; work in quarries, sheet steel rolling mills, sugar factories, foundries, glass factories, and rag-tearing establishments; as machine tenders in paper factories; as assistants at blast furnaces; as assistant firemen and assistant switchmen on railroads; as machine tenders in high temperature rooms in factories; and as assistant furnace tenders in rolling mills. Even children under 14 years of age were engaged in dangerous or injurious work. They were employed in glass factories both for carrying glass to the ovens and for other work, in brickyards, and in tin factories. The general tendency was to use boys on these processes in preference to girls, but sometimes boys were not available. In Saxony, according to the report of the chief inspector, the factory managers usually attempted to assign to the children work suited to their strength, "but in a number of instances they were given dangerous, responsible, or difficult work which would not have been given them at other times." The report continues:

> In this connection may be mentioned their employment on dangerous woodworking machines, tending steam boilers, and in mining. In the last-named industry children 14 to 16 years of age constituted 3 per cent of the working force in 1918 against 1.7 per cent in 1913, a large number of them working underground.[7]

Difficulties of Labor Law Enforcement.

THE numerous exemptions known to have been granted, however, do not by any means show the total amount of work done by children in violation of prewar standards, even in establishments subject to factory inspection. Many employers, thinking that all labor legislation was suspended during the war, at least as regards work on war orders, did not even apply for exemptions. In the words of the inspector for the Munich district—

> a still worse effect than that of the temporary suspension of protective laws was produced by the impression prevailing generally in industrial circles at the outbreak of the war that on account of the war emergency all protective labor laws were suspended. This impression was strengthened by the directions accompanying war supply orders from the military authorities, which might easily have led employers to believe that they were once for all freed from all legislative restrictions so as to be able to fill those orders satisfactorily and promptly. Under such circumstances it was very difficult for the factory inspectors to demand proper protection of young workers.[8]

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[5] Figures for Alsace-Lorraine are not included because not available.
[6] Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für die Jahre 1914-1918, part 4, pp. 78, 79.
[7] Idem, part 3, p. 53.
[8] Idem, 1914-1918, part 2, p. 12.

The chief inspector for Saxony reports:

The idea that during the war protective labor legislation was suspended to a very large extent, at least for the war industries, was prevalent not only among employers but also among the local authorities, school principals, and district school inspectors, and prevented better enforcement of even those legal provisions which concerned child labor.[7]

A similar situation existed in many other parts of Germany. In some places, also, the press often spoke of a general suspension of the provisions of the Industrial Code.

Under such conditions, it is not surprising that many cases were discovered where the legal restrictions on the employment of children were ignored without even an attempt to secure permission for exemption. For instance, in the district of Düsseldorf 15-year-old boys were employed around blast furnaces in loading iron and in other transportation processes not only on Sunday and at night, but also on 24-hour shifts. The inspector for Oppeln reports that employers were often "earnestly rebuked for employing persons under 16 on excessive overtime work, on Sunday, and in double shifts."

Violations of the law occurred not only in the employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age, but also in regard to the work of children under 14 who had not completed the required school course and who therefore were supposed to be still attending school. They could be employed outside school hours if they had reached the age of 12,[9] but not in dangerous occupations and not for more than three hours on school days and four hours on other days. The inspectors report many cases where children still subject to the school-attendance law had either left school to go to work or were employed illegally outside school hours. The instances which follow are typical. In Königsberg in two brickyards children under 14 were working up to 11 hours daily. In Berlin, children of this age were employed in moving-picture theaters on week days and Sundays until late in the evening in carrying films and locking doors. In Düsseldorf many children were employed in barber shops for very long hours and even on Sundays. In Zwickau 15 boys 8 to 14 years of age worked their entire free time outside school hours at weaving baskets to be used as projectile containers; they were paid at one-half the rate paid adult women. In Upper Franconia children under 10 were employed at home by their parents at the same kind of work. In Zwickau 140 boys between 12 and 14 years of age were working at weighing and packing ground spices. In the district of Chemnitz owners of small establishments run by power machinery frequently employed children of school age, taking it for granted that the prohibitory regulations had been suspended. In a wood-carving establishment a 12-year-old boy took care of the steam boiler; in a cardboard factory a boy under 14 broke an arm adjusting a driving belt. In a woodenware factory a boy of the same age took care of a mechanically driven band saw; and another was in charge of an eccentric press in a metal factory. In two cases boys 13 and 14 years old were tending steam boilers. In Middle Franconia in a rural brewery a boy under 14 was employed as a stoker at the steam boiler.

[7] Idem, part 3, p. 53.
[9] Children could be employed outside school hours by their parents, relatives, parents by adoption, or guardians, at the age of 10.

In Saxony schoolboys under 14 were often employed for driving wagons. Especially prevalent throughout Germany was the employment of children, some of whom were under 10 years of age, as messengers or for the sale of newspapers. Still more serious were the numerous cases of employment of children 8 and 9 years old for peddling in the early morning and late evening hours. Punishment was very rare, especially when the mother was responsible.

The chief inspector of Chemnitz discards the official impartiality of some of his colleagues and says forcefully:

> The exploitation of persons under 16 years of age was sometimes carried too far. Their employment, as at present, at tending steam boilers, on woodworking machines, large presses and elevators, in putting driving belts on moving machines, and in similar work should not be tolerated.[10]

Large as was the number of known cases where the legal regulations of child labor were ignored, the reports from nearly every district indicate that a great many violations were never discovered. This was due in part to the inadequate number of enforcing officials, both factory inspectors and the special inspectors who enforced the provisions of the law regulating the employment of school children. In most places teachers were required to keep and transmit to the enforcing officials lists of the employed children in their classes. But during the war, owing to the shortage of teachers or the fact that they were overburdened with other work, this duty was either very much neglected or entirely discontinued.

One factory inspector reports that these school lists, from which offenses against the law could be ascertained, were—

> during the war sent to the inspectors only irregularly and were filled out incompletely. If, therefore, in many districts only a comparatively small number of offenses was discovered, it should be accepted as a fact that their number was much larger, because many a family was prompted by the high cost of living to add to its income by utilizing the free time and energy of the children.[11]

Proper enforcement of the law was also hindered by the fact that the enforcing officials were instructed to act with discrimination and leniency. The chief inspector of Saxony, in speaking of cases in which the local authorities, prompted by the need of the families, themselves found work for children under 14 years of age, remarks:

> It was easy to understand that under such circumstances great leniency was exercised by the inspectors.

Similar testimony comes from Chemnitz, where—

> the enforcement of the child-labor law [on employment of school children] in the five years of the war could be carried out only with great leniency. The woman child-labor inspector made an agreement with the woman chairman of the Social Democratic Commission for Child Protection of the district of Chemnitz, whereby enforcement was to be limited to superficial inspection and occasional investigations, because the commission, desiring to avoid dissatisfaction among the masses of workers, considered enforcement of the legal restrictions on child labor impracticable.[12]

Even in the State of Hesse, widely known before the war for its good administration of the child-labor laws—

> no very strict standards could be prescribed for the numerous occupations of children [of school age], in view of the conditions prevailing in our country, both as

[10] Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für die Jahre 1914-1918, part 3, p. 139.
[11] Idem, part 1, p. 980.
[12] Idem, part 3, p. 141.

regards the distress of the children's parents and the difficulties of some of the employers. Supervision as exercised in time of peace was discontinued in order to prevent needless bitterness.[13]

In the same State even the courts did not escape the accusation of leniency.

Unfortunately the courts themselves in some cases in which children [of school age] were employed even during part of the night, treated the offending employers with so much leniency that the punishment almost amounted to a reward and made the enforcement of the law impossible. Both on this account and because of the predominance of other interests during the war the respect of the people and even of the school authorities for the law [relating to employment of school children] decreased.[14]

A similar situation prevailed in other parts of Germany. In the great majority of instances violators of the child-labor regulations were merely warned, and if they were finally brought into court, after repeated warnings, the fines imposed were too small to deter them from repeating the offense. A large number of serious abuses were left entirely unpunished. The following description of the situation in the State of Saxony can be rightly considered as applying also to other parts of the country:

To a much greater extent than in the other branches of factory inspection a relaxation of the control [over the employment of school children] took place because of the war and the call of new duties. Such control had to be limited to superficial inspections and occasional investigations, and it can not be denied that evident evils existed during the war in the child-labor situation.[15]

Equally difficult was the maintenance of the legal standards safeguarding the employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age. In the words of the inspector for Munich:

Under such conditions [the generally prevailing impression that all labor laws had been suspended] it was very difficult for the factory inspectors to enforce the laws for the protection of young workers; the situation, therefore, left much to be desired during the years of the war.[8]

Apprenticeship.

THE apprenticeship system, which before had been regulated by well defined and thoroughly enforced laws, was seriously affected by the disorganizing influence of the war. In the first place, many of the older workers who instructed the apprentices were drafted. As a result, the number of instructors was often so reduced that they could give very little individual attention to their pupils. In such cases the factory inspectors sometimes ordered the discharge of a number of the apprentices. The shortage of raw materials was another obstacle in the way of proper training, as was also the large scale production and minute subdivision of labor introduced in many war industries. Moreover, the children themselves and their parents lost interest in apprenticeship. The much higher paid work in unskilled occupations and in munition factories not only induced many children already apprenticed to leave their employers, but also attracted large numbers of boys and girls who in normal times would have taken up a trade.

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[8] Idem, part 2, p. 12.
[13] Idem, part 6, pp. 81, 82.
[14] Idem, part 6, p. 83.
[15] Idem, part 3, p. 56.

Continuation Schools.

CONTINUATION school instruction suffered as a result of the war even more than apprenticeship. Before the war attendance at such schools was compulsory practically throughout Germany for all workers under 18 years of age. The number of hours prescribed varied from 2 to 12 per week, according to local regulations. The system was well organized and the law thoroughly enforced.

During the war, however, many changes took place. Some schools were closed entirely; even where this did not happen, their work was very greatly curtailed. Many of the teachers were drafted. In a number of cases the school premises were entirely or in part requisitioned for military purposes. While not a single district inspector fails to mention this situation, some are particularly emphatic in their utterances. In Magdeburg—

> continuation school education suffered to an unusual degree, due to the disturbances created by the war. The largest continuation school of the district, in the city of Magdeburg, was compelled at the outbreak of the war to put its buildings at the disposal of the military authorities and was transferred to insufficient quarters. The shortage of light and fuel created further difficulties. The school, which in 1914 consisted of 185 classes with 5,113 pupils, was reduced in 1918 to 44 classes with 2,000 pupils. In order to utilize fully the energy of the teachers and the available space, it was necessary to put even the unskilled workers into the specialized classes, so that the specialized character of those classes was completely lost, and the training for particular vocations was neglected.[16]

Decreasing the number of hours of attendance required at continuation school classes was very common. An even more serious evil was the very frequent practice of permanently excusing children at the request of employers who, on account of the pressure of war orders and the high value of child labor, objected to allowing their young workers the time necessary for continuation school training. Such requests apparently were always granted; at least no case of refusal has been reported. In the city of Magdeburg, for instance, the number of pupils excused sometimes reached 38 per cent of the enrollment. Moreover, many employers kept their young workers away from school without asking permission from the authorities.

In some instances boys kept away from continuation school were distressed at being unable to go on with their studies and went themselves to the factory inspectors asking that the exemption be annulled. It more often happened that children stayed away without permission. In Magdeburg, for instance, unexcused absences were rare before the war; during the war they amounted to 5 per cent of the enrollment. The inspector for Schleswig says that such absences were common, and that children under 16 often had to pay fines, which they regarded very lightly, however, because of their large earnings.

Even the children who attended continuation school were so worn out by the unusually long hours and hard work in the factory that they could not receive from the instruction the same benefit as in normal times. The statement of the Coblenz inspector that

> because of the strenuous work and insufficient food the pupils often lacked the necessary energy to listen to the instruction with attention,[17]

may be applied to many other districts.

[16] Idem, part 1, p. 527.

[17] Idem, part 1, p. 933.

Exemptions from Elementary School Attendance.

ATTENDANCE of the younger children at elementary school also suffered during the war. In many places the hours of teaching were shortened. This often left the children twice as much free time as before, and prompted the mothers to find work for them and thus obtain an addition to the family budget. Often, also, mothers kept their children out of school for lack of shoes or clothing and occupied them with any available home work.

In a great many places the school or city authorities permitted children to leave school to go to work before completing the required course. This was done on the application of the parents, especially the mothers, who, left alone by the drafting of the fathers, pleaded poverty and the need of the child's earnings. The school authorities themselves, moreover, sometimes procured work for the children still in school; in some cases this work proved to be illegal and was later ordered discontinued by the inspectors. For instance, in an apron factory in the district of Bautzen 108 school children were employed at cutting goods for ear protectors for the army. The employer thought that such work done in her own home was not industrial work, and since the police authorities, whose duty it is to assist in the enforcement of the law, gave no satisfactory reply to her question as to the legality of the work, and the school officials themselves suggested the work to the children, she did not think she was violating the law.[18]

Interesting statements were sometimes made in extenuation of the granting of excuses from school attendance. For instance, in Coblenz a large number of boys under 14 were permitted to leave school before completing the required course and go to work for 10 hours a day—

> so as to remain under discipline and supervision, be prevented from running wild, and be enabled to contribute to the support of the family.[19]

It was significant of war time that even the school authorities, in normal times staunch guardians of the school-attendance and child-labor laws, relaxed their vigilance and witnessed, apparently with little or no protest, the crumbling of a system which it had taken decades to build up.

Conduct of Working Children.

SERIOUS complaints of the effect of war conditions on the conduct of working children were made by practically every inspector, especially in the important industrial centers. The great demand for their labor, combined with unusually high wages and freedom from supervision, filled them with a sense of their own importance. Too young to accept the responsibilities thrust upon them, they realized merely that they were indispensable in the factory, and often became indifferent to their work, lazy, and disobedient, tolerating no reprimands and resenting even criticism. Such an attitude led to frequent change of employment, as they would leave their positions on the slightest pretext.

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18 Idem, part 1, p. 109.

19 Idem, part 1, p. 931.

Much more severe was the criticism of the conduct of the young people outside the factory. With the father in the army and the mother at work, the children, left to themselves and deprived of the beneficial influences of normal family life, spent their high wages in any way they wished.

In one city in the district of Coblenz the saloons had to be closed on Sundays because the boys under 16 years of age spent their money on wine and committed too many excesses.

The same report also refers to their—

disorderly mode of living and licentiousness, especially evident on Saturday night and Sunday.[20]

The Osnabrück-Aurich report mentions—

extravagant spending on tobacco and high-priced wines and frequent visiting of hotels and similar places.[21]

According to a Bavarian inspector—

the high wages received by young workers [under 16] in the war industries in many cases resulted not in an improvement of the economic conditions of the worker or his family, but in frequent drinking bouts and other unnecessary expenses.

The working of both sexes in close proximity, taking place to a much larger extent than before, combined with the general excitement of war time and the lack of supervision caused by the scarcity of foremen, often brought about undesirable conditions which were the subject of serious complaint. This was particularly true where both boys and girls were employed at night.

During the war large numbers of children, attracted by the high wages and opportunities for amusement, left their small country towns or villages to go to work in large cities.

The moving to the large city, the separation from family influences, the pleasures of city life, and the high wages resulted naturally in a loosening of family ties, large expenditures for drinking and similar purposes, boisterousness, coarseness, and insubordination.[7] * * *

In a number of cities the local authorities issued orders prescribing compulsory savings by young workers or requiring the payment of their wages to their parents, but the reports almost unanimously agree that such measures were ineffective in checking these tendencies. The chief inspector of Düsseldorf, in summing up his sympathetic, but nevertheless pessimistic, account of the conduct of the children, concludes:

And so the young people [under 16] grew up, some of them barely out of school, left to themselves more or less; and the work in the factories among adults of both sexes, who in their conversation and behavior usually paid little attention to the young people working beside them, often exercised a moral influence by no means favorable.[11]

Industrial Accidents to Working Children.

IN TIME of peace the German law prohibiting the employment of children on dangerous machines was so strictly enforced that industrial accidents among workers under 16 were almost unknown, but during the war, according to the testimony of factory inspectors, the number of child victims of industrial accidents increased to a very considerable extent. Many of the inspectors complain that

[7] Idem, part 3, p. 53.
[11] Idem, part 1, p. 980.
[20] Idem, part 1, p. 932.
[21] Idem, part 1, p. 720.

the young workers employed on or near machines failed to realize the danger or to understand the importance of following instructions; they agree, however, that this lack of care was the natural result of youth. According to the chief inspector of Saxony—

> the experience with young people [as regards industrial accidents] was less satisfactory [than with young women] because they often lack steadiness and the necessary seriousness and at times brought about fatal accidents through their extreme carelessness.[23]

Another inspector attributes the increase of industrial accidents to ignorance on the part of young workers of the danger of carelessness; for instance, they often attempted to clean machines in motion or thoughtlessly came too near rapidly moving driving belts or driving shafts. One girl lost her right arm in attempting to put the belt on a moving wheel. Two boys lost their lives while trying to put on driving belts by hand, contrary to orders. A third boy was caught by the machine while putting the belt on a moving shaft and received serious injuries. In several cases girls with uncovered hair, or wearing loose clothing or aprons with strings, were caught in moving machines. One boy was severely injured by the bursting of an emery wheel from which he had removed the protecting cover.

The employment of young people at work to which they were not accustomed also resulted in many accidents. For instance, a boy under 16, who was taking care of a kneading machine, put his hands into the machine to free it from the obstructing dough; the knives cut off the fingers of his left hand. While moving heavy barrels filled with hot jam a boy had his hands and feet badly burned when he upset a barrel.

In the great industrial center of Düsseldorf, Prussia—

> it was repeatedly observed that the number of young boys who were victims of industrial accidents was strikingly large. This was due to their increased employment in the dangerous fire-process establishments and in machine work, where their lack of attention and their thoughtlessness and playfulness, characteristic of youth, produced especially serious results.[24]

Similar testimony comes from Bavaria, where—

> the employment of women on dangerous work usually performed by men resulted in a considerable increase of accidents among women. To a still greater extent this is true of young workers [under 16].[25]

The employment of young workers under 16 underground in mines, in normal times prohibited by law, but permitted throughout Germany during the war, was also "one of the reasons for the considerable increase in the number of industrial accidents." [23]

The following comment by the inspector for Hesse is typical of the situation throughout Germany:

> Persons under 16 were frequently put to work on dangerous machines and were ordered to carry out operations for which independent judgment, concentration, experience, and calm reasoning were particularly necessary—qualities which one can not expect to find in a child under 16 to the same degree as in a mature person. The result was a number of accidents, some of them serious, which could be ascribed partly to lack of experience and heedlessness, but which could have been avoided by the exercise of careful judgment and would have been prevented by older, experienced, and cautious workers.[26]

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[23] Idem, part 3, p. 59.
[24] Idem, part 1, p. 982.
[25] Idem, part 2, p. 28.
[26] Idem, part 6, p. 79.

Health of Working Children.

THE far-reaching changes in industrial and economic conditions brought about by the war undoubtedly affected injuriously the health of the working children. Numerous statements to this effect were made in the German press, and even comparatively early in the war agitation was going on in favor of repealing the war emergency law of August 4, 1914, previously referred to. In March, 1916, a petition asking for its repeal was submitted to the Reichstag by the Social Democratic Women of Germany and the women's department of the General Commission of Trade-Unions of Germany. The petition asserted that—

> Gainful employment of women, young persons, and children has increased to an unforeseen extent. Many thousands of women and children of both sexes are to a very considerable extent engaged in overtime, night, and Sunday work. This overstrain, combined with underfeeding due to the exceedingly high cost of living and the scarcity of many food articles, has disastrous effects on their health. * * * These conditions unfortunately have an especially unfavorable effect on young workers who are not fully developed physically. Furthermore, constant overfatigue, which leads to a loss of strength and injury to health, also accelerates the advent of invalidity and increases the danger of accidents.[27]

Corroborating statements from physicians were appended.

Some of the factory inspectors, with the caution and impartiality thought becoming to official investigators, claim that it is impossible to make a definite statement concerning the effect of war-time industrial employment of children on their health. Many others, however, found numerous indications of a deterioration in the health of youthful workers due to war conditions.

In the district of Hanover—

> an increase in the frequency of diseases due to cold and exposures was observed during the war; the duration of these diseases also became longer, and the cases as a rule were more serious than in peace time. Especially frequent was sickness among women and young workers under 16. * * * The lack of fats in the diet also aggravated this condition in a number of cases. In addition, the factories, overcrowded with machines and workers, made greater demands on their power of resistance.[28]

In the district of Hildesheim, the young workers—

> frequently had to perform hard physical work beyond their strength. Undoubtedly their health was also affected by the overtime work which was especially frequent in the first years of the war, in most cases without authorization. As the war went on overtime decreased, but in the evening and night work there arose new causes of injury to the health of the workers, especially young persons.[29]

In this district also, as in Hanover, the overcrowding of the workshops, especially in the munition industry, and the insufficient number of toilets, dressing rooms, and wash rooms are given as contributing factors. The chief inspector of Coblenz found that—

> because of the strenuous work, night shifts, and insufficient food, the young workers' health and physical development suffered, as was plainly evident in their entire bearing.[30]

In Cologne children under 16 were engaged in night work, which, according to the inspector, "could not be carried on over an extended period without injury to their health." In the district of

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[27] Bulletin des Internationalen Arbeitsamtes, 1916, p. 239.
[28] Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für die Jahre 1914-1918, part 1, p. 646.
[29] Idem, part 1, p. 668.
[30] Idem, part 1, p. 932.

Arnsberg it is said that no data are available concerning special injury to the health of young persons, except in the manufacture of explosives; but from this—

it does not follow that the unhealthful mode of life of many young workers [under 16 years of age] will not result later in unfavorable consequences or serious injury to their health.[31]

Much more definite is the statement made by the head of the lower Bavaria inspection district:

The long duration of the war, the constantly deteriorating food conditions, and the frequent overtime, night, and Sunday work, affected particularly unfavorably the growing children, numbers of whom were obviously retarded in their physical development.[32]

Employment in harmful or dangerous industries was also an important factor in causing injury to children's health. In normal times they were excluded from all such work, and even the adult workers were protected by special measures. But during the war children were employed in large numbers in the munition factories, where they were exposed to various harmful substances, and in unhealthful or harmful occupations in other industries.

The report for Saxony, in discussing the situation, states:

To this [general insanitary conditions] must be added the employment of children in work exposing them to excessive heat or harmful gases, as, for instance, at the ovens or in dipping processes in pottery or enamel works. Under the pressure of circumstances, the efforts of the factory inspectors to keep young persons away from such work could have only partial success.

As to the general question of the workers' health we find from the same account that—

nearly all the factory inspectors agree that the war period had a serious effect on the health and physical efficiency of the workers, although it is very difficult to express this effect in figures. * * * With the third year of the war their physical efficiency began to decrease constantly, and exhaustion and the effects of underfeeding became more apparent, in spite of factory kitchens, arrangements by the employers for supplying food, and large increases in wages.[33]

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[31] Idem, part 1, p. 836.
[32] Idem, part 2, p. 68.
[33] Idem, part 3, pp. 68–70.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS.

Employee Representation in the American Multigraph Co.

THE American Multigraph Co., located at Cleveland, Ohio, employs approximately 1,000 workmen. "From our earliest days," says the company, "we have by means of talks, charts, and pamphlets, endeavored to show our men the correct relationship between capital and labor and the part that they as individuals play in the world of business." As a part of this campaign of education the employee representation scheme was introduced on March 1, 1919.

For about a year prior to the installation of this plan the company had been giving a "general shop efficiency course," so-called. This course, which was given to a group of about 200 men, who stayed after hours to take it, covered various phases of the business as well as industrial relations, and included a discussion of employee representation. In this way the employees were educated to the idea. Following this course several informal committees were appointed to investigate existing forms of employee representation and to report.

The scheme decided upon as best suited to the company's needs was the Federal shop committee scheme (the so-called Leitch plan),[1] adapted to meet the peculiar needs of the establishment. Under this scheme there are three separate bodies created within the company's working organization, known respectively as the cabinet, the senate, and the congress. The first two bodies represent the firm, the last named the employees.

The employees' congress is subdivided into 15 working committees whose duties involve the preparation and presentation to the employees' congress of all measures affecting the particular work which they have in charge.

These committees are as follows:

1. Employment and discharge.
2. Education and publications.
3. Wages, rates, and compensation.
4. Health, sanitation, and safety.
5. Economies, suggestions, and improvements in the company product.
6. Rules, procedure, and elections.
7. Production control.
8. Time and motion study.
9. Spoiled work.
10. Machinery and tools.
11. Entertainment.
12. Attendance and tardiness.
13. Miscellaneous complaints.
14. Sales cooperation.
15. Special 8-hour committee.

Committee meetings are held as frequently as necessary. Arrangements for the meetings are made early enough to enable the secretary (the head of the industrial relations department) to be in attendance and record the minutes. All committee meetings, both official and unofficial, are held in the general assembly rooms of the company or such other place as the secretary of the congress may designate.

In each department there is elected an individual whose duty it is to gather material for the congress and to interpret rulings of the

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[1] The distinguishing features of the Leitch shop committee plan were given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, August, 1918, pp. 180-184, and November, 1919, p. 232.

congress to the employees of that department. These representatives are without vote in the congress, but have the right to appear before any committee for the purpose of testifying or presenting evidence or testimony from a department.

The plan has now been in operation for more than two years. It operated successfully during the business boom and it is successfully weathering the business depression. The company has furnished this bureau with details of considerable interest concerning the two outstanding features in the development of its plan, namely, the reduction of hours from 10 to 8 without loss of production, and the successful operation of the scheme through the business depression. An official of the company thus describes the introduction of the eight-hour day:

The Eight-hour Day.

Shortly after the adoption of our plan, the employees, through congress, stated that they desired to work eight hours a day, basing their request on the promise that they could and would produce as much work in eight hours as they did in 10. They also promised that if after a six months' test production records showed a falling off in production standards as based, they, the employees, would be willing to return to a nine-hour workday at the same rate of pay.

Company conditions were investigated in detail by a specially appointed committee from congress known as the eight-hour committee. They delved into matters of production, inventory, overhead, manufacturing cost, productive and nonproductive labor, materials, production control, and operations of all kinds. The economic aspect was considered by them to the extent that their report in the final analysis was indicative of a professional analyst's work, and showed the management many matters of improvement which had been overlooked through routine and detail work. The report in itself was of much advantage to the firm and was accepted in its entirety by congress. Congress then passed the measure along to the cabinet, who reinvestigated conditions as stated by the employees, and suggested in turn that the employees go on a test basis of a nine-hour day with the same amount of pay, and if successful after a three months' trial, the eight-hour day go into effect with the same amount of pay as had formerly been received for 10 hours, providing that production was maintained or increased above the standards of the 10-hour day. This the employees agreed to do and fulfilled to the letter.

After the management had accepted the suggestions from this committee as to production improvements (production quotas were set for a monthly output with the belief that as much work could be performed in nine hours as was being done in 10, and at less expense) the employees produced the required quotas.

As soon as quotas were made, the senate voted that the plant accept the congress recommendation of a nine-hour working day and that it be initiated as a basis of determining the possibilities of a future eight-hour day. This was done with the same daily wage applying as was received for the 10-hour working day. With this change in hours came increased production at less expense. This was shown by the congressional committee on eight hours in their final investigation. This committee has unceasingly shown the employees and the management the value of cooperation in all matters regarding the manufacturing of our product. This work has been of great help to the company in bettering conditions for the employees, who at all times reap the benefits of the constructive workings of congress.

We have been on an eight-hour workday since May, 1920. During this time the employees have maintained production quotas as set, so long as conditions were in their power to maintain them. Retrenchment activities and production requirements have at times curtailed production, which of course was not the fault of the employees. At the present time we have no thought of any kind to have the eight-hour workday discontinued, and we hope that conditions will be such that it will be maintained.

As to the operation of the plan during the business depression, the company says:

Operation During Business Depression.

The real measure of the work of an employees' congress, however, is found not in what it does when times are good but rather in its record during a period of depression.

Many industrial democracies were born during the war period on a rising labor market when conditions were most favorable to their success. The great test, however, is now in progress and many managers are awaiting its results with keen interest.

It was to be expected that any organization of employees would vote for and accept gracefully any measure that increased wages or reduced working hours without loss to the workers, but how would such an organization react when economic conditions made retrenchment necessary? That was the question.

Our employees' congress answered this question in a very fair and satisfactory manner. It became necessary for us to reduce the hours of work from six days a week, $44\frac{1}{2}$ hours working time, to five days a week, 40 hours working time, and to reduce the force by about 20 per cent. Each of these moves was made after a committee of the employees' congress had gone into the matter thoroughly and concurred with the management in the course taken.

In the case of the men laid off, three lists were prepared—one list from the production records of the company, one list from the general impression of the foremen, and another list prepared by the wage and rates committee, who, then, meeting jointly with the management, discussed each individual name and why it did, or did not, belong to the lay-off list. In this way we have accomplished a shrinkage and the men themselves were able to suggest just who should or should not be affected.

A further retrenchment becoming necessary, a committee from congress was called into conference with the cabinet and presented with facts and figures pertaining to relationship of production and sales. After a full discussion and study of the facts presented, the committee made a brief investigation of inventories of raw and process material and finished stock which, as shown, was increasing to a point that was causing us to borrow large amounts of money to finance. This committee then reported their findings to congress, which in substance were that in justice to the owners of the company the only recommendation they could make was a complete shutdown of the plant until such a time as the abnormal inventories could be sold.

Upon receipt of this report by congress it was approved and passed on to the cabinet. The cabinet in turn offered the alternative of a three-day week without change of hourly rates, with the thought of maintaining as much of the organization as possible. This was in turn approved by congress and put into effect.

The value of handling a matter in this way can not be overestimated. The investigations and reports of workmen carry weight with their coworkers and stimulate confidence in the management. The men realized they were getting the best deal possible under the existing circumstances.

It later became necessary to figure further retrenchment, due to reduced output and heavy overhead. Graphic charts were prepared showing in detail actual financial conditions of the company. These charts showed receipts from gross sales of products, sales of securities, sales of capital assets, borrowed money, etc. They also showed all disbursements, such as factory pay roll, office pay roll, purchases, marketing costs, taxes, repayment of borrowed money, dividends and interests; illustrating graphically how the company was depleting its liquid capital by building up an inventory unnecessarily, the factory pay roll and purchase of raw material being large factors of our outgo.

These different items were so charted that they showed the relation between the cash income and outgo for each month of the company's 1920 operations. Charts were also made up showing actual inventories of raw materials, stocks in process and in finished stores, also at the company branches. Inventories and sales were shown for a period of 10 years, and the increase of inventory in relation to sales for 1920 was very evident.

Statements of manufacturing cost were given with figures showing increases or decreases of hours necessary to produce our different products. Also the percentage of hourly increase in wages, increase in raw material and overhead spread over a term of six years; in fact, all possible information regarding the operation of the company's business was given to congress for investigation. The best available figures showing reduction in living costs in Cleveland were given to the men, all of which showed the justice and necessity of reducing hourly rates.

It was finally recommended by cabinet to congress that the company change from a three-day week to full-time basis of $44\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week, with an average wage reduction of 20 per cent. It was found from cost figures that the three-day week was an uneconomic basis of operation due to the high fixed overhead which could not be eliminated. Also on the three-day week the men were earning a weekly rate of slightly over 50 per cent of their full-time rate, whereas by working the full time with a 20 per cent cut their weekly pay would amount to considerable more.

The wages and rates committee obtained all information needed for reclassifying the men according to efficiency and length of service. The committee then established classifications for the work being performed. The worker's individual case was then taken up and all workers were placed in classifications according to rating made. Length of service automatically determined how near the maximum rate the worker would be paid.

In some cases, due to reducing the working force, assistant foremen were put back on the bench or machines from which they had been previously advanced; in which case their weekly reduction was in excess of 20 per cent, due to their having to take the regular bench or machine rate. In other cases the reduction was not as much as 20 per cent, due to individual conditions. However, the average cut in the factory pay roll after reclassification by the committee was approximately 18 per cent.

While no one likes to have his income reduced, our men were so thoroughly informed of the conditions that made a wage reduction necessary that it was accepted in a spirit of fairness as a result of their knowledge of the facts.

The employee plan is only a factor in the company's educational scheme. In this connection the company says:

In our case our campaign of education was running for more than a year before we said anything about any system of employee representation. Our plan came as a factor in a whole campaign to have men understand what they were doing and why. Never has it dominated the situation—and we hope it never will.

Labor Unrest in Canada.[1]

By Mary T. Waggaman.

WITHOUT full recognition of the economic bonds which unite the nations there would be something of a sense of surprise in finding in Canada—that democratic Dominion with its vast agricultural areas, its great forests, and enormous mineral wealth—many of the postwar causes of industrial discontent, even though they have far less intensity and scope than in various other nations. Yet this land of opportunity—extending over 3,000 miles from east to west and 700 miles from north to south, with a population of only about 8,000,000 and with only two cities, Toronto and Montreal, having more than 300,000 inhabitants—has also been affected by the dearth of economic goods resulting from the war, has been burdened by national debts, and has had to grapple with the difficulties arising from an expansion of currency and of credit.

The Canadian industrial workers, particularly the returned soldiers, have, along with so many thousands of the workers of the world, felt the nerve-racking strain of war, have known the democracy of common danger and catastrophe, and are conscious of the important share they had in bringing about victory. This experience in itself would seem to make for readier dissatisfaction at any real or apparent

[1] The data on which this article is based were secured from the Canadian Municipal Journal, February; 1921, Montreal; Canada's War Efforts, 1914–1918, issued by the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 23, 1921; Conservation of Life, April, 1918, and January, 1919; Industrial Canada, July, 1920, Toronto; Labor Overseas, London; Modern Democracies, by James Bryce (Viscount Bryce), vol. 1, London, 1921; MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW; New York Evening Post, June 10, 1912; Proceedings of the Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1920; Quarterly of the National Housing Association, April, 1921; Retraining of Canada's Disabled Soldiers, by Walter E. Segsworth, M. E., Ottawa, 1920; The American Labor Legislation Review, March, 1921, New York; The Canada Year Book; The Industrial Banner, Toronto, January 21 and May 6, 1921; The New Democracy, Mar. 3, 1921, Hamilton, Canada; Town Planning and Conservation of Life, July-September, 1920, Ottawa; and from the following reports of the Canadian Department of Labor: Annual Reports for 1915, 1919, and 1920; Bul. No. 3, Industrial relations series, Joint Conference of the Building Construction Industries in Canada, Ottawa, May 3-6, 1921; Ninth and Tenth Annual Reports on Labor Organization, 1919 and 1920; Report of Conference on Industrial Relations, Ottawa, Feb. 21 and 22, 1921; and The Labor Gazette.

economic injustice, expecially in view of the many revolutionary social theories current, and in the face of the high cost of living, actual or impending wage reductions, unemployment, and a housing shortage.

Causes of Labor Unrest.

High Cost of Living.

DESPITE Canada's various efforts at food control, the cost of the necessities of life mounted discouragingly from 1914 to 1920. The cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel, and lighting and rent, in terms of the average prices in 60 Canadian cities, was $14.39 in March, 1914; in March, 1917, $17.16; and in March, 1920, $25.01. In February, 1921, there was some decrease, the budget then averaging $24.85, and in April, 1921, it had gone down to $23.31.

While the high cost of living in Canada has been and is a problem to be reckoned with, the situation has not been so difficult as in a number of the other countries affected by the war. For example, taking 100 as the base for July, 1914, the Canadian retail food index number in November, 1920, was only 206, while that of the United Kingdom was 291. The French retail food index number had more than quadrupled within approximately the same period. The retail food index number for the United Kingdom for April, 1921, was 238, while that for Canada was only 171. In any international statistical comparisons allowances should, of course, be made for the varying bases and methods of computation as well as differing depreciations in currency.

Reduction of Wages.

In Canada as in other countries there is controversy as to how closely wages have followed the cost of living. The index numbers of average weekly and hourly rates of wages for 21 classes of employment for 1920 are considerably below the Canadian average retail food index for that year, but it must be remembered that wage rate indexes, with disregard of overtime and underemployment, only partially picture the pay envelope.

Toward the close of 1920 there were rumors of wage reductions, which were followed by more definite statements in the beginning of the new year. For example, the press reported early in January that employers were demanding 15 to 20 per cent reductions in wages in Ottawa because of the decline in food costs. It was decided to reduce the wages of miners at Cobalt 75 cents a day on February 15, such decision affecting about 900 men. In March 1,000 garment workers, after a strike, accepted a wage reduction of $4 a week for men and $3 for women. The proposed wage cut in this case had been $7 and $6 per week. Preliminary steps have been taken to reduce wages 12 per cent on Canadian railways on July 1, 1921. A study of the causes of recent strikes indicates a shift from demands for increases in wages to protests against wage reductions. According to the May 6, 1921, issue of the Industrial Banner, the official organ of organized labor of Ontario, the workers from coast to coast are "showing a militant spirit of resistance to wage cuts."

Unemployment.

In June, 1918, less than six months before the signing of the armistice, although only 0.41 per cent of unemployment was reported by the Canadian trade-unions it was feared that the return of the expeditionary forces would create a serious unemployment situation. The process of reabsorption of discharged soldiers and war workers into peace-time pursuits was much more successful in Canada than in some of the other allied countries with their great congestion of population and more vital industrial derangements. Even in February, 1919, the percentage of unemployment among trade-union members, as shown by trade-union reports, was only 5.23, which is the highest peak from that time up to October, 1920, when the percentage was 6.09 and in December, 1920, 13.05—about two and a half times as great as in February, 1919.

According to returns from 5,000 firms, the general employment average declined during December, 1920, and at the close of the year 75,000 more men were out of employment than normally during that season, the clothing, leather, rubber, and timber workers being notably affected. The Canadian Labor Gazette of January, 1921 (p. 47), reported that it was estimated 17,000 were unemployed in Toronto and from 6,000 to 8,000 in Vancouver. In Manitoba and northern Ontario operations in many of the lumber camps had ceased. On January 3, the executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada circularized its affiliated unions on the unemployment problem, stating that the distress was more serious than that caused by unemployment in 1914 because of the lower purchasing power of the dollar. Recommendations were made that union members use their influence to have public works inaugurated; to cooperate in the carrying out of Government relief measures, and to impress employers with the urgent necessity of retaining as great a number of workers as possible by reducing hours.

Unlike the United Kingdom, Italy, and Austria, Canada has no compulsory insurance against unemployment; and among the suggestions made by this executive council was the creation of a State employment insurance fund by assessing industries, the fund to be contributed to both by the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

At the beginning of March, 1921, the percentage of unemployment among trade-union members had risen to 16.12 and at the beginning of April to 16.48.

Housing Shortage.

The workers' houses in the industrial sections of the cities in Canada were by no means satisfactory prior to 1914, but from 1915 to 1918 the housing problem became more and more serious, the Government having undertaken no housing projects during the war and the high prices of building materials and labor having discouraged private enterprise in the Dominion, as elsewhere. The conditions in many of the towns threatened the health and welfare of the citizens. Under the Dominion housing project of 1919, which will be discussed later under "Governmental action," the situation has improved, notwithstanding the delays and difficulties in taking advantage of the Government loans. So great, however, is the shortage in Canada of buildings, both public and private, that it is estimated it would take $780,000,000 to meet the normal requirements of the country. It is officially reported that 158,000 homes are needed. In 1920 approximately 70,000 couples were married in Canada, and only 11,117 houses built, the shortage of dwellings on this account alone being nearly 59,000.

Manifestations of Labor Unrest.

Strikes and Lockouts.

AS THE strike is one of the most acute manifestations of labor unrest, a brief survey of Canada's recent record in this regard will serve in a way to measure the more dynamic discontent of the workers during the periods indicated. In 1917 there were 148 strikes and lockouts as against only 44, 43, and 75 in the three preceding years, respectively, and the resulting time lost that year was 1,134,970 working days. Yet even in days of peace there had been more severe time losses due to strikes, for in 1911 there was a loss of more than 2,000,000 working days.

In 1918 the number of strikes and lockouts rose to 196, the highest number in a period of 18 years, yet the days lost were only 763,341. These controversies were spread over various industries, markedly shipbuilding and the metal trades. The strikes and lockouts of 1919 number 298, involving 138,988 persons and a time loss of approximately 4,000,000 working days, an estimated number of over 1,154,000 of these days being the result of the Winnipeg strike.

The Winnipeg general strike.—The Winnipeg general strike, the gravest industrial disturbance in the Dominion either during or since the war, involving over 40,000 persons, began on May 15, 1919, as a sympathetic strike in support of workers in the metal trades who had struck on May 1 for an increase of wages and a 44-hour week. The general strike developed into a battle to enforce the collective bargaining principle, the refusal to concede which was regarded as a blow to labor organization. The deputy minister of labor of Canada, in his 1920 report, states that:

> Telegraphic, telephonic, and postal communication was practically suspended. Newspapers were forced to cease publication. Barely sufficient waterworks employees were left on duty to maintain 30 pounds' pressure, reckoned to be enough to supply one-story houses in which, it was assumed, the workers mostly dwelt. The police, recently unionized and dissatisfied, were also among the ranks of the strikers, after being discharged for adhering to the union and the sympathetic strike principle. Hospitals lacked milk. There were no ice deliveries and the weather was hot. Bread and other foods threatened to run short. As a concession to safety, a limited supply of bread and milk was delivered and placarded as "By permission of the strike committee."

These conditions led to the organizing of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, which undertook to furnish volunteer workers for public utilities. Parades were prohibited by "civic proclamation," but this was not effectual and recourse was had to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. A riot ensued in which one man was killed and 30 persons injured. Attempts at mediation were futile and sympathetic strikes (of a somewhat milder form, however) were inaugurated in various cities of western Canada, even the metal trades in Toronto being affected. In the fifth week of the strike a number of the labor leaders were arrested, in most cases being charged with conspiracy against the Government or sedition, and several were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. Facing a hostile public opinion, the strikers, toward the end of June, showed a tendency to return to work, and on June 26 announcement was made that the strike was "declared off." Hon. H. A. Robson, of the Royal Commission, appointed to investigate this industrial disturbance, reported that—

The strike was an attempt by direct action to secure the demand of labor. The general leadership in Winnipeg was dominant even to the extent of producing independent action by men whose union heads were elsewhere.

Another large strike in 1919 involved the coal mines in District No. 18 in Alberta and southern British Columbia, entailing a time loss of 462,879 days. It is estimated that Canada's producers lost $100,000,000 by the strikes of 1919.

In 1920 there were 285 strikes and lockouts, or only 13 less than in 1919, but the number of persons affected in the later year was less than 40 per cent of the number affected in 1919 and the time loss only 22 per cent of that of 1919. Yet there were some strikes of considerable importance in 1920, among them a strike for an increase of wages, involving 2,000 shipyard workers at Halifax which lasted from June 1 to August 11 and resulted unfavorably for them; a strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours, involving over 2,000 power development workers on the Chippewa canal project, which lasted from June 19 to July 12, and resulted in a compromise; and a strike for union recognition, involving over 3,000 Alberta miners, which lasted from October 5 to 19 and resulted unfavorably for them.

One hundred and twenty-five of the strikes and lockouts in 1920 terminated favorably for the employers, 66 favorably for the employees; 69 were compromises, and 25 were indefinite or not terminated. One hundred and ninety-eight involved demands for increased wages and 7 were against wage reductions. The first quarter of 1921 shows considerably smaller time losses from strikes than the first quarter of 1920. More than one-half of the strikes of the first three months of the present year were against a reduction of wages, the largest strike due to this cause during that time being among the garment workers of Hamilton, Ontario, and lasting from February 23 to March 10.

As already suggested, the validity of international comparisons of social and economic statistics is questionable, but such comparisons furnish rough approximations that are not without interest. Such an approximation is given in a table in the 1920 Annual Report of the Department of Labor of Canada, which shows the number of strikes in 17 different countries for the first half of that year, together with the number of employees affected. In proportion to its population Canada holds the highest record for industrial peace, though it must be remembered that the Dominion is largely an agricultural country.

A considerable additional amount of labor unrest would be revealed by a study of the cases involving discordant industrial relations which were settled before an open rupture occurred.

Other Manifestations of Labor Unrest.

The rise and fall of labor union membership, the changing character of labor organizations and the resolutions and recommendations of labor union congresses are closely correlated with labor unrest and may more or less be regarded as symptoms of its varying scope and intensity.

Changes in labor-union membership.—In 1914 and 1915 there was a decline of 32,456 in trade-union membership, a fact attributed partly to recruiting, partly to many Canadians taking up munitions work in England, and partly to the industrial depression which immediately preceded the war. In the next three years the increase was 105,544, bringing the total up to 248,887. In 1919 the membership figure reached 378,047, but fell again in 1920 to 373,842. The following table shows labor-union membership, by groups, for 1919 and 1920:

Labor union.	1919	1920
International	260,247	267,247
Noninternational	33,372	25,406
Independents	8,278	31,189
National and Catholic	35,000	45,000
One big union	41,150	[1] 5,000
Total	378,047	373,842

[1] Estimated.

It is estimated that the one big union in 1920 lost over 36,000 members. In all but one of the other labor organizations, however, membership had increased. The change in classification of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees from noninternational to international increased the latter class by 7,000. It will be noted that both the Independents and the National and Catholic Unions made substantial gains in 1920.

Interunion problems.—Canadian trade-unionism has, since the war, tended to become more complex and heterogeneous. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the largest labor body in the Dominion, with a membership of 173,463, is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to which it concedes the right to deal with jurisdictional controversies, while the Federation in turn acknowledges the congress as "the mouthpiece of Canadian organized labor in dealing with legislative matters."

It is reported, however, that there has been in some quarters a nationalist trend among those who are inclined to see the drawbacks rather than the benefits of international bonds.

According to official reports, the Catholic trade-union movement in Canada has made considerable advance since 1918, the membership in 1920 reaching 45,000, as shown by the preceding table. These unions have no connection with the Trades and Labor Congress. In fact, the congress since 1902 has refused to grant national unions recognition where international unions exist in the same craft. There is a national Central Trades Council of the District of Quebec, composed of Catholic unions whose constitutions emphasize the religious viewpoint.

It is reported that international organizers who have gone to Quebec have run counter to those who favored the Catholic bodies, most of which are made up of syndicates or local branches of workers in crafts over which jurisdiction was claimed by the international unions. These interunion difficulties in a measure reflect the racial and religious cleavages between the French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians which are frequently felt in Dominion affairs. Viscount Bryce, however, in his Modern Democracies, reports (p. 524) that on various questions not concerned with race or religion "English speakers are in accord with French speakers—non-Catholics with Catholics."

While proposals to establish industrial unionism in Canada had before the war been the subject of debate and resolutions, it was not until March, 1919, at a meeting at Calgary of labor representatives from four Western Canadian Provinces, that the plan for one big union was actually put in operation. This was followed by a referendum among the Dominion trade-unions both in the east and in the west on the adoption of this new form of organization. Five propaganda bulletins were issued and funds solicited to carry on the campaign. A number of international unions took away the charters of their local bodies because the latter contributed to the new movement. It is reported that many of the international unionists believed that the one big union promoters had chosen the postwar period as a particularly fitting time to stimulate secession from the international body. It was thought by some that this endeavor was part of a larger scheme to wreck international trade-unionism on the North American Continent. The one big union secured many followers in Western Canada, among them the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, the Metalliferous Miners of British Columbia, the organized coal miners of Crows Nest Pass, formerly members of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, the Trades and Labor Council of Prince Rupert, and several Winnipeg trade-unions.

The progress of the one big union in Eastern Canada was only sporadic, and in 1920 it was estimated from information received from various sources by the Department of Labor of Canada that the membership was reduced more than 87 per cent.

Labor union convention trends.—The Western Canada Labor Conference, held at Calgary, March 3, 1919, not only launched the one big union, as has already been stated, but adopted without discussion a resolution submitted by the British Columbia Federation of Labor, declaring the convention's "full acceptance of the principle of 'proletariat dictatorship' as being absolute and efficient for the transformation of capitalistic private property to communal wealth." Another approved resolution demanded a six-hour day, five days a week. It was also proposed, "the interests of all members of the international working class being identical, that the conference recognize no alien but the capitalist."

There seems to have been a more conservative spirit at the convention of the one big union in January, 1920, for after the consideration of a resolution for a vote on a general strike to obtain the release of the Winnipeg strikers it was voted that all other means be exhausted before having recourse to such a strike.

The American Federation of Labor held its fortieth annual convention in Montreal, June 7 to 19, 1920, which fact emphasized the significance that organization attaches to its Canadian connection. The interunion antagonisms in the Canadian labor movement and the problem of international affiliations were among the subjects discussed of special interest to the Dominion workers.

The third annual meeting of the National and Catholic unions, Chicoutimi, Quebec, July 17, 1920, was attended by 225 delegates, representing about 40,000 members. Recommendation was made that sick benefit funds be established; that consideration be given in the agenda of the next convention to the matter of the formation of industrial councils of employers and employees; that the Government confiscate unduly large war-time profits; that the employment of women in abattoirs and in tanning and currying shops be prohibited; that the law against Sunday work in barber shops be enforced; that a compulsory court of arbitration be established for the adjusment of disputes involving firemen, policemen, and water-works employees, and that technical schools be established in each industrial locality. Criticism was made of the defective enforcement of various labor laws. At the September, 1921, meeting, which is to be held in Hull, it is proposed to take definite steps to form a national federation of the Catholic workers of Canada.

The Canadian Federation of Labor held its twelfth annual convention at Hamilton in the latter part of August, at which the one big union was repudiated. Disapproval was also voiced at the failure of the Dominion Government to apply the eight-hour day according to the League of Nations covenant.

At the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, held at Windsor, Ontario, September 13–19, 1920, the committee on officers' reports approved recommendations made by a conference of international representatives for combating the one big union. Resolutions were adopted favoring old-age pensions, self-determination of nations, the establishment of national councils for the Federal Government service, regarding salaries of Government employees, proper representation of workers on certain Government boards, land-value taxation, one day's rest in seven, legislation similar to the British trades disputes act with regard to injunctions and seizure of trade-union funds, and exclusive State insurance for all Provinces. The congress declared itself against alignment with political parties of other countries to promote the establishment of industrial production and against industrial unionism.

Labor parties.—From time to time the question of independent political action for organized labor has been brought up in the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. That body is opposed to becoming itself a labor party but has approved the formation of an independent labor party along privincial lines.

In 1919 there were one or more organized bodies in eight Provinces of the Dominion whose aim it was to place labor representatives in Canadian legislatures. There were 11 labor candidates elected to the Ontario legislature in that year, and of 45 of the successful candidates of the United Farmers of Ontario 5 had the indorsement of the Labor Party. In Quebec two provincial representatives were elected. The Labor Party in 1920, in conjuction with the United Farmers of Ontario, elected a labor-farmer candidate to the Dominion Parliament. In the same year 11 provincial labor representatives and 15 farmer-labor and independents were elected to the Manitoba Legislature; 5 provincial labor candidates were seated in Nova Scotia, 2 in New Brunswick, and 3 in British Columbia.

In the municipal elections contested, out of 271 labor representatives nominated, 111 were successful.

Among the planks in the platform of the Manitoba Labor Party is one in favor of the transformation of capitalistic property into socialistic property. The Nova Scotia platform calls for the "democratic control of industry on a cooperative basis." In addition to other measures, the Independent Labor Party of Ontario stands for public ownership of public utilities, pensions for mothers with dependent children, old-age pensions, and health and unemployment insurance

Ameliorative Measures.

Increases in Wages.

EMPLOYERS have had not only to meet the mounting cost of living themselves but to offset the shrinkage of the purchasing power of the dollar among their employees by large increases in wages. The official wage indexes for 21 classes in 31 cities of Canada, taking 1913 as the base year equaling 100, were in 1920, 179.3 for weekly rates and 190.3 for hourly rates. For common labor in factories in 1920 the wage index for weekly rates rose as high as 198.3, while for hourly rates it was 215.3, as compared with 100 in 1913.

The following are the 1920 wage index numbers for some of the principal industries on the 1913 base:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGE RATES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN 1920.

[Rate for 1913=100.]

Trade.	Index numbers of wage rates.	
	Per week.	Per hour.
Building trades (seven classes)	171.9	180.9
Metal trades (five classes)	189.3	209.4
Printing trades (two classes)	181.7	184.0
Street railways (one class)	179.1	194.2

The official sample rates of wages and hours for certain occupations in various trades throughout Canada show reductions in weekly hours in a number of cases since the signing of the armistice; for example, in some occupations in cotton manufacture and meat packing. The weekly hours of conductors and motormen have also decreased considerably in some Canadian cities.

Now that the cost of living is declining, reductions in wages are being made in Canada as elsewhere, and the question as to how closely wages have kept pace with the cost of living has its partisan controversialists. As has already been stated, over 50 per cent of the strikes in the first quarter of 1921 were against a reduction of wages.

Steps Taken by Employers.

The industrial relations committee, created in 1919 by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which has a membership of over 4,000, reported in favor of the creation of industrial councils. Such councils have already been inaugurated by a considerable number of employers.

The adoption of group insurance plans in various establishments is also reported.

Governmental Action.

Early in 1918 it was realized more and more clearly in Canada as elsewhere how largely the winning of the war depended upon the maintenance of industrial peace, and in 1919 the Government appointed a royal commission on industrial relations which traveled through the entire Dominion and held hearings in various industrial cities. At such hearings any person was at liberty to voice his views. At the recommendation of this commission a national industrial conference met at Ottawa, September 15–20, 1919, attended by Dominion and provincial government delegates and representatives of employers and workmen. The conference declared itself in favor of uniform labor legislation; an inquiry into State insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity, and old age; Government effort to improve housing conditions; equal opportunities for education; freedom of speech and press; and adequate Government provision to meet unemployment. The employers' and employees' representatives were not in accord on the establishment of the eight-hour day throughout the Dominion, the employers, however, proposing an investigation into the subject. The conference was also divided on the workers' right to organize and the recognition of labor unions. In February, 1921, another Government conference on industrial relations met at Ottawa, at which important reports were heard upon the operation of industrial councils. At the close of the conference a resolution was adopted expressing appreciation of the opportunity that had been afforded "to get together for a frank discussion of human relationship in industry," and declaring "that the members of the conference believe that the broad-minded attitude of the minister and members of the department can not fail to bring about a higher degree of confidence in the department * * * and will eventually bring about a better understanding of the problems of industry on the part of all."

Placement work.—In 1918 the male population in Canada over 16 was 2,656,548. Approximately 200,000 were engaged in war work in the Dominion, while 350,000 were overseas. The replacing of more than half a million men into peace-time pursuits was an immense problem, but during the first 15 months of the functioning of the free employment offices which had been established in 1919 more than 600,000 persons had been placed in positions without charge to either employer or employee, the Government's expense per person being less than one-half the ordinary fee of a private employment agency. During the winter of 1919–20 about $5,000,000 was distributed in cash gratuities to unemployed returned soldiers. This was only one-ninth of the amount which it had been estimated would be required for the purpose. It is reported that the activities of the Canadian land settlement board in promoting the economic welfare of the men from overseas has been very successful. In connection with the transfer of returned soldiers from military to civil life the Canadian rehabilitation system has been no insignificant factor.

Activities of the Employment Service Council.—The Employment Service Council of Canada at its meeting, December 27–29, 1920, adopted a resolution that private employers and the Dominion and provincial governments be requested to abolish all overtime and to put the normal staff on short time rather than dismiss employees, and a subcommittee was appointed to take up with the other Government departments the question of public work for unemployment relief.

Restriction of immigration.—In view of the unemployment situation, immigration except for domestic service and agriculture has been made more difficult.

Dominion housing project.—By an order of the governor general in council, under date of December 3, 1918, authorization was given to the minister of finance to make loans at 5 per cent to the provincial governments, in proportion to their populations, for the purpose of promoting the building of houses to relieve congestion. The total of such loans was not to exceed $25,000,000. According to a report from the Canadian Commission of Conservation, published in the quarterly of the National Housing Association for April, 1921, $14,230,000 has been actually borrowed and $4,521,000 is "under commitment by the Provinces to the municipalities." One hundred and fifty-seven municipalities have made use of the loan and 3,574 houses have been built. The town-planning adviser of the Dominion declares that "generally speaking, it seems as if the loan which the Dominion Government granted has been completely successful because of the opportune moment when it was made and the conditions under which it was given." There seem to be, however, varying views as to the success of the plan in the Province of Quebec.

Conference in building construction industries.—This conference, called by the minister of labor, was held in Ottawa May 3–6, 1921, at which time a resolution was adopted by both employers and employees that a "moderate and reasonable adjustment of wages should be agreed upon without further delay in such large centers where an abnormally high peak has been reached."[2]

Governmental harmonizing machinery.—The Canadian industrial disputes investigation act of 1907, the boards of conciliation and royal commissions appointed to deal with particular labor disputes, the minister of labor and the fair wage officers of his department, and the director of coal operations have played important parts in reducing industrial friction and preserving industrial peace.

The Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, a war-time agency, has been continued in effect and the minister of labor reports that "the arrangement has been an unqualified success."

The Manitoba Joint Council of Industry, a recently established investigating and judicial body, is attracting considerable attention as a harmonizing factor. The council, which is composed of two employers and two employees and a chairman appointed by the Government, emphasizes service as the chief aim of industry, the all-importance of the human element in industry, the advantages of cooperation in securing the best possible results, and the adoption of the spirit rather than the letter of an agreement, should differences of opinion arise as to the meaning of terms.

Among other Government measures tending toward the relief of industrial unrest may be cited the enactment of the luxury tax in May, 1919, to discourage extravagance, which act it is alleged has been largely instrumental in bringing down prices; the creation

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[2] See p. — for digest.

of the board of commerce in October, 1919, as an independent commission to supervise and control, under the authority of the combines and fair prices act, dealers' profits in food, fuel, and clothing; and the establishment of a ministry of health and public welfare.

Distinct gains for labor have been secured through the passage of the technical education act of 1919 and the subsequent progress in vocational education; the liberalizing of workmen's compensation legislation, and the extension of minimum-wage legislation for women.

Conclusion.

THIS brief survey of the causes of Canadian labor unrest and its manifestations, together with some of the outstanding attempts to meet the problem, while showing some rather abnormal trends, indicates that there is far less labor instability in the Dominion than in various other parts of the world, and suggests the promise of social progress in Canada along constructive lines rather than any violent discarding of existing Government machinery. As Viscount Bryce has said in his "Modern Democracies:"

> Canada is well prepared by the character of her people, by their intelligence, and their law-abiding habits to face whatever problems the future may bring, finding remedies for such defects as have disclosed themselves in her Government and making her material prosperity the basis of a pacific and enlightened civilization.

Labor Unrest in India.[1]

By Mrs. Victoria B. Turner.

EVEN to a casual follower of the recent trend of Indian affairs it is evident that the war has acted both as a moral and a material stimulus to all classes of the people. The merited recognition given India by Great Britain through an active participation in the imperial war conference and the imperial cabinet, and later the admission of her delegates to the peace conference, have fostered a growing feeling of national pride in her war record and a new sense of esteem for her national achievements. Lord Sinha, an Indian of repute, discussing this change says:

> India has a feeling of profound pride that she has not fallen behind other portions of the British Empire, but has stood shoulder to shoulder with them in the hour of their sorest trial.

Furthermore, during the war, the direct contact of large numbers of native Indians with views of foreign peoples aroused among the more progressive sections of them an interest in other than merely local affairs. Indian industries flourished to a degree hitherto unpre-

[1] In preparing this article the labor reports and current numbers of the publications listed below have been used.

League of Nations. Supplemental report on certain countries. Washington, D. C., 1919; India. Indian Industrial Commission, 1916–1918. London, 1919; India. Department of Statistics. Prices and wages in India. Calcutta, 1920; Labour Research Department. Monthly circular, February, 1921. (British); MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, January, 1920; Journal of the Indian Economic Society, December, 1919; Great Britain. India Office. East India (progress and condition). Statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India, 1919. London, 1920. [Cmd. 950]; Labour Overseas (British), April-June, 1920, July-September, 1920, October-December, 1920; Social Service Quarterly, January, 1921; Contemporary Review, January, 1920; Round Table, March, 1921; Wadia, B. P., Statement submitted to the joint committee on Indian Referees. London; Basanta Koomar Roy, Labor Revolt in India. New York, 1920; Current issues of the Indian Daily News, the Englishman, and the Journal of Indian Industries and Labor, Feb., 1921.

cedented and industrial development with its attendant accentuation of labor problems created a marked public interest in the necessity of a greater and greater participation by the Indians themselves in the industrial future of the country.

Among the poorer classes, whose economic condition has been deplorable as a result of the evil effects of the war, there has been engendered a feeling of poignant dissatisfaction with their working and living conditions, a feeling which has undoubtedly been intensified by the agitation of their leaders who in turn have been influenced by the experiments of workers in other countries; and the educated Indians have been visibly strengthened in their already existing desire to make India one of the self-governing colonies of the Empire. In fact, Mr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, discussing the nationalist spirit in India in the Atlantic Monthly for April, 1921, says:

> It is this feeling of nationality * * * which is behind all the changes that have come over India during the last generation.

As a result a condition of internal unrest has prevailed for several years and the whole country is in a state of political, industrial, and economic change which is proceeding rapidly.

Labor Conditions.

Unorganized Industries.

LABOR conditions in India are exceptional and any consideration of economic unrest must take into account her peculiar industrial divisions. India is predominantly an agricultural country, it being estimated that between 70 and 75 per cent of her population of 319,000,000 reside in small villages and depend upon agriculture for their living. In addition to those whose livelihood is derived entirely from the soil are the village artisans, the blacksmith and carpenter, as well as the weaver, potter, and others whose occupations make up in large part what is known as "cottage industries." And since these classes of workmen have no market for their products outside of their immediate vicinity their fortunes also are inseparably bound up in the uncertainties of agricultural conditions. While it is impossible to obtain accurate statistics regarding the number engaged in the cottage industries found in every village and so called because they are carried on in the homes of the workers, it is certainly very much larger than that of those in organized industries. Hand loom weaving is the most important of these industries, with metal working as second in importance. It is believed that between two and three million hand looms are at work throughout the country. Unskilled rural labor is also in great demand upon the construction, maintenance, or working of the great irrigation and transport systems, as well as in building, mining, and forestry, almost entirely State-owned undertakings.

Organized Industries.

The organized industries of India are carried on in workshops or factories which vary in size from simple rural factories engaged in a single operative process to the large textile and jute mills and engineering works which employ thousands of workers and in which complete organizations for both manufacture and trade exist. The industrial working class proper constitutes a very small minority of the working population, the total number of workers in all industrial establishments being about 17,500,000.

There is, generally speaking, no such distinct line of demarcation between industrial and agricultural workers as is found in other countries. Labor for the organized industries, even in specialized industrial districts like Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Calcutta, is also drawn mainly from the class of small farmers and agricultural laborers. And with the possible exception of the engineering workers who ordinarily follow their occupation throughout their working lives, they are, as a rule, either semiskilled or unskilled workers who drift back and forth between the industrial cities and their home villages.

Many of the concerns classed as factories are seasonal establishments engaged in pressing and ginning cotton and preparing other agricultural products for manufacture. They are small and often isolated, the seasons are short, and the workers residing in near-by villages alternate between agricultural and industrial employment. Partial dependence upon agriculture and some other occupation is also true in the mining industry.

The constant shifting of labor results from a number of causes, chief among which are bad housing in the towns and cities, the tendency of Indian laborers to work in family groups, and the poverty of the farmers due to bad management, poor wages, and high land taxes. The farmer is always in debt. In addition to heavy land taxes which he pays in cash, he is assessed for police, roads, irrigation, public works, etc. According to a recent official report, investigations into the problem of agricultural indebtedness by the registrar of cooperative societies in the Punjab revealed the fact that in the case of large land proprietors the average total debt is seven times the land tax paid by them, while the smaller proprietors owning or cultivating less than 8 acres have an indebtedness of twenty-eight times the land tax. Their principal means of relief is the aid secured from the cooperative societies, whose importance the same report strongly emphasizes not only from the point of view of reducing debt and placing the agriculturist upon his feet but also because of their beneficial effects upon the habits and character of the people, in whom they endeavor to inculcate the virtues of thrift, self-reliance, and mutual help. To meet his financial obligations the farmer is frequently forced for part of the year to take advantage of the higher wages paid in industry.

A chronic state of indebtedness is, however, not confined to the agricultural classes. That it is also a lamentable fact in the case of other workers is evident from several cost of living budgets given on pages 41 and 42 of this Review.

Unemployment.

Unemployment and underemployment as they exist in other countries are unknown in India. This should not be interpreted to mean that unemployment does not exist. Quite the contrary. Unfortunately, statistics are not available as to the total number of unemployed, but it is known that considerable unemployment results from the seasonal character of industry. Workers deprived of employment because of the closing down of seasonal industries usually either return to their little places in the country or are taken care of by the other members of their caste until they find something else to do. For this reason unemployment is not as apparent as it would otherwise be and does not constitute the problem found in other countries. The large factories and workshops can not, however, as a rule obtain the skilled workers they need, and the problem is to devise means for recruiting sufficient reliable labor to meet the increasing demand, while the nearest approach to underemployment is found in the casual labor at the docks in some of the seaports.

Hours of Labor.

In accordance with the provisions of the Indian factories act as amended in 1911 a maximum working day of 12 hours, to be worked between the hours of 5.30 a. m. and 7 p. m., was established for men, 11 hours for women, and 6 hours for children. By children are meant minors between the ages of 9 and 14 years. The day a child completed his fourteenth year he might work 12 hours a day. A lunch period of 30 minutes was established, which is often shortened to 12 or 15 because of faulty exits to the factory buildings.

But these regulations apply only to textile mills and factories employing 50 people or more. Workers in smaller textile mills and factories and many other classes of industrial workers are not protected against exploitation in this manner. Moreover, factory inspection is not always strictly carried out, and for this reason those actually covered by the law do not always benefit by it.

So far as found there is no restriction upon the hours of labor in other industries, in the mines, tea gardens, wholesale markets, and bazaars, the bazaars, for example, granting one day a month holiday in addition to the annual fête days. In the coal fields the miners, of whom in 1919 there were 249,156, 7,750 being children under 12 years of age, are on piece rates and work as they like. Many of the miners as well as other workers live in the country some distance from their work and owing to inadequate transportation facilities must walk to and from their work, thus adding materially to the length of the working day.

In the ordnance factories and railway workshops an eight-hour day is prescribed, though much overtime is worked in the shops. The marked curtailment of working time existing in these controlled industries is due to special conditions. Both the railway shops and the ordnance factories aim at quality rather than quantity of output and for this reason offer shorter hours and improved working conditions to attract a more constant and a more reliable labor force. A few of the private industries have shortened the hours of labor from 12 to 10, and in the jute mills of Calcutta, by a sytem of overlapping shifts, the hours of the individual operatives have been reduced to 9½ or 10 hours per day. In Bombay since the mill strike of January, 1920, the 60-hour week has prevailed.

But these changes affect an insignificant percentage of the workers in the organized industries only and may be considered merely initial steps in the direction of a gradual reduction of hours. The International Labor Conference recommended a 60-hour week for those industries under the factory law and urged that the Government make use of its prerogative and reduce the unit of 50 persons now recognized as constituting a factory to 10, thus admitting a larger number of workers to the benefits of the law. It also recommended that the age of children employed (*a*) in factories working with power and employing more than 10 persons, (*b*) in mines and quarries, and (*c*) on railroads and docks should be raised from 9 to 12 years.

Legislation conforming to these regulations was enacted by the legislative assembly during March, 1921, amending the factory law of 1911. According to the provisions of the new bill, the distinction between textile and nontextile mills is removed, the 60-hour week for men applying to all premises in which "not less than 20 persons are simultaneously employed and steam, water, or other mechanical power or electrical power is used in aid of any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, furnishing, or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale, any article or part of an article." Further limitations may be imposed by the power given the local governments to declare premises in which 10 persons are employed a factory.

The age of children entering industry is raised from 9 to 12 years. Employers' representatives were opposed to this change on the ground of a sudden depletion from the ranks of labor. As a concession to them the minimum age for the admission of children to employment in a factory is fixed at 11 years as from July 1, 1921, and at 12 years as from July 1, 1922. The maximum age at which workers are classed as children is advanced from 14 to 15 years. In addition to these provisions intervals of rest are provided as follows: Adults, one hour of rest after every period of six working hours; children, a rest period of not less than one-half hour after every four hours of work for each child working more than five hours a day. Additional precautions are also provided regarding the certification of children.

It is expected that this bill when carried into effect will result in a great improvement of the existing situation as to the matter of working hours of children; but the criticism is made that since no limitation is placed upon the working day for adults, an employer will still be able to work his force 12 hours a day for five days.

Wages.

The wages paid Indian labor are low as compared with those of American and British workers. The piece-rate system prevails, payment usually being made monthly from one to three or four weeks in arrears. While wages vary for the same occupation as regards locality and geographical distribution of workers, the following statement summarized from a report of the Indian statistical office upon "Prices and wages in India" is fairly indicative of the prevailing rates for the occupations given in January, 1920:

MONTHLY WAGES IN INDIA, JANUARY, 1920, BY OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.

[1 rupee at par=32.44 cents.]

Industry and occupation.	Average wages per month.	Industry and occupation.	Average wages per month.
Cotton mills (Manockjee Petit, Bombay):	*Rupees.*	Army boot factory (Cawnpore):	*Rupees.*
Weavers	[1] 25–60	Foremen	40
Warpers (sizing department)	[1] 25–38	Fitters and carpenters	25
Reelers	[1] 10–12	Machine operatives	31.6
Rovers (card room)	[1] 17–24	Accouterment makers	27.8
Drawers (card room)	[1] 16–21	Saddlers	34
Drawers (sizing department)	[1] 20–35	Saddlers' assistants	16.2
Sweepers (card room)	[1] 8	Work distributors	13.7
Jute mills (Bengal):		Belt makers	13.7
Carders	11	Cutters	15
Rovers	21.6	Curriers	15
Spinners	17.32	Storemen	11.25
Shifters	8	Tanners	12.5
Winders	23.52	Messengers	10
Beamers	29.16	Northwestern railway locomotive shops (Lahore):	
Weavers	35.	Carpenters (25 working days)	35.55
Rice mill (Rangoon):		Fitters (25 working days)	30.95
Head blacksmiths	60	Unskilled labor (25 working days)	20.07
Fitters	65	Coal company (Raniganj, Bengal):	
Carpenters	75	Miners	[2] 12.24
Engine drivers	65		
Turners	70		
Mill coolies	22.5		

[1] And a bonus of 20 per cent in case of persons working at fixed wages and 40 per cent in case of those on piecework.
[2] For the year 1920.

Since 1914 wages have increased but the changes have been erratic. Take the group in the cotton mills, for instance. The range is from no increase in the case of the sweepers to 66⅔ per cent in that of the lowest class of the weavers. Among the employees of the army boot factory the increases in 1920 over 1914 ranged from 33⅓ per cent in wages of foremen to 60 per cent for storemen and 64 per cent for accouterment makers. Miners' wages for the company quoted increased about 10 per cent during the same period.

It is impossible from available data to get a definite general average of increase, but one Indian writer has estimated it to have been about 50 per cent, and from individual increases as shown by the data at hand this would seem a fair average.

Efficiency of Indian Labor.

Closely related to the wages and hours of labor prevailing in Indian industries is the question of the efficiency of Indian workmen. The charge is made that they are greatly inferior to the workers in other countries as to output and quality of work. Employers contend that only about eight hours of actual work are done in a 12-hour day and that the workers have a low standard of living to which they will conform in spite of a rise in wages. For these reasons many of the employers profess to believe that any considerable advances in wages or shortening of the hours of labor will merely increase loafing and extravagance.

Admitting that the Indian workers' standard of living is low, the advocates of labor argue that it can not be improved until the hours of labor are shortened. They point to the fact that standards of living can not be raised while about 95 per cent of the people are illiterate, and that under present conditions they have no means of securing an education. Night schools started for the benefit of mill hands have failed because the workers after 12 hours of labor are too exhausted to attend them. Bad housing in the cities accounts to a large extent for the prevailing labor turnover, laborers being driven back into the towns and country because of insanitary conditions both in the factories and at home. Hopeless poverty, they point out, engenders recklessness and continued malnutrition is inimical both to mental development and to output. About one-half the people have only one meal a day, and that not always a "square meal." Given the same working and living conditions as the laborers of other lands they are confident the Indian workers will show themselves equally as efficient.

Mr. Thomas Ainscough, in his Report on Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in India, comparing the wages and efficiency of Indian labor with those of British and American labor, points out that until the living—and efficiency—standards of Indian workers can be raised they can not turn out the same quality of work as their overseas rivals. In order to effect this change, he is of the opinion that wages will have to be raised and housing and general conditions of labor will have to be materially improved.

Housing.

The matter of housing factory workers has received little attention and conditions are therefore admitted to be far from ideal. Where factories are located at a distance from the towns the laborers, as stated before, live in the neighboring villages, their dwellings being of the single-story type, consisting of single-room units. These the observance of a few simple sanitary regulations, together with the abundance of fresh air, makes fairly habitable.

A more serious problem is met in the large industrial centers where the workers live either in collections of single-story huts known as "bustis," located near the mills, and usually owned by the agents who recruit labor, or in 2 to 5-story buildings of from 10 to 40 single rooms, called "chawls." According to the report of the Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-1918 (p. 155), these dwellings are often dark, damp, inadequately ventilated, and dirty. Water arrangements are insufficient and other sanitary conditions extremely bad. The rooms, 10 feet square, with a small veranda in most cases, rent in the city of Bombay for 3 to 7 rupees (97 cents to $2.27, par) per month. Overcrowding is general. Chawls of the worst type, the report states, constitute only about 10 per cent of the whole, but many of the remainder are distinctly insanitary.

A report upon labor conditions in India by Mr. A. E. Mirams, consulting surveyor to the Government of Bombay, presents a darker picture of the Bombay chawls. He estimates that 80 per cent of the workers and their families live in 1-room houses, the average number of inmates being 4.5. Moral depravity and disease resulting from such overcrowded conditions are a constant danger to public health. The adult death rate is large, while the infantile mortality is said to reach 329 per 1,000.[2]

Here and there the more enlightened factory owner provides accommodations for part of his workers at least, either free or at a rate below an economic rent. The Tata Iron & Steel Co., for instance, has erected suitable houses for all its workers. The industrial concerns of Cawnpore have done more to provide comfortable dwellings for their employees than those in almost any other city in India. Two companies furnish accommodation for 4,000 workers apiece in settlements at convenient distances from their factories. In Ahmedabad there is a distinct movement of this kind. The distribution of the mills in Bombay is such that the housing of workers by the companies is impracticable if not impossible. For this reason housing devolves upon the local authorities and there is a project now on foot for State-aided housing in the city.

Social Reform.

THE immense need of social reform is being increasingly recognized by the Indians themselves. The influence of such organizations as the Society of the Servants of India and the Seva Samiti is growing, and reform leagues like the Bengal Social Service League are springing up in various parts of the country.

These societies are able to accomplish a great deal along philanthropic and educational lines. They assist in flood and famine relief, by distributing food and clothes and providing medical supplies. They impart sanitary education through leaflets and lectures. Schools are maintained by them in many places. In Bombay 600 half-time boys take advantage of the day schools, 650 adult workers of the night classes. Employment is often provided for men and women out of work, and they are interested in the promotion of maternity and child welfare and in the general improvement of the condition of women, only 1 per cent of whom receive any education. Owing to the fact that social questions are often intimately connected with religious sentiment, reform work is most successful when carried on by Indian agencies.

Cooperative credit societies constitute an important feature of the welfare work in the Bombay mills. They are formed under the supervision of the social service league and are financed partly by the mill agents, the amount of capital subscribed by the workmen being, as a rule, insufficient to cover the demands for loans. The total membership is about 2,500. The total amount of capital subscribed is 55,000 rupees, 25,000 of which belong to the workmen. These societies are in a sound financial condition and afford a greatly needed relief to the mill hands who might otherwise become victims of the usurious rates of interest charged by the money lenders who carry on their business in the vicinities of the mills.

[2] See Journal of the Indian Economic Society, Dec., 1919, p. 296.

Present Labor Unrest.

WHILE low wages, long hours, and insanitary working and living conditions are always provocative of economic uneasiness, and have in this instance been contributory influences, the immediate impelling cause of the recent unrest has been the economic distress of the middle and lower classes due to high prices of foodstuffs and clothing. And to this cause may also be added the nationalist movement among the educated classes and the pro-Turkish sentiment among the advanced Mohammedans who constitute nearly one-fourth of the population. But the author of the British report quoted previously believes that the success of the political agitation has in large measure been due to unfavorable economic conditions.

High Cost of Living.

Ordinarily the prices of articles in common use are kept at a fairly constant level in India, but during 1919 the rise in prices of all commodities including the necessities of life became a serious matter. Prices of food grains reached an average of 93 per cent above the prewar level, while the increase in prices of cloth was a little less than 190 per cent for imported products and just above 60 per cent for domestic goods. This unprecedented rise in prices was due in part to the prevailing world economic conditions, in part to profiteering, and in part to climatic conditions peculiar to India. Someone has remarked "that all Indian finance resolves itself into a gamble in rain," and since about 75 per cent of the population depend wholly or in part upon agriculture it is obvious that the prosperity of the country must to a large degree depend upon the amount of rainfall.

The year 1918–19 was marked by an appalling failure of the monsoon, the amount of rainfall over the whole country being 19 per cent below the average. Not a province escaped either a partial or complete crop failure, a conservative estimate of the loss of production being 20,000,000 tons. As a result of the extraordinary high prices and of this crop failure and because the margin of subsistence is considerably lower in India than in other countries, the poorer classes and those living in towns upon fixed incomes have suffered greatly, notwithstanding the Government's efforts to equalize distribution and to furnish aid wherever it was possible. In contrast to the economic condition of multitudes of the people caused by high prices of cloth, principally cotton, and of other commodities is the statement that the average dividend of the Indian cotton companies for 1919 was 40 per cent, that the average for 1920 as far as reported was about 70 per cent, that one company has just declared a dividend of 365 per cent, and that another has declared a dividend of 425 per cent.[3]

The inadequacy of the estimated general increase in wages to meet the rise in cost of living, even when limited to the bare necessities of life, is shown in several cost-of-living budgets for working-class families taken from various sources.[4]

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[3] Common Sense (London), Apr. 9, 1921, p. 31.
[4] Budgets 1, 2, and 3 were taken from the Social Service Quarterly, January, 1921, pp. 167 to 169.

No. 1. A man and wife, two children, 8 and 11 years of age, and an old woman (Bombay):

	Rupees [5]	Annas. [5]
Monthly income—		
Man	25	..
Wife	12	..
Total	37	..
Monthly expenses—		
Rent	4	8
Food	29	6
Fuel	6	..
Lighting	..	9
Pän,[6] tobacco, and miscellaneous	2	..
Children's school fee	1	..
Sweets for children	1	..
Clothing	3	..
Total	47	7

This man was an oiler in the spinning department of one of the mills in Bombay and his wife worked in the waste department of the same mill. Their items of expenditure do not include liquor, charities, amusements, or occasional extra expenses. No days of absense, medical expense, or expenses incurred in going back to their native village are provided for, and yet this man, apparently of steady habits, must either borrow money to meet his monthly expenditures, in which case interest money is added to his already heavy expenses, or his family must deprive themselves of a sufficient amount of food.

No. 2. A man and wife, a child 4 years old, and an unemployed brother 11 years old (Bombay):

	Rupees. [5]	Annas. [5]
Monthly income—		
Man	24	..
Wife	12	..
Total	36	..
Monthly expenses—		
Rent	4	..
Food	20	8
Fuel	4	..
Clothing	3	..
Lighting	..	12
Pän [6] and tobacco	1	..
Miscellaneous	2	..
Total	35	4

This budget also shows no item for liquor, medicine, or expenses due to climatic changes. His fuel is less than usual because he lives where dry leaves can be had. He just ekes out an existence.

No. 3. A single man (Bombay):

	Rupees. [5]
Monthly income	23
Monthly expenses:	
Boarding (including rent)	11
Tea, tobacco, and pän [6]	4
Toddy and liquor	4
Clothing and other miscellaneous expenses	3
Total	22

[5] 1 rupee=32.44 cents; 1 anna=2.03 cents.
[6] Bétel-leaf mixed with areca-nut, etc.

No. 4.[7] Three brothers (one unmarried), two wives, a sister, a mother, and 3 children (Bengal):

Yearly income of the family—	
The eldest brother's 4 months' work as a boatman	$35.00
For two months' work in the rice fields	14.00
Six months as a day laborer	25.00
The yearly salary of the second brother	30.00
For board	24.00
For clothes	2.50
Annual net income from three bighas [1 acre] of land	25.00
From sale of milk, eggs, vegetables, etc	15.00
The women earn by husking rice for the landlord	10.00
Total	180.50
Expenditures—	
Food (one meal a day)	149.00
Clothes	20.00
Tobacco	3.00
Interest on money borrowed	6.00
Total	178.00

The eldest brother's work varies with the season. The second brother is employed in the family of a landlord, while the youngest with occasional help from the older brothers cultivates the farm.

According to Mr. Miram's inquiries[8] into labor conditions in India, the average members of a family—

were 4.3, of which only 1.8 were earning members. The average monthly earnings of a family were 25.7 rupees [$8.34, par]. Of this sum, 14 rupees [$4.54, par] were spent on food, 4 rupees [$1.30, par] on house rent, and 1-8-0 rupees [48.7 cents, par] on pän and bidis. Only 28 per cent of the employees drank tea and 32 per cent drank liquors, i. e., to the extent of 2-8-0 rupees [81 cents, par] and 2-12-0 rupees [89 cents, par] per family under each head, respectively. It is found that 80 per cent of the population remain in debt, and that the average debt per head is 111.37 rupees [$36.13, par]. Ten per cent of the employees pay interest at 2 annas in the rupee [$12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent], and 62.5 per cent of them pay interest at 1 anna in the rupee [$6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent] per month. An employee on an average has to pay 7 rupees [$2.27, par] by way of monthly interest.

It will thus be clear that the average expenses of a family, on a modest estimate, without tea and liquor, but including 7 rupees payable to the money lenders, amount to 26.5 rupees [$8.60, par] as against his earnings of 25.7 rupees [$8.34, par].

The reasons alleged for debt and the proportion of workers in debt from principal causes are shown in the following statement from the same source:

1. Marriages (20 per cent).
2. Funerals (7 per cent).
3. Occasional extra expenditure (28 per cent).
4. Initial expenditure for equipment (7 per cent).
5. Famine at home (3 per cent).

Under such conditions it is obvious that an ordinary employee at the most can only make ends meet. He can never hope to be free from debt.

Manifestations of Labor Unrest.

THE suffering of this large proportion of the people has manifested itself in two ways: (1) The increasing formation of labor unions and (2) the constant calling of strikes.

[7] Basanta Koomar Roy. Labor revolt in India. New York, 1920. p. 16.
[8] Journal of the Indian Economic Society, Dec. 1919. p. 210.

Organization and Growth of Labor Unions.

The first organization of working people in India was the Bombay Millhands' Association, formed in 1890 by Mr. Narayan Meghajee Lokhande, Mr. Lokhande himself being made president. In 1884, under his direction, a conference of workers had been called in Bombay to present a set of demands looking toward the amelioration of working conditions to a factory commission which was then investigating labor conditions in Bombay.

For several years subsequent to the founding of the Bombay Millhands' Association Mr. Lokhande with his organization and its paper, the Dinabandhu, or Friend of the Poor, did much to present the true status of the laboring classes to the Government officials. He was made a local member of the factory commission that gathered data upon which the factory act of 1891 was based and he submitted to the commission the demands of the millhands' association signed by 5,500 workers.

With his death active labor agitation died down and the movement suffered for lack of leadership. It did not, however, actually die, but was carried on secretly by the workers themselves until 1910, when the cotton-factory workers of Bombay again formed themselves into an organization known as the Kamagar Hit Vardhak Sabha, or Indian Workmen's Welfare Association. The principal objects of the association were (1) the settlement of disputes between employers and workers through intervention; (2) the publication of a weekly paper called the Kamagar-Samachar, or Labor News, in which the needs and demands of the workers should be fully discussed.

The officers of the association consisted of a president, vice president, three secretaries, and a council on which several of the workmen served.

At the time of the formation of the Indian Workmen's Welfare Association the 1911 amendment to the Indian factory law was being discussed, and the association sent a statement of its attitude toward the pending factory legislation to the Government of India. It supported the restriction of the working day for men to 12 hours and showed the necessity of compensation for workers in case of accidents in the course of employment; it asked for better housing conditions and the removal of taverns from the vicinity of the mills, and suggested that employers be compelled to furnish facilities for the education of the workers' children.

The year 1918 saw another revival of the labor movement, the first union being formed by Mr. B. P. Wadia, of the Home Rule for India League, among the textile workers of three mills in Coolai, Madras. Madras now has 27 unions and a central labor board.

Employers in Madras have refused to recognize the unions on the ground that their constitutions are unsatisfactory and that they are controlled by outsiders who use the labor movement for political purposes. The unions, acknowledging their incapacity to conduct their own affairs, contend that they must have educated leaders and should therefore be recognized as they are.

During the latter part of October an injunction was granted against Mr. Wadia and other leaders of the labor unions in connection with a strike of the textile workers in the Buckingham mills, on the ground that the defendants were inducing workmen to break their contracts. The workers demanded the recognition of the union and the abandonment of legal proceedings. An agreement was reached during the latter part of January. Legal action was withdrawn, the union was recognized, and the membership of the union was confined to the mill workers.

Notwithstanding the opposition of employers, the extreme poverty and lack of training of the workers, and other conditions militating against effective trade-union organization, the unions, which are forming along industrial rather than craft lines, are growing in number and strength in other cities of India as well as in Madras. They include textile workers, tramwaymen, postmen, dockers, teachers, barbers, masons, bricklayers, printers, steel workers, telegraphers, men in railway workshops, and many other large labor groups. Although the number of industrial workers to whom trade-unionism applies in the first place is small, when all the other possible labor groups are taken into consideration the ultimate field of organization for Indian trade-unionism is very large.

In addition to the unions proper, 450 peasants' associations have been formed, and Indian laborers in the Fiji Islands and West Indies have similar organizations. The Hindu workers of America have organized themselves into a labor union with the double object of mutual help and cooperation as well as of dissemination of information about India.

The first Indian trade-union congress was held on October 31, 1920. Representatives of about 40 organizations attended the congress and perfected a permanent organization consisting of two officers, Lala Lajpat Rai, president; Joseph Baptista, vice-president; and a standing committee of 60 members, 36 of whom represent the workers, with headquarters at Bombay. The unions have as yet no funds at their disposal, no well-defined program, no clear-cut industrial policy, and the congress naturally partakes of the formative character of its constituent bodies. It does, nevertheless, represent the increasing solidarity of labor, a force to be reckoned with to an increasing extent in the future.

Strikes.

As suffering among the workers increased strikes became more and more general, until during 1920 they can be said to have been of almost daily occurrence.

A strike of steel workers in the Tata Steel Works at Jamshadpur involving 40,000 employees was called the latter part of February and lasted a month. Included among the men's demands were a 50 per cent increase in wages, a bonus on output, leave on full pay in case of accidents at the works, a month's annual leave with pay, holidays on full pay on important religious festivals, and attention of the town council to housing, sanitary, and rent conditions. The strike was characterized by violence, in which several men were killed and a number wounded. Finally, on condition that the men return to work a revised wage scale was introduced granting a 25 per cent increase in wages to those receiving 50 rupees ($16.22, par) or less a month, a 20 per cent increase to workers receiving more than 50 rupees. A decision upon other grievances was to be handed down in a month.

On the 5th of May 15,000 railway workers employed by the Northwestern Railway were out at Lahore. The ostensible cause of the strike was the dismissal of seven workmen for refusing to be transferred to another department. Later the recognition of the railwaymen's union was made an issue. Demanding increased wages and payment of arrears, 28,000 railway shopmen of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway at Bombay struck on May 28. The strikers resumed work on May 31, having received small increases in pay and a promised investigation of grievances. Bombay has been an industrial storm center. During 1920 strikes occurred among textile workers, clerks, longshoremen, postmen, gas workers, and other classes of workers, one general strike early in the year involving 200,000 persons.

In May 50,000 textile workers struck at Ahmedabad. During the summer strikes occurred among the postmen at Allahabad, engineers in Serampore, and printers at Simla. Unrest in the Bengal coal fields, due partly to unsatisfactory wage rates, and partly, it is claimed, to political agitation, occasioned stoppages of work in other industries, such as paper mills, potteries, railways, and iron works, the strikes in the iron industry alone including 17,000 workers. As a result of the miners' strikes, increased wage rates were granted by the Indian Mining Association.

On July 1, 1920, the director of industries for Bengal began the collection of strike statistics for that district. Complete figures[9] have been compiled for the months of July-November, inclusive, and briefly summarized are as follows:

During the third quarter of the year (July–September) the number of disputes, all of which were strikes that began and ended in the quarter, was 19, involving 31,717 workpeople and aggregating 187,941 working days lost. Of these numbers the disputes of 18,196 jute-mill hands aggregated 43,600 working days; of 10,000 tailors, 50,000 working days; and of 1,526 printers, 91,521 working days. The relatively large proportion of the last item was due to strikes of compositors in the Government of India press and the Government of Bengal press at Calcutta for the abolition of piecework system of pay.

Thirteen of the 19 disputes arose from demands for higher wages, the remaining six being noneconomic in origin. In four of the strikes the workers won their demands; in nine modified terms were conceded; and six resulted in failure for the workpeople. Among these last were the two strikes in the Government printing establishments.

The strike epidemic continued during the last quarter of the year with increasing violence. In the months of October and November there were 48 disputes resulting in stoppages of work. They involved 92,665 workers and aggregated 468,942 working days. Thirty-five of them involving 50,865 persons were settled during the months cited; the remaining 13 continued into December. Jute-mill hands

[9] Journal of Indian Industries and Labor, February, 1921, v. 1, Part 1, pp. 74–80.

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comprised 38,500 of these workers and employees of foundry and engineering works, 15,770, strikes among these groups aggregating 189,500 and 114,140 working days lost, respectively. Another strike of commercial importance was that of 1,100 cargo handlers on November 1, 1920, at the port of Calcutta, which lasted 11 days and which seriously threatened to hold up the commerce of the city.

All of the strikes for this period grew out of demands for higher wages. Of the 35 settled, 2 resulted in a concession of the workers' demands, 27 in a concession of modified terms, and 6 in failure for the strikers. Among the last-named was a strike of the gas workers in Calcutta which deprived the city of light for a week.

Industries affected by the strikes during this period were jute and cotton mills, railways, tramways, printing, transport, foundry, engineering, and other metal works, navigation, gas and motor works, docks and jetties, shops, tailoring establishments, and municipal offices. Though labor organization had not at that time secured any foothold in the large jute industry, strikes of the hands in the jute mills since 1917 have succeeded in effecting four increases in wages, amounting to a total advance of 60 per cent. A significant feature of the disputes of the workers in jute mills was that the demands in each case originated among the skilled workers in one or more of the five mills forming a group in the vicinity of Calcutta. Concessions made to the workers in one mill were immediately granted to those in the other mills (22 in number) and industrial peace thus preserved.

Strikes among Indian workers are usually conducted along industrial lines; all the workers, skilled and unskilled, high grade and low, walk out together. They are generally accompanied by picketing, and though violence is not commonly resorted to, solidarity is said to have been secured in individual concerns by methods of intimidation difficult to combat. While many of the strikes no doubt have been called for immaterial reasons, the Indian worker is notably patient, and in the recent strikes unsatisfactory working conditions and the inability of the workers to cope with the high cost of living seem usually to have been the "last straws." Generally speaking, the demands of the workers include increased wages, payment of arrears in wages, reduction of hours from 12 to 10 or 8, leave on full pay in case of accidents at the works, a month's annual leave on full pay, greater facilities for education, attention to housing, rent, and sanitary conditions. In a number of cases political unrest and the Caliphate agitation regarding the shrines of the Mohammedans and the final disposition of Turkey are said to have complicated the situation. The most remarkable use of the strike weapon is what is known as the movement for passive resistance which will be discussed later.

Strike of the Calcutta Tramway Men in 1921.

Though there have been a number of smaller labor disputes since January 1, 1921, the most important strike of the present year is that of the tramway men in Calcutta which assumed additional importance from the fact that it occurred at the time of the Duke of Connaught's visit to open the new Government of India.

On January 25 the conductors and motormen of the Calcutta tramway system presented to the company an unsigned list of demands which included:

1. An 8-hour instead of a 12-hour day. Overtime pay for work done in excess of 8 hours.

2. A fixed monthly salary on a graduated scale with a minimum pay of 30 rupees per month.

Although wages at that time ranged from 24 to 28 rupees per month the men rarely received a full month's pay because they were paid by the hour and not by the day and, owing to the large number of temporary men employed, could not always get work when they reported in the morning.

3. The taking on of temporary men to cease until all of the regular men had been provided with permanent jobs.

4. Fair distribution of work by the head starters.

5. Proper inquiries into cases reported by flying checkers and inspectors.

6. Allowances in cases of accident.

7. Provision for casual leave. The men had no leave granted during the year and were liable to dismissal if they took it even in most urgent cases.

8. Men to be allowed to make up shortage of cash within a week without entailing suspension.

9. Abolition of the forfeiture of a conductor's deposit except in cases where men were found guilty of cheating by a competent court of justice.

10. No employee to be dismissed without an inquiry conducted in his presence, he to be represented by a lawyer or other creditable representative.

11. Attendance at court under summons as a witness to be counted as attendance on duty.

12. Provision of overcoats for the winter months free of cost.

13. Employment by the company of competent lawyers for purposes of defense.

The following day practically all the tramway men ceased work, and street-car service was almost entirely suspended for four weeks.

Various attempts to settle the strike having failed, the Calcutta corporation on February 18 passed a resolution asking the Government to appoint a committee of inquiry or to take such action as it saw fit to end the deadlock and to prevent the future recurrence of such deadlocks. The Government communicated immediately with the parties to the dispute, with the result that a temporary settlement was reached whereby on February 23 the men agreed to return to work, the company to announce its decision on the men's grievances within a week. Public sympathy was with the strikers because the company had up to this time absolutely refused to appoint a board of inquiry asked by the men or even to recognize the fact that the men had any grievances.

The temporary settlement also provided that in case the men were dissatisfield with the company's decision the Government would constitute an impartial committee to investigate the whole matter. The men having expressed dissatisfaction with the company's decision a committee was appointed by the Government on March 8. This committee made a report on April 11, in which the following recommendations were included:

1. Overtime pay in excess of nine hours. Men to be paid by shifts, one shift entitling a man to a day's pay. One-half hour granted for rest and food.

2. No advance in wages recommended.

3. (*a*) Permanent men to be increased to number required as calculated on a basis of normal traffic.

(*b*) Class of temporary men to be abolished.

(*c*) A reserve force to be maintained, and men of this class who report without getting work to receive pay at the rate of one-fourth the daily rate.

4. Each case of disablement to be brought before the management for special consideration.

5. Three weeks' leave on half pay after 12 months' service.

While the company and the men must still reach agreement on the foregoing points, the company did make several very important concessions. It promised (1) that every permanent man who answered his proper roll call on his proper shift would be given work; (2) that any proven cases of the extraction of bribes on the part of the inspectors would surely be punished; (3) that every conductor would be given a receipt for the actual cash deposited by him within 15 minutes after his bag was handed to the cashier; (4) that pay would be granted an employee for time spent in court as a witness; (5) that employees would be suspended only by the traffic superintendent or his assistant on certain specified serious charges, such as insubordination, assault or abuse of passengers or the company's staff, damage to rolling stock, absence without leave for seven days, etc., and then only after full inquiry conducted in his presence by the traffic superintendent and assistant traffic superintendent; (6) that a man would be paid for time lost in case a charge was not proved against him (7) that the management would ask the board of directors to grant overcoats to last three years provided the recipient deposited 10 rupees as security.

At the time of the strike of the Calcutta tramwaymen, a tram strike was in progress at Madras, 5,500 men were out of the railway work shops at Bombay, and a smaller number at Lucknow. The general agricultural situation has also caused marked anxiety. Agrarian riots recently occurred on such a scale in Rai Bareli that troops were sent to preserve order. These disturbances are all the more serious since owing to conditions already described the tenants have undoubted grievances which so far have not been redressed.

Results of Labor Unrest.

IN AN effort to meet the situation employers have in many cases either increased wages or shortened hours, or both. Since the Bombay mill strike of January, 1920, the 60-hour week has been in operation. Measures are being taken to improve housing conditions. Arbitration boards have been set up in a few industries and have done satisfactory work in a just settlement of disputes. Works committees have been established in the Government printing concerns in Bombay, and this example has been followed in the groups of factories controlled by the Tata's and Currimbhoy's.

These committees, based upon American models (many of the engineers and managers in the Tata works are from the United States), consider all welfare activities, better working conditions, prevention of accidents, holidays, etc., but are precluded from dealing with wages, hours, and similar questions of policy, a settlement of which may be made only by the trade unions dealing directly with the employers. Owing to the present backward condition of labor these works committees are considered as an experiment only, the result of which is being watched with a great deal of interest by other employers.

A bureau of labor established in the department of industries is collecting information throughout the country and special labor bureaus have been set up by the Bombay and Madras governments to deal with local labor matters. One of the most significant results of Indian labor unrest has been the apparent initial breaking down of the caste system, the workers finding that they must stand together in their unions and their strikes in order to win their demands.

Indian Labor and the Political Situation.

THE unrest prevailing among the workers has been augmented by the general political agitation which has been sweeping India since the armistice. The agitation for "Swaraj," or home rule, which has been actively directed against the British Government in India by the extreme nationalists led by Mr. M. K. Gandhi and other leaders, has manifested itself in the "satyagraha" or passive resistance strike and in the more recent movement of "noncooperation," or boycott of everything English.

The passive resistance strike, in which no violence is strongly advocated, takes the form of an ancient Indian institution called the "hartal" or day of public mourning. On appointed days a general strike of the classes and the masses is called in protest against some injustice, and business is practically suspended in one or several large towns of a Province. Frequently the call extends to the towns in several Provinces.

The passive strike movement, necessary, as the extremists believe, to secure political justice and to restore India to the Indians, was inaugurated in 1919 in remonstrance to the Rowlatt Act, which provided for the expeditious trial of anarchical offenses by a strong court consisting of three high court judges, with no right of appeal. The act could be brought into operation only in case of established revolutionary offenses and, to insure justice in this respect, provided for an investigating committee of one judicial officer and one nonofficial Indian to examine all material upon which charges against any persons were based.

At the time of the introduction of this bill a feeling of general uneasiness prevailed. Although the Government, in response to demands made by the nationalists for greater participation of Indians in Indian affairs, had formulated a scheme of reform, the delay in adopting it made the educated classes apprehensive regarding the future fate of Indian national aspirations and consequently suspicious of the Government's attitude toward actual political reform. The Mohammedans with whom patriotism and religion are inseparable, were anxious regarding the position of Turkey and also feared the Hindu supremacy in India, while the poorer classes, accustomed to depending upon the Government for all their needs, felt that their economic sufferings as a result of continued high prices were somehow due to governmental neglect.

When the bill became a law immediate and emphatic opposition developed. Local committees were organized throughout Northern India to educate both the masses and the educated classes in the principles of passive resistance. As a result "the general discontent of the educated and illiterate classes, combined with the specific fears of the Mohammedan community, were all, as it were, brought to a focus against the single objective of the Rowlatt Act. To the educated class, in general, the act stood as something symbolical, the very embodiment of past resentment and future fear; as full confirmation of these lively, if baseless apprehensions, that India was to be thwarted in her legitimate aspirations, as proof unquestionable that henceforth the sympathetic policy pursued by the administration toward the political development of India would be replaced by a régime of iron oppression. The masses, on the other hand, identified the act with their own sufferings, reading into it all their deep-seated disappointment at Government's failure to perform an economic miracle in the reduction of prices."[10]

The success which the movement has attained is due to Mr. Gandhi, who, combining the qualities of a political with those of a religious leader, has unquestioned influence. Moreover, his adherents are not limited to any particular sect. His social work of various kinds, his readiness to defend the oppressed as indicated by his years of labor in behalf of indentured Indians in South Africa as well as his devotion to the cause of the workers in Bombay and other cities of India, his complete selflessness, have caused him to be regarded "with a reverence for which adoration is scarcely too strong a word." Under his leadership this agitation, the religious aspect of which must ever be kept in mind, spread. Wherever he was scheduled to speak multitudes came to hear him. The Mohammedans, influenced by his attitude toward their religious problems due to the war, forgot, temporarily at least, differences attributable to racial pride and religion and joined forces with the Hindus. "Hartals" were called in many places with varying success.

The most noted of these public demonstrations occurred in the Punjab, April 13, 1919, when Government forces fired upon a crowd of several thousand which had gathered for a day of mourning, killing 379 persons. This act, since disavowed by the Delhi government, produced a profound impression upon Indian opinion. Racial bitterness between the Indians and the English was intensified. The gulf widened between the moderates, who, while not condoning the affair at Amritsar (Punjab), favored the new reform measures for India then under discussion in the British Parliament, and the extreme nationalists who stood for absolute home rule.

The reform bill was passed, becoming operative January 1, 1921, and giving India a chance to work out her own political salvation. The scheme concedes, in brief, provincial autonomy to the Indian Provinces; Indian control of education, industrial development, public health, agriculture, local government, and (except in Assam) public works and excise. The franchise, until recently exercised by about 33,000 persons, has been extended to over 5,000,000 males over 20 years of age, and this number may be greatly increased if the Provinces decide, as one of them already has decided, to give the suffrage to women upon the same qualifications as are required of men. The present administration reserves only such authority as will enable it to preserve the peace, order, and security of India, should they be threatened, whether "by malice or by incompetence."

In view of the present obstacles to a purely Indian administration of the Government owing to race prejudices, creeds, the caste system, and the inexperience of the Indians in Governmental leadership mod-

[10] Great Britain. India Office. Statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India during the year 1919. 55th No. London, 1920. P. 31.

erates welcomed the reform scheme and have actively cooperated in carrying it into effect. The extremists who consider it unsatisfactory, disappointing, and unworkable, have found a new battle cry in "noncooperation"; that is, they are now using passive resistance in an attempt to retard if not prevent all Government and commercial activity throughout India. Included among the demands which the noncooperators make upon their adherents are:

(1) Gradual withdrawal of children from schools and colleges owned, aided, or controlled by Government, and in the place of such schools and colleges the establishment of national schools and colleges in the various Provinces. (2) The gradual boycott of the British courts by lawyers and litigants and the establishment of private arbitration courts by them for the settlement of disputes. (3) Refusal on the part of the military, clerical, and laboring classes to offer themselves as recruits for service in Mesopotamia. (4) Withdrawal by the candidates of their candidature for elections to the reformed councils, and refusal on the part of the voters to vote for any candidate who may, despite the congress advice, offer himself for election. (5) The boycott of foreign goods.

At the call of their leaders a host of students withdrew from the Government schools, but owing to the failure of the noncooperators to provide the national schools cited in the demands large numbers of them are said to have since returned. According to press reports a determined effort was made by the extreme nationalists to wreck the elections by persuading candidates not to run for office and voters to refrain from voting; but out of a total of 637 constituencies only six elections failed through lack of candidates.

While the questions of wages and hours and other conditions affecting workers do not enter directly into the demands of the leaders of the movement for noncooperation, an economic and industrial phase of the situation does appear in the strikes and the boycott of English goods. Upon the announcement of a hartal, thousands of workers, among whom Mr. Gandhi's influence is especially strong, leave the mills, factories, and workshops for the day, shops are closed, and tramways and taxicabs cease to run. These stoppages of work naturally result in a great loss of wages to people who can ill afford to lose them; and in addition crowds of illiterate people, largely underpaid workers having distinct grievances of their own and little conception of the real significance of the occasion, gather in the streets with nothing to do. Though violence is strongly urged against, from one cause and another these peaceful assemblages have frequently become disorderly mobs, the plausible idealism of the leaders being translated into direct action by the masses which follow them. In many towns, especially in the early part of the movement following the Punjab hartal, railway lines and telegraph offices were attacked, transportation crippled, banks burned, public buildings ruined, shops looted, and other sources of employment cut off.

In the present movement to boycott English goods Mr. Gandhi is touring India, urging the people to return to the spinning wheel and the hand loom in order to make their own cloth. Just what effect this boycott, if it could be successfully carried out, would have upon the large industries of the country, and just how 319,000,000 people can be governed, clothed, and fed by this method are not quite apparent. In fact available sources do not indicate that Mr. Gandhi's future plan for India includes anything more than a simple return to the cottage industries and community government. This does not appear to be true of some of the other leaders who are already endeavoring to create a political structure from community organization up. No clash has, however, come yet.

The charge is openly made by some of the press that the leaders of many of the new trade-unions, especially among the railway and telegraph employees, are extreme nationalists and are using the industrial crises which arise for political purposes. For instance, the Englishman (Calcutta) of February 3, 1921, expressing its firm belief that, the men's grievances being admitted, the tramway strike was timed to prevent the country people from coming into Calcutta on the day of the opening of the new government and thus to create the impression that the majority of Indians were opposed to the new reforms, adds that "the strike in India is becoming now not an economic but a political weapon used by hidden agitators for the unworthy ends of noncooperation." In the same periodical (Mar. 3, 1921, p. 1) Mr. Gandhi opposes the strike as a political weapon. He does not deny that strikes can serve political ends, but he says they do not fall within his scheme for India. "It does not require," he writes, "much effort of the intellect to perceive that it is a most dangerous thing to make political use of labor until laborers understand the political condition of the country and are prepared to work for the common good."

While Mr. Gandhi's motives are not questioned, many in a position to know believe that his attitude in this respect is again not that of the leaders associated with him. Lala Lajpat Rai, president of the Indian Trade Union Congress, addressing a largely attended meeting of workmen on April 8, advised them to join the noncooperative congress, as it was trying to obtain Swaraj (home rule). With self-government the workmen's rights would be protected. They could not, he said, expect any help from any foreign government which helped only capitalists.[11]

Some of the leaders, however, feel that such an alliance would be futile for redressing immediate economic injustices. In a recent statement to the press, Mr. Wadia, who is and has been working consistently and earnestly for the gradual political enfranchisement of the workers, especially industrial workers having fixed wages, says that in his opinion the labor movement in India is suffering from two things: (1) A lack of local workers, and (2) ignorance on the part of the leaders concerning the theories and facts upon which labor institutions are based. "Often," he continues, "it is not realized that we will not be able to solve the labor problems of our country by haranguing the workers on home rule and noncooperation. Apart from the waste of time entailed in this we injure the laborer by diverting his energy and attention—and he has little of either to spare—to political issues which touch him but secondarily."

But whatever may be the real relation of the labor and political movements, the strikes in India to-day are quite different from those in days gone by. The solidarity of the Indian workers is a peculiar sign of the times, their organizing power and the tenacity with which they pursue their aims are of recent origin—a force, as suggested before, to be reckoned with by the new government. Furthermore,

[11] Indian Daily News, Apr. 9, 1921, p. 1.

through the rapid development of industry and the absence of unemployment in the more skilled trades, labor is placed in a position to improve both its own condition and the development of industry.

Labor Unrest in Japan.[1]

By Anice L. Whitney.

THE sudden expansion of Japanese industry during the war brought to the fore many of the problems which had been more or less dormant during the period of industrial and political reconstruction known as the "Meiji Restoration." In the reign of the Emperor Meiji (1867 to 1912) the changes which took place were more political than social and the political transformation had a much more far reaching effect than did the inauguration of a factory system somewhat approaching that of western nations. The political revolution involved the overthrow of the power of the Tokugawa "shogunate" under which for three centuries the people had been in the grasp of a feudal system which had enmeshed them in a network of unbelievably intricate and intolerable laws and customs and in which the Emperor enshrined in the holy city and worshipped by all, was practically powerless. While this change included granting a constitution to the country, it was not the complete revolution that many suppose it to be, since in place of the feudal system a bureaucracy was set up which retained the power and spirit of the "shogunate" and denied all representative government to the people. The limited extent of constitutionalism is seen in the fact that out of a population of 60,000,000 the electorate numbers only about 3,000,000, although a law was passed by the 1919 Diet, effective in the 1921 elections, which reduced the tax-carrying eligibility to vote from 10 yen to 3 yen ($4.99 to $1.50, par). While the political change was, therefore, more one of form than of reality, it inaugurated an era in which the country was opened up to the influence of western theories and ideas.

General Industrial Conditions.

JAPAN in spite of its small size has always been an agricultural country, and a large proportion of the industrial workers are still engaged part of the time in agricultural pursuits, comparatively few being engaged in industrial occupations all their lives or con-

[1] In preparing this article the following books and current numbers of periodical publications have been used:
Iwasaki, Uichi. The working forces in Japanese politics, 1867-1920. New York, 1921.
The Japan Year Book. 1919-1920.
Katayama, Sen. The labor movement in Japan. Chicago, 1918.
Oka, Miuoru. Labor legislation in Japan. Article in Labor as an International Problem, edited by E. John Solano. London, 1920.
Great Britain. Consulate, Osaka. Report on Japanese labor by Oswald White. London, 1920.
Japan. Department of Foreign Affairs. Factory law—ordinance and regulations for enforcement of factory law. Tokio, 1919.
League of Nations. International Labor Conference. Proceedings. Washington, 1919.
The Economic Journal. London.
Labor Research Department. Monthly Circular. London.
The Economic Review. Review of the foreign press. London.
Labour Overseas. London.
The Japan Weekly Chronicle. Kobe, Japan.

tinuously for any length of time. Woman and child workers form a large part of Japanese factory labor, particularly in the textile industries, which rank first in point of number employed.

The majority of the operatives in spinning mills are girls between the ages of 16 and 22 who work for short periods, usually from one to three years. The mills collect the girls from country districts, paying the railroad fare and sometimes a small advance to the parents, and the girls usually work only long enough to obtain an outfit of clothes and then return home to be married. As a result of the constantly changing labor supply the standard of efficiency is very low, and it is said that it takes two girls in Japan to do the work of one in England and they cause greater waste and do a poorer quality of work. A study made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, at the end of 1917, into the condition of workers in factories employing five or more operatives showed that about 58 per cent of the workers were women and girls and about 82 per cent of children under 15 years of age were girls, while about 10 per cent of the total number of employees were children under 15 years of age. In coal mines in one district 40 per cent of the labor is said to be female.

Something of the conditions under which factory operatives work may be seen from the results of an inquiry by the same department, in 1919, into the living conditions of workers in 534 spinning, weaving, and dyeing factories. Most of the women are housed in factory boarding houses, and the study showed that 43 per cent of the companies fed these workers chiefly on boiled rice. In the other factories the rice is mixed with the cheaper barley, millet, or sweet potato in the proportion of from 20 to 50 per cent. Other food such as vegetables, meat, or fish are on the average served not oftener than eight times a month, and two factories were found in which no fish or meat was provided. While the workshops have improved somewhat from the hygienic standpoint, the dormitory conditions are very bad except in a few large factories. Small factories do not provide special dormitories, and the workers have to live and sleep in a part of the factory buildings or in attics with no sanitary conveniences and greatly overcrowded. Considerably over half of the factories had no sick rooms and only eight had physicians in attendance.

Hours of work are very long, 12 and 13 hours being the usual number worked in most industries, while in cotton mills where machines are run continuously it is not unusual when business is good to require 18 hours' work. In such cases monthly holidays are reduced to two or are entirely withheld. The filatures in the leading silk center of the country usually require from 14 to 16 hours' work. The hours in Government factories, however, are considerably better, since the average is about 10, and they seldom exceed 12.

The cost of living in Japan was estimated in November, 1920, to have increased 176 per cent over the cost for the same period in 1914, while on December 1 there had been a drop to 169 per cent, due mainly to reduced prices of sugar and clothing. Wages did not rise in any such degree as living costs, and in general are exceedingly low as compared with western standards. The wages for adult male workers in Kobe in July, 1920, ranged from 1.59 yen ($0.79, par) per day for cotton spinning operatives to 3.50 yen ($1.74, par) for painters. Seamen were getting 25 or 26 yen ($12.46 or $12.96, par) a month plus an extra allowance of 200 per cent, making 75 yen ($37.39, par) a month, and woman cotton operatives earned from 40 to 60 yen ($19.94 to $29.91, par) a month. Primary teachers received as little as 40 yen ($19.94, par) a month, and there was a very general exodus from the ranks of teachers and the lower class of Government employees for work which would pay them better wages.

Unemployment, which began to be serious in the early summer, had extended in the autumn so that mines were closed and textile and other factories had reduced their output. There were wholesale dismissals of railway workers, and out of 320,000 registered seamen in 1919 only 62,000 were actually working in the fall of 1920. Several companies replaced their Japanese seamen with Koreans and Chinese, whose wages were considerably lower.

Labor sentiment in Japan has naturally been affected by the survival of the traditions of feudalism, and the feudal teaching that the laborer has no interest in politics and can not understand its workings was carried over into the Meiji period and fostered by the bureaucrats in control during that time. The feeling of subordination of feudal days has therefore had great effect in retarding the development of class consciousness among the workers of Japan, and particularly among the women, who form such a large proportion of the factory workers of the country. In addition to the feeling of class inferiority is added the inferior position which women occupy in the home and which has made it doubly hard for them to throw off the attitude of submission acquired through so many centuries.

Craft guilds flourished under feudalism, and it is this psychology of the feudal craftsman which the worker of this generation has inherited. In feudal times trades were passed from father to eldest son. A master craftsman (*oyabun*) was obliged to teach his craft and bequeath his business to his son, or if he had no son he was required to adopt one. After the apprentice (the son of the oyabun) had learned something of his trade he started out as a journeyman or kobun. The journeyman was furnished work, food, and shelter by any oyabun to whom he applied, and if the journeyman wished to move he was given money for his traveling expenses. For this protection he was expected to give absolute obedience, and when home industry began to develop into factory industry about half a century ago the workers had it impressed upon them that the old relations of oyabun and kobun were the same, and the workers owed obedience to employers as in former days, in return for which they would receive protection. The effects of this teaching have made the workers slow in realizing the new conditions and in combining to change them.

There are primitive guilds, consisting of unskilled workers grouped under "oyakata," or bosses, who act as a medium between employers seeking labor and workers seeking employment. These groups become quite powerful, but there is a tendency for the irresponsible, reckless, and lawless to join the group, since the bosses are jealous of encroachments on their territory, and as the limits are ill-defined, fierce quarrels take place in which all those in the gang are expected to take a part. As a result the more peaceful class of workers prefer not to join such a group. Also employers are subjected to a kind of blackmail, for if one wishes to bring in outside labor he is obliged to pay the local boss or bosses for the privilege of doing so. Both the employer and the steady workmen are interested, therefore, in doing away with these organizations, and public and private employment agencies are tending to take their places. As there is no attempt at democratic government in these groups, there is practically no chance that such organization would better conditions or further the cause of labor generally.

Development of Trade-Union Movement.

THE Japanese labor movement may be said to have started in 1897, following the war with China, when the industries were in a flourishing condition, owing to the war indemnity taken from that country. The ironworkers' union, formed in Tokyo in that year, the first union to be organized in Japan, started with more than a thousand members, and a union of railroad engineers and firemen, organized the following year, conducted a strike in which the company was compelled to recognize the union and establish the closed shop. A labor paper called the Labor World was published almost from the outset of the movement for organization.

Trade-union growth was fairly rapid in the next few years, although governmental opposition began to be felt at an early period. In 1900 a bill was passed called the public peace police law, in which article 17 is as follows:

> No violence shall be inflicted upon others, nor threat of violence made against others, nor the character of others defamed in public with the following enumerated objects in view, and no inducement or instigation shall be offered to others with the objects in view expressed in clause 2:
>
> 1. To make others join or prevent others joining associations formed for the purpose of cooperation in regard to conditions and rewards of labor.
> 2. To make employers discharge employees or refuse applications for employment or to make employees neglect their duties or refuse applications for employment in order to effect a lockout or strike.
> 3. To compel by force others to agree in regard to conditions of labor or rewards of labor, or to inflict violence upon others, or make threat of violence against others to compel them by force to agree in regard to conditions of rent of land for agricultural purposes.

This act has had a repressive effect, labor leaders contend, upon organization, as it has been easy to construe any attempt at combined movement by laborers as a violation of the law.

The Japan-Russia war (1904–5) gave an added impetus to the labor movement through the development of industry, but the economic slump which came after the war put labor at a disadvantage, so that it was not until 1912 that any large strike or labor movement occurred. At that time, however, the street-car workers of Tokyo went on strike and so completely paralyzed the system that the strike was won in a few days.

In 1912, shortly after this strike, the Laborers' Friendly Society (*Yuai-kai*) was formed. This organization was founded by Mr. Bunji Suzuki, a law graduate of the Tokyo University and a trade-unionist of moderate tendencies who wished to build up a federation of trade-unions. The movement was supported by Baron Shibusawa and others of the upper classes and thus at the outset came to have a character not strictly that of a labor organization. The objects of the society are the organization of labor, amelioration of working conditions by the education and assistance, monetary and otherwise, of the workers, and mediation in labor disputes. It was assumed that the patronage and support of these persons of the upper classes, which was no doubt influenced to a certain extent by the philanthropic desire to better the position of the workers, was strongly prompted by the feeling that since a labor movement was bound to develop it was better to guide it along moderate lines than to allow it to become a movement imbued with radical ideas. In spite of the fact, therefore, that the society has been affected by influences not of a purely labor character, it has grown with the growth of labor consciousness and has, since 1918, more and more identified itself with the strictly labor side of the question.

During 1919 unions of all kinds came into existence, and it was estimated that by the end of that year there were nearly 150 trade-unions with a membership of between 80,000 and 100,000. In 1919 the Tokyo Yuai-kai united with a number of other unions to form a federation of trade-unions, and the unions of the factory district of western Japan, of which Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto are the chief centers, met in Osaka in March, 1919, to form the Western Federation of Trade-Unions. Somewhat later in the year another labor federation (*Rodo Domei-kai*) was formed in Tokyo, advocating the principle of direct action.

The Yuai-kai was reorganized in 1920 on the basis of industrial departments—transport, textile, mining, etc.—and its name changed to General Federation of Labor of Japan (*Dai Nihon Rodo Sodomei Yuai-kai*). The control of the organization instead of being in the hands of one person as formerly was placed in the hands of a board of directors with Mr. Suzuki, the founder of the society, as president. The aims of the federation are entirely trade-union, that is, shorter hours, better working conditions, etc., and do not include socialistic aims such as nationalization or socialization of industries.

While woman workers occupy such a large place in factory life—about 825,000 out of a total of 1,676,860 workers in factories employing over 15 persons according to the 1918 census—it was not until the spring of 1919 that they became active in the work of labor organization. At that time the first labor union in which woman workers were predominant was formed in Tokyo among the spinners. This spinners' union soon reached about 2,000 members, mostly women and girls, and a few hundred other woman workers were scattered about through the Yuai-Kai and other labor organizations. The most important of these other unions are the printers' union and the typists' union of Tokyo. One of the branches of the Yuai-Kai showing the most activity has been the seamen's union, which numbered about 15,000 members. There were a number of smaller unions outside, and consolidation of all these seamen's organizations which was taking place last winter was expected to bring 30,000 members under one general seamen's union.

The growing importance of labor questions is shown in the organization of the Labor-Capital Harmonization Society (*Roshi Kyocho-kai*) for the purpose of establishing and maintaining friendly relations between workers and employers. Enormous contributions were made by various firms and many of the influential progressives who were active in the formation of the Yuai-kai in 1912, notably Baron Shibusawa, became promoters of the new society.

A report made by R. Soeda of the Kyocho-kai, in January, 1921, states that it is estimated that there are now more than 300 trade-unions in the country, nearly all of them being organized during 1919. The weaknesses of the trade-unions, he states, lie in their poor financial status; the lack of a definite program, caused by extreme mobility of labor which is constantly passing from factory to factory and from one occupation to another; the lack of solidarity, which shows in the small remuneration of trade-union officers and the constant dissolution of trade-unions when the leading members of a union are dismissed from a factory following a labor dispute; lack of confidence in trade-union leaders, and the hereditary attitude of loyalty and devotion among the laboring classes toward those who employ them.

The Socialist Movement.

SOCIALISM has been closely identified with the labor movement. The leader of the socialistic movement is Dr. Sen Katayama, who may be said to have introduced socialistic opinions into the country in 1898. There had been some attempts to spread such theories previous to that time and some socialist literature had been translated into Japanese, but these earlier attempts had died out. The movement spread rapidly, chiefly among the "intellectuals," and after a few years of development a political party called the Social Democratic Party was formed on the same platform and principles as those in other countries. This party was immediately suppressed, but in spite of that its formation had had a considerable propaganda effect. In 1906, owing to a change in the ministry, a new socialist party was formed which lasted for about a year, but at the first convention of the party the tone of the speeches and a radical resolution adopted showed that the program of the party was such a revolutionary one that it was immediately suppressed by the Government. In 1908 the red flag riots which took place in Tokyo at a meeting of Marxians and direct actionists, where the red flag was displayed and revolutionary songs sung, resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of both anarchist and socialist leaders. From that time a small group of anarchists decided upon measures sufficiently desperate to be recorded as their protest against what they regarded as intolerable tyranny. As a result, in 1911 24 leaders were arrested charged with being anarchists, 12 of whom were executed and the rest sentenced to life imprisonment. After the termination of the anarchist trials the revolutionary movement was to all appearances dead, but gradually with the lifting of Government surveillance the movement began to revive, although the different schools of thought began to be differentiated instead of trying to continue a unity which had proved impossible.

Radical ideas were also developed through contact with revolutionary groups in foreign countries and the first Russian revolution in March, 1917, and the one in November had a marked influence on the Japanese socialist movement. In 1918 the opportunists gained control of the Tokyo organization and started the State socialist movement, so that many of the younger members gradually left the party. Interest in socialism and demand for socialistic literature increased through 1919, and although the police did not relax their vigilance attempts to hold meetings became more and more frequent. The movement for universal suffrage, which had been first sponsored by the socialists, became a powerful movement of its own, leaving the socialists even more free to preach the doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat, with the consequent drawing together of labor and socialist forces.

Anarchist doctrines, which had been spread considerably, chiefly by underground methods, received wide publicity in 1920 through the trial and imprisonment of a member of the faculty of the Tokyo Imperial University and the editor of the college journal because of the publication of an article by Prof. Morito on the social and political views of Kropotkin, in which the author was considered to deal too sympathetically with his subject. The effect of the trial was to create an interest in anarchist ideas, which spread through all classes of the population.

In December, 1920, the social-democratic, syndicalist, and anarchist elements of this movement combined to form the Japan Socialist League. Delegates from all parts of the country met in Tokyo and, although the police prevented any protracted meeting and many of the members were arrested, the league was finally launched. The present membership of the league is about 2,000, although there are many times this number of persons who believe in and sympathize with the theories of the association, but who because of the repressive measures of the authorities fear to ally themselves with a radical socialist organization.

Manifestations of Labor Unrest.

ANY account of present manifestations of social unrest in Japan must begin with the rice riots of 1918, since this was the first popular uprising in which the laboring classes realized to some extent the power of mass action. The primary cause of the riots, which started among some fishermen's wives in a small town, was the enormously increased price of necessaries of life, principally rice, although the extravagance of the well-to-do and the various inequalities of existence were underlying causes. The shops of rice dealers were raided everywhere and either destroyed or the dealers were forced to sell at reasonable prices. The riots spread over the country rapidly, to all the large cities and the principal industrial districts. In many places serious fighting between the police and the rioters took place and many stores and business places were burned. Troops were called out in more than 20 places, and after the riots and the general strike wave subsided the number of killed was found to be in the hundreds, while thousands had been injured. Arrests were on the wholesale order, there being 7,000 prosecutions, and the rioters were severely dealt with, some being sentenced to life imprisonment and severe sentences being imposed upon individuals whose only crime was buying rice at the forcibly reduced prices. Some steps, generally unsuccessful, were taken by the Government to reduce the price of rice, and collections were taken in many places to supply cheap food to the poor. The ministry of Count Terauchi, which had not been answerable to any of the political parties, fell in September as a result of the riots and Mr. Hara, the chief of the Seiyu-kai party, was made premier, the first commoner to be elevated to this post.

Although among the people generally there was little interest in politics, it was clear that a cabinet had fallen because of the popular uprising, and this fact and the reduction of the amount of property tax, which carried with it the right to vote and which had resulted in practically doubling the number possessing the franchise, were regarded as evidences of the growing power of the working classes. The tendency to reject middle or upper class leadership, which had been growing since the 1918 riots, was increased by a strike among the printers in Tokyo in the summer of 1919 in which there was every prospect of success for the strikers until the movement was disorganized by a politician who had had himself made president of the printers' organization. The outcome of this strike had considerable influence in determining the workers generally to retain control of the labor movement themselves.

The question of the selection of delegates to the International Labor Conference at Washington arose at this time and was another factor in cementing the solidarity of the labor forces. The workers demanded a labor delegate who should really represent them, while the Government was apparently not desirous of sending a direct representative of the workers. A conference of delegates was selected by the governors of the different Provinces to elect representatives to meet at a general conference for the purpose of selecting the labor representative. After a stormy session of three days a resolution to elect a real labor delegate was defeated and three candidates were finally selected to be offered the post in turn. The first and second, a journalist and a professor, declined, but the third, Mr. Masumoto, a director of a large steamship company, accepted. Meetings of protest were held throughout the country, mock funerals for the labor delegate were held in Tokyo and Yokohama, and threats made against his life so that the authorities smuggled him on board the steamship bringing him to this country His course at the labor conference, however, was such as to commend him to the workers, since he argued for the eight-hour day and against special exemption for Japanese industries. The feeling among the woman trade-unionists was very bitter, also, since they had been completely ignored in the choice of a woman adviser to the Japanese delegation, and a niece of Baron Shibusawa, Mrs. Tanaka, had been appointed to this post, although she knew nothing of factory conditions. She at once made a tour of the country to find out something of the working conditions of girls and women, and at the labor conference she took a stand with Mr. Masumoto in favor of labor legislation which should be for the betterment of existing conditions.

At the time there was so much agitation over the choosing of the labor delegates that 15,000 workers in a Kobe shipyard conducted a strike inside the factory, in which the entire force reported for work each day and remained the full 10 hours although no work was done. At the end of a week the company announced that the eight-hour day would be granted together with increased wages. Many other companies, principally shipyards and iron works, immediately instituted the eight-hour day, so that in a short time over 100,000 workers had gained this concession, frequently with actual wage increases, and many thousand others had been given the nine-hour day.

Strikes continued to be frequent throughout 1919 and reduction of output and sabotage (*taigyo*) were practiced with increasing frequency, partly because the workers had found what a powerful weapon it is and partly because of the severe penalties inflicted on the strike leaders, which made them hesitate to go out on actual strike.

The early part of 1920 saw a change in the situation, for the period of prosperity due to the war had begun to decline, and with increasing unemployment strikes naturally became less frequent. Employers seized this opportunity in reducing forces to let the labor leaders go first, and there were many defections from the ranks of the labor unions, while the loss of the less militant members of the unions tended to strengthen the radical elements in the labor organizations. The women's section of the Yuai-kai lost a large part of its membership through a strike in a textile mill in Tokyo in July, 1920, which was started because of the dismissal of several men who were active in union affairs. The strike, which lasted over two weeks, resulted in the majority returning to work, the dismissal of the ringleaders in the strike, and a big drop in the membership of the women's organization.

A "go-slow" strike of tramway men in Tokyo took place in the spring of 1920. The car crews adopted different tactics, some carrying passengers far past the points where they wished to get off, while others ran their cars so slowly and made so many stops that it took hours to go a few miles. In addition, cars were constantly breaking down and being sent to the shops for repairs. The strikers were successful in gaining the 10-hour day and increased wages, but the agitation soon broke out again and many of the men were dismissed and some of the strike leaders were arrested. The press was divided in its sentiments. Most of the newspapers were hostile to the men, but a few attacked the inefficiency of the management and the repressive attitude of the Government.

During the first half of 1920 there were 182 strikes reported, involving 25,000 workers. One hundred and twenty of the strikes were for higher wages and 27 were protests against wage reductions, while demands for better working conditions and for dismissal of unpopular foremen figured in a number of the others. From the beginning of the summer, however, the strike movement declined so that it became negligible as an index of popular dissatisfaction and unrest.

Demands and Gains of Labor.

A FACTORY law was passed in 1911 but was not put into effect until September, 1916. The law applies to factories which employ regularly not less than 15 persons or to those engaged in dangerous or unhygienic work, although many factories employing more than 15 persons are exempted from the provisions of the law. The normal working hours are fixed at 12, but exemptions are made in regard to factories employing only male operatives, and factories manufacturing silk goods were allowed to have a 14-hour day for a period of 15 years. Compensation for accidents was also provided for in the law. The age limit is fixed at 12 years, or 10 years in "light and simple" occupations. As a result of the Washington conference a bill was introduced to reduce the hours of labor for women to 10 hours a day and to prohibit the employment of girls under 14 years of age. The bill, however, did not pass. Several measures were also introduced to govern the organization and membership of trade-unions. One which was fairly liberal aimed at preventing discrimination on the part of employers between union and nonunion workmen and also at preventing unions from being dissolved merely on the ground of a breach of rules. The other less liberal bill placed many restrictions on the membership and activities of the unions. The slowing down of the labor movement as the result of the unemployment crisis caused the abandonment, temporarily at least, of these legislative plans, and while little was accomplished even the consideration of such measures must be considered as a step forward in a country where practically no protective labor legislation has been enacted. Universal suffrage was a part of the platform of the labor unions during 1918 and 1919 but the movement lost ground in 1920 as the tendency toward direct action rather than toward legislative reform grew stronger.

There have been some attempts at inauguration of shop-committee systems, chiefly among Government works such as arsenals and navy yards, but these attempts are still in the experimental stage. Little has been done toward improving the sanitation of workplaces or caring for the health of employees.

A Department of Social Welfare, corresponding to the Department of Labor in western countries, was established in the Ministry of the Interior in the summer of 1920.

A Japanese official, formerly director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Japanese Government, has outlined the most pressing reforms which need to be instituted for the benefit of Japanese labor, as follows:

1. The protection of workers should not be confined to the particular factories provided for in the Japanese factory act, but should be extended to all factories. Further, due protection should be assured for all the workers employed outside factories.
2. The present conditions under which workers are employed should be improved, and their properly constituted trade-unions should be accorded public recognition with a view to stimulating a healthy development of their aspirations.
3. Existing working hours should be curtailed.
4. Definite methods of paying wages should be established.
5. Sunday rest should be enforced.
6. Child labor should be abolished.
7. A compulsory system of insurance for the benefit of workers should be established.
8. Industrial councils for the solution of industrial difficulties should be established.
9. Generally speaking, not only the material but also the moral conditions of industrial life should be improved and raised to a higher plane.

Conclusion.

ALTHOUGH Japanese labor has seemed to be on the verge of becoming a real force in the life of the country, it is easy to overestimate the power and scope of the labor movement. The poverty of the workers makes it impossible for them to accumulate large strike funds, which are so necessary for the successful carrying out of large-scale strike movements, and the hostile attitude of officials generally has undoubtedly kept many of the rank and file workers out of the movement who would otherwise have been inclined to join it. Only one union, the seamen's union, has so far succeeded in establishing a regular contract with employers, and that is the case with only one shipping concern. The strength which the unions attained during 1919 was largely fictitious, as the economic conditions which brought it about were so exceptional. Employers were anxious to make profits while the opportunity lasted, and every day a strike continued meant to them a loss which they might not be able to retrieve later, so that they were inclined to accede to almost any demand of their employees. The economic crisis, bringing with it unemployment for a large number of workers, showed the workers, however, that their temporary power was gone and resulted in large defections from the ranks of the labor unions. Labor unions can hope for nothing from participation in politics, even with a more representative government than they possess, since they lack leaders trained in the intricacy of politics and also because the expense of maintaining an effective political party is greater than they could expect to stand for many years. For these reasons labor is likely to turn to industrial weapons and develop along radical lines, since there is a tendency toward adopting extreme socialist or syndicalist ideas. There is danger, too, that the repressive policy of the Government may direct and strengthen the ideas of labor leaders toward the more radical schools of thought. The policy of the Government toward the "control of ideas" was expressed by the Premier, Mr. Hara, in the House of Peers, on January 27, in the following words, quoted from the Japan Chronicle:

> It is neither possible nor proper for the Government to interfere with the freedom of individuals in all particulars. A certain liberty of speech, publication, and action must be permitted. The Government, however, feels constrained to exercise strict control over those ideas which are calculated to work havoc with the guiding principles of the national polity, and with the public peace and order. The Government's policy of control over socialists is formulated along these lines. As regards the prevention of the spread of undesirable ideas, the authorities are taking every possible measure. As they are cognizant of the futility of all efforts to attain this end by a temporary expedient, they are giving their earnest attention to the question of insuring the security of living for the masses of the people as an antidote against the aggravation of popular ideas.

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

[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 (−) May 15, 1921, compared with—	
		May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Sirloin steak	Pound	43.4	40.0	40.1	−8	+0.2
Round steak	...do	39.9	35.6	35.6	−11	0
Rib roast	...do	33.4	30.4	30.2	−10	−1
Chuck roast	...do	26.5	22.4	22.0	−17	−2
Plate beef	...do	18.8	15.4	15.0	−20	−3
Pork chops	...do	42.5	37.1	35.1	−17	−5
Bacon	...do	52.6	44.4	43.5	−17	−2
Ham	...do	55.5	49.3	48.7	−12	−1
Lamb, leg of	...do	42.1	34.6	34.7	−18	+0.3
Hens	...do	47.1	43.1	41.3	−12	−4
Salmon, canned	...do	37.1	36.9	36.3	−2	−2
Milk, fresh	Quart	16.2	14.9	14.4	−11	−3
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	14.7	14.6	14.3	−3	−2
Butter	Pound	71.6	55.6	42.5	−41	−24
Oleomargarine	...do	43.3	32.4	30.8	−29	−5
Nut margarine	...do	36.5	29.1	28.2	−23	−3
Cheese	...do	42.9	37.3	31.5	−27	−16
Lard	...do	29.8	18.4	16.7	−44	−9
Crisco	...do	37.2	23.1	21.7	−42	−6
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	52.9	34.3	33.4	−37	−3
Bread	Pound	11.5	10.3	9.9	−14	−4
Flour	...do	8.7	5.9	5.7	−34	−3
Corn meal	...do	6.7	4.6	4.5	−33	−2
Rolled oats	...do	10.5	10.0	9.9	−6	−1
Corn flakes	8-oz. package	14.1	12.8	12.6	−11	−2
Cream of Wheat	28-oz. package	30.1	29.8	29.8	−1	0
Macaroni	Pound	20.7	20.9	21.0	+1	+0.4
Rice	...do	18.7	9.2	8.8	−53	−4
Beans, navy	...do	11.8	8.1	7.9	−33	−2
Potatoes	...do	9.6	2.3	2.2	−77	−4
Onions	...do	8.0	3.9	5.6	−30	+44
Cabbage	...do	8.4	5.1	5.6	−33	+10
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	16.8	14.9	14.6	−13	−2
Corn, canned	...do	18.6	16.3	15.9	−15	−2
Peas, canned	...do	19.1	17.8	17.5	−8	−2
Tomatoes, canned	...do	15.1	11.5	11.4	−25	−1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	25.4	9.7	8.4	−67	−13
Tea	...do	74.0	70.4	70.0	−5	−1
Coffee	...do	49.2	36.6	36.1	−27	−1
Prunes	...do	28.3	19.5	18.7	−34	−4
Raisins	...do	27.4	31.3	31.0	+13	−1
Bananas	Dozen	43.2	40.9	40.1	−7	−2
Oranges	...do	71.8	44.4	46.7	−35	+5
All articles combined [2]					−33	−4.8

[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 appears this year in the July issue. Dry goods appears regularly in the April, July, October, and December issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

[2] See note 2, p. 65.

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food on May 15, 1920, and on April 15 and May 15, 1921, as well as the percentage changes in the month and in the year. For example, the price of butter on May 15, 1920, was 71.6 cents; on April 15, 1921, 55.6 cents; and on May 15, 1921, 42.5 cents. These figures show a decrease of 41 per cent in the year and 24 per cent in the month.

The cost of various articles of food,[2] combined, showed a decrease of 33 per cent in May, 1921, as compared with May, 1920, and a decrease of 4.8 per cent in May, 1921, as compared with April, 1921.

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

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

Article.	Unit.	Average retail prices May 15—							Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) May 15 of each specified year compared with May 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	25.6	25.8	32.3	40.0	44.4	43.4	40.1	+ 1	+26	+56	+73	+70	+57
Round steak	...do	22.2	23.3	29.6	38.0	41.6	39.9	35.6	+ 5	+33	+71	+87	+80	+60
Rib roast	...do	20.0	20.3	25.8	31.8	35.2	33.4	30.2	+ 2	+29	+59	+76	+67	+51
Chuck roast	...do	16.1	16.5	21.5	27.8	29.7	26.5	22.0	+ 2	+34	+73	+84	+65	+37
Plate beef	...do	12.2	12.5	16.3	21.9	22.5	18.8	15.0	+ 2	+34	+80	+84	+54	+23
Pork chops	...do	20.9	22.3	30.6	36.7	43.0	42.5	35.1	+ 7	+46	+76	+106	+103	+68
Bacon	...do	26.9	26.8	41.8	50.5	56.7	52.6	43.5	− 0.4	+55	+88	+111	+96	+62
Ham	...do	26.7	26.7	38.7	45.6	54.5	55.5	48.7	0	+45	+71	+104	+108	+82
Lamb, leg of	...do	19.4	19.8	29.7	36.8	39.6	42.1	34.7	+ 2	+53	+90	+104	+117	+79
Hens	...do	22.2	22.7	29.3	37.9	43.5	47.1	41.3	+ 2	+32	+71	+96	+112	+86
Salmon (canned)	...do	.....	.....	25.7	29.6	31.9	37.1	36.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.8	8.9	10.4	13.2	14.9	16.2	14.4	+ 1	+18	+50	+69	+84	+64
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.1	14.7	14.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter	Pound	35.9	32.7	46.7	51.0	67.9	71.6	42.5	− 9	+30	+42	+89	+99	+18
Oleomargarine	...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.4	43.3	30.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nut margarine	...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.3	36.5	28.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese	...do	21.9	22.8	33.8	33.4	42.2	42.9	31.5	+ 4	+54	+53	+93	+96	+44
Lard	...do	15.8	15.5	27.8	32.9	38.8	29.8	16.7	− 2	+76	+108	+146	+89	+ 6
Crisco	...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.9	37.2	21.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	26.3	26.7	40.0	42.4	53.1	52.9	33.4	+ 2	+52	+61	+102	+101	+27
Bread	Pound	5.6	6.2	9.5	9.9	9.8	11.5	9.9	+11	+70	+77	+75	+105	+77
Flour	...do	3.3	3.3	8.8	6.6	7.5	8.7	5.7	0	+167	+100	+127	+164	+73
Corn meal	...do	2.9	3.1	5.3	7.0	6.2	6.7	4.5	+ 7	+83	+141	+114	+131	+55
Rolled oats	...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.5	10.5	9.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.1	14.1	12.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cream of Wheat	28-oz. pkg	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.1	30.1	29.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni	Pound	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.3	20.7	21.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice	...do	8.6	8.7	10.5	12.3	13.4	18.7	8.8	+ 1	+22	+43	+56	+117	+2
Beans, navy	...do	.....	.....	19.1	17.8	12.0	11.8	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes	...do	1.6	1.9	6.0	2.2	3.3	9.6	2.2	+19	+275	+38	+106	+500	+38
Onions	...do	.....	.....	8.6	5.6	10.7	8.0	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage	...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.6	8.4	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.5	16.8	14.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn, canned	...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.1	18.6	15.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas, canned	...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.0	19.1	17.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes, canned	...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.8	15.1	11.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	5.0	10.1	9.1	10.6	25.4	8.4	− 7	+87	+69	+96	+370	+56
Tea	...do	54.4	54.7	55.9	63.8	69.8	74.0	70.0	+ 1	+3	+17	+28	+36	+29
Coffee	...do	29.8	29.7	30.1	30.1	40.5	49.2	36.1	− 0.3	+1	+1	+36	+65	+21
Prunes	...do	.....	.....	15.3	16.5	23.2	28.3	18.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raisins	...do	.....	.....	14.4	15.1	16.5	27.4	31.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bananas	Dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.8	43.2	40.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oranges	...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.1	71.8	46.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All articles combined.[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 1	+56	+64	+91	+123	+50

[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 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on May 15 of each year, 1913 and 1914, and for each year from 1917 to 1921, together with the percentage changes in May of each of these specified years compared with May, 1913. For example, the price of butter in May, 1913, was 35.9 cents; in May, 1914, 32.7 cents; in May, 1917, 46.7 cents; in May, 1918, 51.0 cents; in May, 1919, 67.9 cents; in May, 1920, 71.6 cents; and in May, 1921, 42.5 cents. As compared with the average price in May, 1913, these figures show the following percentage changes: Nine per cent decrease in 1914; 30 per cent increase in 1917; 42 per cent increase in 1918; 89 per cent increase in 1919; 99 per cent increase in 1920; and 18 per cent increase in 1921.

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

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR $1, BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1920, AND FOR MAY, 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.
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	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: May	.401	2.5	.356	2.8	.302	3.3	.220	4.5	.150	6.7	.351	2.8

Year.	Bacon.		Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per dz.*	*Dzs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
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	.294	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: May	.435	2.3	.487	2.1	.167	6.0	.413	2.4	.334	3.0	.425	2.4

Year.	Cheese.		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Corn meal.		Rice.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per qt.*	*Qts.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
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	.068	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	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921: May	.315	3.2	.144	6.9	.099	10.1	.057	17.5	.045	22.2	.088	11.4

[3] 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 MAY, 1921—Concluded.

Year.	Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.	
	Average retail price.	Amt. for $1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for $1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for $1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for $1.
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
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: May	.022	45.5	.084	11.9	.361	2.8	.700	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,[4] by years from 1907 to 1920, and by months for 1920 and 1921.[5] 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.[5] 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 69 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 May, 1921, to approximately where it was in April, 1917. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale,[6] because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

[4] See note 2, p. 65.
[5] For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 19-21.
[6] 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' charts," by Prof. Irving Fisher, reprinted from Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association, June, 1917, 24 pp.

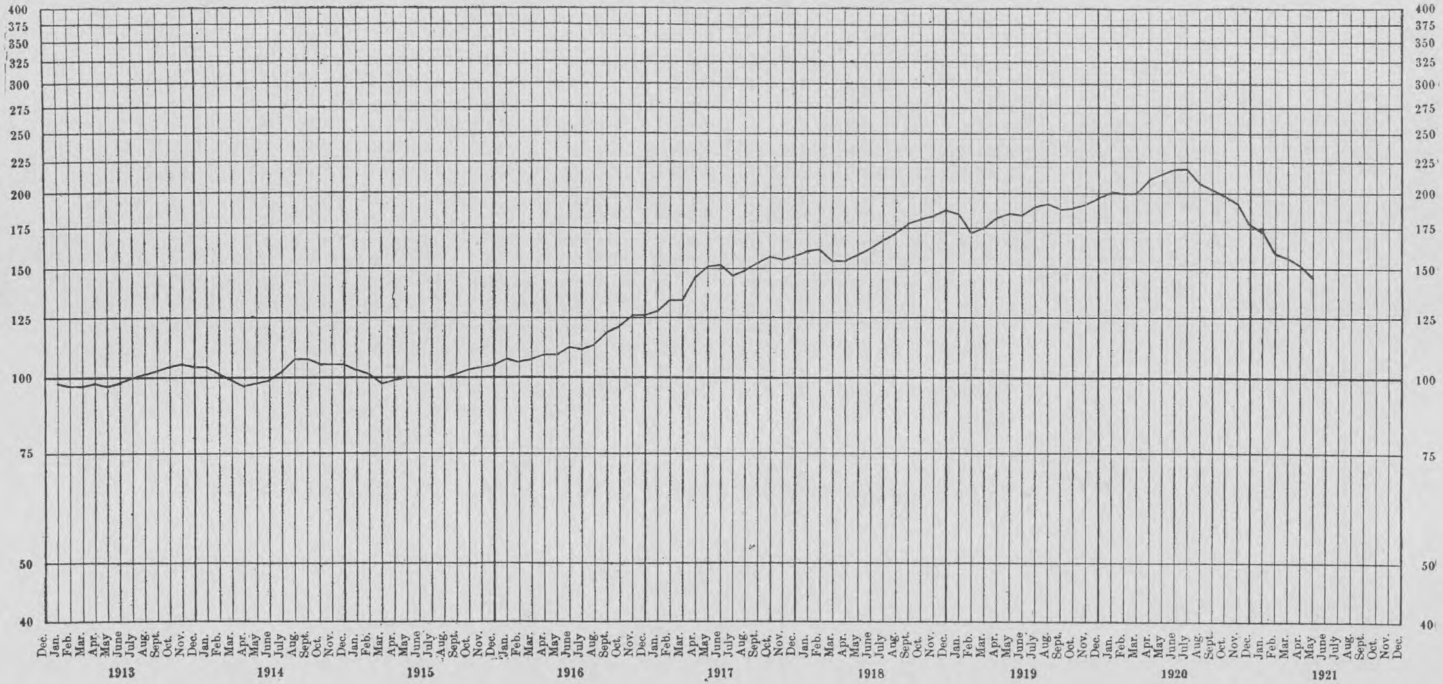
TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1920, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1920 AND 1921.

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.	Butter.	Cheese.	Milk.	Bread.	Flour.	Corn meal.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.	All articles combined.
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	109	......	......	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	400	340	165	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	221	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	250	181	180	194	207	221	197	163	194	235	139	135	193
December	156	160	152	145	136	157	176	186	162	189	268	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	145	169	167	184	179	153	106	135	176	123	129	152
May	158	160	153	138	124	167	161	181	106	194	97	111	143	162	177	173	150	101	129	153	121	129	145

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

[Average cost for 1913=100.]



[69]

Retail Prices of Food in 51

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 39 cities for
For 12 other cities prices are shown for the same dates with
bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

[The prices shown in the tables following are computed from reports sent monthly to the Bureau by retail

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.
		1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	41.0	36.3	36.8	23.3	42.6	39.5	39.2	26.8	43.9	40.2	39.6
Round steak	...do	21.0	38.3	33.7	34.5	22.0	40.7	36.5	36.0	22.5	40.8	36.2	35.4
Rib roast	...do	19.1	31.8	28.8	29.3	18.7	33.7	31.5	31.3	19.9	32.4	29.6	29.9
Chuck roast	...do	14.9	25.6	21.2	20.8	15.7	26.3	23.1	22.5	16.8	27.7	24.6	23.5
Plate beef	...do	10.8	19.1	14.0	13.7	12.8	18.7	16.1	15.9	10.5	19.8	15.5	14.6
Pork chops	...do	22.5	42.3	34.2	33.9	18.3	42.4	34.5	33.3	20.8	41.4	34.6	33.7
Bacon	...do	31.0	56.3	45.4	43.5	23.3	45.9	37.9	36.4	33.1	58.5	49.4	48.5
Ham	...do	29.0	55.8	47.6	46.9	31.0	59.2	54.0	52.8	30.0	56.5	50.4	50.6
Lamb, leg of	...do	20.0	49.3	35.7	35.7	18.0	43.9	33.7	34.6	21.7	45.0	36.8	36.8
Hens	...do	19.6	41.9	35.2	32.7	22.6	49.2	45.8	44.6	18.0	40.6	37.5	34.5
Salmon (canned)	...do	.....	33.0	22.4	21.8	.....	35.0	33.4	33.2	.....	38.8	38.8	38.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	8.8	16.0	14.0	14.0	10.3	25.0	20.0	20.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16-oz. can.	.....	16.0	15.2	15.1	.....	13.9	14.4	13.8	.....	15.8	15.9	15.6
Butter	Pound	39.3	77.2	59.1	48.1	38.6	78.2	61.5	49.4	41.0	76.8	62.4	46.7
Oleomargarine	...do	.....	45.6	37.3	37.2	.....	42.6	31.3	30.6	.....	44.8	37.3	36.4
Nut margarine	...do	.....	39.4	32.3	31.0	.....	35.5	29.1	28.7	.....	39.3	33.9	31.5
Cheese	...do	25.0	42.6	35.2	27.9	22.0	43.6	38.3	31.5	21.8	43.4	37.1	29.1
Lard	...do	15.5	29.7	17.8	17.2	14.3	28.6	16.9	14.7	15.8	30.2	18.5	17.1
Crisco	...do	.....	35.6	22.5	19.5	.....	34.2	20.3	18.9	.....	37.6	26.8	25.9
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.6	49.5	31.6	30.6	22.4	49.7	31.6	32.0	23.8	49.3	32.9	30.3
Bread	Pound	6.0	11.5	11.5	11.1	5.4	11.3	9.9	9.2	5.3	11.4	10.2	9.4
Flour	...do	3.7	8.5	6.4	6.0	3.2	8.8	5.9	5.6	3.8	8.6	6.8	6.5
Corn meal	...do	2.5	6.0	3.5	3.4	2.4	5.8	3.7	3.7	2.2	5.8	3.5	3.2
Rolled oats	...do	.....	11.8	11.3	11.0	.....	9.8	9.5	9.6	.....	11.8	11.6	11.6
Corn flakes	8 oz. pkg	.....	14.3	13.7	13.4	.....	13.3	11.8	11.8	.....	14.9	14.4	14.1
Cream of Wheat	28 oz. pkg	.....	31.4	31.4	31.6	.....	28.8	28.1	27.8	.....	31.3	32.1	32.1
Macaroni	Pound	.....	21.5	22.4	22.6	.....	19.8	20.9	21.1	.....	21.6	22.5	22.0
Rice	...do	8.6	18.1	7.8	7.7	9.0	17.7	9.6	9.3	8.2	18.7	8.8	8.5
Beans, navy	...do	.....	14.0	10.2	9.7	.....	10.9	7.9	7.8	.....	13.9	9.8	9.0
Potatoes	...do	2.0	11.8	3.2	3.2	1.9	9.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.0	3.5	3.3
Onions	...do	.....	13.0	4.9	7.3	.....	11.4	3.5	6.3	.....	11.5	5.0	7.6
Cabbage	...do	.....	8.4	4.8	3.8	.....	8.9	5.5	4.7	.....	7.5	5.2	4.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	16.3	13.8	13.8	.....	15.2	14.0	13.0	.....	18.4	16.4	16.2
Corn, canned	...do	.....	19.9	15.1	15.2	.....	18.2	15.9	15.9	.....	18.7	16.4	16.3
Peas, canned	...do	.....	20.7	17.4	18.1	.....	18.9	16.0	16.1	.....	21.1	21.5	21.1
Tomatoes, canned	...do	.....	14.7	10.3	10.3	.....	14.0	9.7	9.6	.....	14.5	10.3	10.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	28.8	10.0	8.6	4.5	22.4	9.1	7.6	5.2	28.6	10.0	8.8
Tea	...do	60.0	89.5	91.1	91.1	56.0	70.4	68.0	67.0	61.3	88.1	88.9	86.2
Coffee	...do	32.0	53.3	33.3	33.0	25.2	45.5	31.5	31.3	28.8	49.7	39.4	39.0
Prunes	...do	.....	28.5	19.5	18.5	.....	26.3	18.1	18.0	.....	29.5	23.1	21.2
Raisins	...do	.....	24.1	32.8	35.0	.....	26.7	29.8	29.1	.....	24.3	33.0	32.5
Bananas	Dozen	.....	33.8	29.5	30.5	.....	30.4	33.5	30.4	.....	44.3	43.0	40.9
Oranges	...do	.....	63.2	38.7	43.8	.....	74.1	45.4	54.1	.....	65.8	42.1	45.0

[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

Cities on Specified Dates.

May 15, 1913, for May 15, 1920, and for April 15 and May 15, 1921.
the exception of May, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the

OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES.

dealers. As some dealers occasionally fail to report, the number of quotations varies from month to month]

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.			Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
[1] 37.0	[1] 62.0	[1] 59.0	[1] 60.2	49.9	44.4	44.6	22.3	40.3	37.1	37.7	40.1	31.6	31.5	21.8	40.9	40.3	39.7
34.0	56.6	51.8	53.8	46.2	40.9	41.3	19.3	36.8	32.4	32.5	34.8	27.6	27.3	20.5	40.9	39.4	38.8
24.4	41.1	38.2	37.0	37.8	34.4	34.2	17.5	32.2	29.3	28.9	32.3	24.6	24.7	20.8	33.1	32.6	32.2
17.0	31.2	25.5	25.0	29.8	24.5	24.1	15.3	25.8	20.9	21.0	25.9	18.6	18.4	15.0	27.3	25.3	25.1
......	......	16.7	16.7	15.1	11.5	11.5	11.8	17.5	13.4	13.6	18.5	13.1	13.1	12.0	21.4	19.3	18.1
23.4	45.3	39.6	39.8	43.7	38.4	36.3	19.8	43.5	38.0	36.5	43.9	34.7	34.7	22.3	43.0	40.3	40.2
25.4	47.8	40.6	39.4	58.4	48.6	47.5	22.0	45.6	34.7	33.5	62.5	53.2	54.3	25.5	52.4	44.3	44.1
31.8	59.8	54.4	55.0	64.5	57.3	56.3	25.7	53.5	46.9	47.1	62.0	52.9	54.7	26.7	53.4	47.9	47.8
23.5	43.1	36.5	38.2	42.8	34.1	35.6	18.7	35.8	28.1	29.4	39.2	30.4	30.1	21.3	47.5	42.3	41.5
25.6	51.4	47.8	47.5	48.5	46.6	45.3	22.5	44.9	42.4	41.9	48.0	41.2	40.7	21.4	48.4	44.1	43.5
......	36.5	37.5	36.9	37.8	40.1	39.9	.....	35.7	35.4	34.7	44.0	43.1	42.0	.....	36.5	34.3	34.3
8.9	16.3	15.5	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	14.5	14.0	14.0	15.6	15.2	14.9	11.7	23.7	20.7	21.0
......	14.8	15.1	14.8	14.4	14.4	14.5	.....	13.7	13.9	13.5	15.2	15.2	15.3	.....	14.1	13.6	13.3
36.0	73.2	56.7	45.4	71.5	54.9	44.5	34.1	70.0	56.5	41.1	69.7	50.6	35.7	36.2	78.3	55.3	45.1
......	45.4	36.5	33.5	42.1	31.9	30.7	.....	42.4	30.7	31.0	41.7	35.0	32.5	.....	44.4	31.8	30.6
......	36.5	30.8	30.0	35.5	28.0	28.1	.....	34.5	28.4	27.8	40.5	31.5	30.4	.....	43.5	29.2	30.0
22.1	42.4	38.5	35.4	42.2	37.8	35.1	19.0	40.3	36.4	31.3	42.8	40.3	37.2	20.3	42.5	36.2	28.4
16.0	29.2	18.2	17.0	27.7	16.8	15.5	14.3	27.5	16.7	14.9	36.3	24.5	22.3	15.0	30.0	19.4	18.9
......	35.9	23.0	21.6	34.8	21.4	20.2	.....	35.0	21.5	19.6	43.2	30.1	28.9	.....	37.0	21.6	20.8
32.1	70.9	52.3	51.1	65.1	43.2	45.6	25.4	53.5	35.7	35.5	59.5	38.1	38.3	25.4	50.9	34.8	31.8
5.9	11.3	10.0	9.9	12.3	11.0	11.0	5.6	11.1	10.4	8.8	14.3	9.7	9.6	6.0	11.5	11.6	11.4
3.7	9.6	6.5	6.4	8.7	6.0	5.7	3.0	8.4	5.0	5.0	9.1	6.3	6.3	3.7	8.8	7.0	6.6
3.6	7.5	5.8	5.9	8.5	8.4	8.6	2.5	6.2	4.2	4.4	7.8	5.1	5.0	2.3	5.5	3.2	3.1
......	9.4	9.0	9.0	10.4	10.0	9.9	.....	8.8	7.8	7.6	10.0	8.6	8.6	.....	11.2	10.9	11.0
......	13.9	13.2	12.8	13.6	11.5	11.4	.....	12.9	11.3	11.2	14.0	14.4	14.5	.....	14.8	12.9	12.9
......	30.4	29.6	29.4	28.6	28.6	28.8	.....	27.5	27.8	28.1	33.5	33.6	33.4	.....	30.0	30.4	30.2
......	24.2	24.6	24.4	24.7	24.9	24.8	.....	22.4	22.1	22.0	22.9	22.2	22.0	.....	21.9	22.1	20.7
9.2	19.6	11.2	10.8	17.8	10.0	9.4	9.3	18.4	8.5	8.4	18.9	9.9	10.1	5.5	16.2	6.3	6.0
......	10.9	8.0	8.0	11.5	9.2	8.8	.....	11.5	7.8	7.8	12.7	9.3	9.1	.....	14.5	10.0	10.0
1.8	8.5	2.1	1.7	8.7	2.1	1.8	1.4	8.8	1.4	1.2	9.0	1.3	1.3	2.0	10.2	2.7	2.8
......	11.0	3.4	5.8	11.5	3.7	5.8	.....	11.3	3.6	5.4	11.8	3.4	3.2	.....	14.9	5.7	5.3
......	10.5	6.8	7.0	11.2	5.8	5.8	.....	9.5	5.3	5.4	8.6	5.1	5.6	.....	7.9	2.9	2.6
......	18.1	16.6	16.9	15.3	12.9	13.1	.....	14.1	12.3	11.9	21.6	20.8	20.8	.....	14.9	12.5	12.2
......	20.5	19.5	19.6	21.4	19.8	19.8	.....	18.0	15.9	15.9	18.9	17.8	17.5	.....	19.1	15.2	15.0
......	21.4	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.2	20.2	.....	17.9	15.9	15.7	18.3	18.7	17.8	.....	22.1	19.0	18.7
......	15.6	12.7	12.1	16.1	11.1	11.7	.....	15.7	11.6	11.6	16.4	13.4	13.2	.....	14.8	10.3	10.2
5.2	23.9	9.5	7.9	25.3	9.4	7.8	5.3	21.2	9.4	7.7	23.3	12.0	10.4	5.0	21.7	9.3	7.6
58.6	69.9	65.8	66.3	67.1	58.6	58.6	45.0	67.0	64.1	64.1	77.2	75.9	75.4	50.0	79.4	74.9	75.2
33.0	53.3	41.6	41.7	48.4	35.6	34.8	29.3	47.3	34.4	33.5	60.3	48.7	48.6	26.0	47.8	33.2	33.1
......	27.6	18.8	18.5	26.8	18.9	17.8	.....	27.4	19.5	17.8	29.7	20.2	19.8	.....	27.1	19.7	17.9
......	26.6	31.8	31.4	27.8	31.1	31.6	.....	26.6	30.5	30.2	30.7	31.5	32.2	.....	25.3	31.7	31.0
......	50.7	48.7	48.0	40.0	40.9	39.4	.....	47.5	49.3	48.9	[2] 15.7	[2] 17.0	[2] 17.1	.....	47.8	45.5	45.5
......	84.7	48.4	49.5	71.6	45.4	47.4	.....	82.4	50.2	52.8	69.1	40.4	39.9	.....	62.7	40.0	44.6

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio.				Cleveland, Ohio.			
		May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.
		1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.6	41.0	38.4	38.1	23.9	37.5	35.4	35.5	25.2	43.0	37.9	38.0
Round steak	...do	19.1	34.7	31.2	31.0	21.0	35.7	32.4	33.0	22.0	38.8	33.2	33.0
Rib roast	...do	19.1	33.5	31.6	30.4	19.3	31.7	30.2	30.1	20.0	31.2	27.2	27.4
Chuck roast	...do	15.2	26.0	21.7	21.1	15.6	23.8	20.9	20.7	17.2	28.0	22.0	21.7
Plate beef	...do	11.3	17.9	14.6	13.8	12.4	20.4	16.8	16.9	12.1	19.2	14.7	13.5
Pork chops	...do	18.0	37.4	36.0	31.1	19.5	39.3	35.4	33.7	21.0	42.7	37.3	34.5
Bacon	...do	31.4	57.1	52.2	52.3	25.7	47.1	33.5	37.6	27.1	53.7	45.3	43.1
Ham	...do	32.5	56.0	51.7	50.9	28.5	57.5	51.7	51.1	36.0	59.4	54.0	52.2
Lamb, leg of	...do	20.3	42.3	33.6	34.4	16.8	41.0	33.9	36.4	21.0	43.2	31.9	32.8
Hens	...do	21.2	45.5	41.1	39.6	24.6	50.7	47.2	44.5	22.9	49.9	44.2	41.8
Salmon (canned)	...do	.....	38.1	37.5	37.1	.....	36.8	34.8	34.5	.....	38.1	38.3	37.2
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	8.0	15.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	.....	13.9	14.0	13.8	.....	14.0	14.4	13.9	.....	14.9	14.5	14.2
Butter	Pound	32.5	66.1	53.5	37.6	35.9	70.2	57.1	39.8	36.8	70.5	58.4	40.7
Oleomargarine	...do	.....	39.6	26.5	25.2	.....	40.7	30.6	29.9	.....	44.1	31.0	29.9
Nut margarine	...do	.....	33.5	24.5	23.7	.....	34.9	28.0	27.9	.....	35.6	28.6	28.3
Cheese	...do	25.3	43.6	39.0	35.8	21.0	45.3	38.4	34.0	23.0	42.4	37.6	29.3
Lard	...do	14.7	28.5	17.6	15.9	14.1	26.4	15.7	13.6	16.5	30.0	18.9	17.7
Crisco	...do	.....	35.1	22.6	21.3	.....	34.6	21.5	20.9	.....	37.7	23.5	21.0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	23.7	50.7	32.5	32.4	22.0	46.7	28.7	27.9	25.6	54.5	33.6	33.1
Bread	Pound	6.1	12.3	11.2	9.9	4.8	10.8	10.0	10.0	5.5	10.8	8.7	8.7
Flour	...do	2.8	8.7	5.3	5.2	3.3	8.7	6.1	5.9	3.2	8.8	6.0	5.8
Corn meal	...do	2.9	6.8	6.2	6.1	2.6	5.7	3.8	3.6	2.7	7.0	4.9	4.7
Rolled oats	...do	.....	9.2	9.4	9.5	.....	10.2	10.2	10.0	.....	11.0	10.3	9.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	13.1	12.3	11.9	.....	13.9	11.7	11.9	.....	14.4	13.3	13.0
Cream of Wheat	28-oz. pkg	.....	29.3	28.2	28.3	.....	30.3	29.5	29.7	.....	29.6	29.3	28.3
Macaroni	Pound	.....	19.5	19.4	20.0	.....	18.9	19.3	19.1	.....	20.5	22.2	21.0
Rice	...do	8.7	18.1	9.1	8.8	8.8	18.1	9.4	8.7	8.5	19.0	8.5	8.0
Beans, navy	...do	.....	11.6	7.9	7.5	.....	10.7	6.6	6.5	.....	11.2	6.9	6.8
Potatoes	...do	1.3	8.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	9.2	2.7	2.5	1.5	10.0	2.0	1.9
Onions	...do	.....	9.7	3.5	5.1	.....	10.4	3.7	5.7	.....	10.3	3.1	6.6
Cabbage	...do	.....	6.5	5.4	5.7	.....	7.3	5.3	5.3	.....	8.3	6.0	6.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	16.1	15.1	14.9	.....	15.3	13.5	13.3	.....	16.2	14.2	13.8
Corn, canned	...do	.....	17.5	15.4	15.0	.....	18.4	15.7	15.3	.....	20.5	18.0	17.4
Peas, canned	...do	.....	17.5	14.9	15.3	.....	17.8	17.3	17.2	.....	21.4	17.8	17.5
Tomatoes, canned	...do	.....	15.0	11.8	11.8	.....	15.1	11.2	11.2	.....	15.8	12.8	12.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	4.9	27.7	8.9	8.0	5.0	29.2	9.5	8.2	5.1	24.2	9.9	8.3
Tea	...do	53.3	68.6	65.5	65.7	60.0	76.8	71.4	73.2	50.0	75.6	68.3	68.9
Coffee	...do	30.7	45.1	33.5	32.6	25.6	43.2	32.0	32.1	26.5	52.1	38.8	37.7
Prunes	...do	.....	29.5	20.1	19.4	.....	29.9	23.3	22.3	.....	28.6	17.6	17.7
Raisins	...do	.....	27.7	31.4	30.5	.....	31.1	31.8	31.2	.....	29.1	30.3	30.0
Bananas	Dozen	.....	40.5	39.1	39.7	.....	43.9	42.8	41.4	.....	52.4	53.7	51.6
Oranges	...do	.....	71.0	41.6	42.6	.....	68.2	45.6	45.1	.....	70.2	46.8	49.9

[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.

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

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
39.1	36.8	36.5	22.5	40.4	38.1	37.5	23.9	39.7	32.3	32.5	23.8	43.9	38.4	38.6	[1]34.5	[1]61.5	[1]55.4	[1]56.4
36.0	31.9	32.2	20.3	37.7	36.1	35.5	21.8	35.6	27.6	28.1	19.4	38.5	32.2	32.5	27.0	49.6	43.9	44.4
30.8	29.6	29.4	19.2	33.5	31.5	30.5	17.8	30.0	24.1	24.3	19.2	34.4	29.4	29.3	23.8	36.4	29.8	29.8
26.9	23.8	23.5	16.3	29.2	25.6	24.2	15.8	23.8	18.3	18.5	15.0	26.2	21.4	21.2	18.5	27.8	22.8	23.0
19.7	15.4	15.4	12.9	23.5	20.0	19.7	9.4	16.1	11.9	11.4	11.5	18.2	14.3	13.9	.....	.....	15.7	15.0
38.4	32.1	32.3	20.8	42.0	37.5	34.9	20.3	40.7	33.6	31.5	19.2	42.4	36.9	34.9	22.5	41.6	34.7	34.3
48.1	40.9	39.7	38.0	54.4	50.1	49.2	28.0	56.2	48.3	46.9	23.5	53.4	42.9	42.0	25.8	48.1	42.6	40.1
57.2	48.7	48.9	31.3	58.1	53.1	51.3	30.0	59.2	54.2	53.8	25.0	61.9	52.6	52.6	31.3	55.5	51.2	50.1
38.5	38.5	38.0	22.0	46.7	40.0	40.0	17.9	37.3	31.3	31.9	17.8	43.8	32.7	33.2	20.5	36.6	35.0	35.5
42.7	39.0	35.6	19.1	43.0	33.5	32.8	21.6	43.1	40.0	37.4	22.4	48.9	43.7	42.1	25.8	50.0	49.7	49.7
36.4	36.3	36.1	.....	38.4	33.5	33.0	.....	39.3	39.0	38.8	.....	38.7	38.3	38.5	.....	38.5	37.8	37.0
14.0	14.5	13.0	10.0	19.7	15.0	15.0	8.4	13.0	11.8	10.8	8.0	15.0	13.0	13.0	9.0	16.8	15.0	13.0
14.3	15.0	15.0	.....	15.4	15.4	15.3	.....	13.6	13.5	13.4	.....	14.7	14.7	14.5	.....	16.4	15.8	15.9
68.3	56.1	40.2	36.0	70.9	53.8	42.6	34.3	65.9	51.2	36.3	34.7	70.3	56.4	40.0	36.4	71.9	52.3	43.8
42.1	28.9	28.6	.....	38.3	27.0	19.0	.....	44.1	37.2	34.1	.....	44.0	31.9	30.5	.....	40.0	34.2	35.4
35.1	25.9	25.9	.....	37.7	30.1	29.9	.....	36.2	29.7	28.9	.....	34.9	28.4	27.9	.....	37.4	34.0	32.5
41.6	36.3	27.6	20.0	43.5	37.1	32.2	26.1	44.9	38.5	32.1	20.3	42.6	35.7	31.3	23.8	42.3	39.4	34.4
26.4	14.6	13.0	17.0	32.4	22.3	21.8	16.3	33.4	20.7	18.9	16.1	30.5	17.4	15.8	15.0	28.2	17.3	15.6
36.0	21.9	21.3	.....	37.0	20.5	19.5	.....	39.2	24.1	21.9	.....	36.3	22.2	20.9	.....	36.1	24.3	21.5
45.2	27.1	25.5	21.0	43.3	29.2	27.4	23.6	51.8	31.8	30.0	25.0	53.7	33.2	33.1	30.3	70.8	46.9	49.0
10.5	10.4	10.4	5.5	12.2	10.2	10.2	5.4	11.9	10.7	10.0	5.6	11.5	9.4	9.4	6.2	12.0	10.6	10.4
8.4	5.7	5.5	3.3	8.7	5.9	5.6	2.6	7.5	4.1	4.2	3.1	8.4	5.6	5.4	3.3	9.1	6.1	5.8
6.4	3.7	3.8	2.7	6.7	4.1	3.8	2.4	6.1	3.6	3.5	2.8	7.2	5.0	4.8	3.4	9.0	7.1	6.8
11.7	11.0	10.6	.....	11.9	11.7	11.7	.....	10.4	9.9	9.8	.....	10.7	10.3	10.4	.....	10.6	11.0	11.1
14.6	12.3	12.2	.....	14.0	13.0	13.0	.....	14.7	13.4	13.1	.....	13.8	11.7	11.6	.....	14.7	14.0	13.9
29.9	30.4	30.4	.....	32.3	31.4	31.4	.....	30.4	29.5	29.6	.....	29.7	29.4	29.6	.....	28.5	30.8	30.1
20.3	20.0	21.0	.....	21.5	21.7	21.7	.....	19.8	20.4	20.2	.....	20.2	19.8	20.0	.....	26.3	25.0	24.8
19.1	9.9	9.8	9.3	19.2	9.2	8.9	8.6	18.9	9.1	8.9	8.4	19.0	9.1	8.4	10.0	19.0	10.8	9.8
10.4	6.9	6.9	.....	12.1	9.4	9.1	.....	13.2	9.1	8.9	.....	11.1	6.5	6.4	.....	11.9	8.0	7.9
9.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	11.6	4.0	4.1	1.2	10.3	2.6	2.6	1.3	8.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	9.0	2.2	1.9
12.7	4.2	6.8	.....	10.4	5.2	6.0	.....	11.5	3.2	4.3	.....	11.1	3.0	6.4	.....	11.7	4.3	7.1
8.7	6.1	6.8	.....	6.8	5.1	5.3	.....	7.3	4.4	6.3	.....	10.0	5.5	6.2	.....	11.5	6.7	6.8
16.0	14.3	13.8	.....	19.0	16.7	16.4	.....	17.8	17.0	16.4	.....	15.6	13.2	13.1	.....	16.8	14.9	14.1
15.4	13.8	13.6	.....	21.1	18.0	17.9	.....	18.3	15.7	15.1	.....	19.7	17.0	16.3	.....	19.3	17.1	16.4
16.3	15.3	15.8	.....	22.7	21.5	21.4	.....	19.1	17.9	17.5	.....	19.2	17.2	16.9	.....	19.6	18.4	18.6
14.5	10.5	10.0	.....	15.4	12.2	12.2	.....	15.1	12.6	12.7	.....	14.9	11.5	11.3	.....	15.1	12.1	12.1
22.1	9.7	8.3	5.7	27.6	10.2	9.2	5.3	15.6	10.3	9.1	4.9	27.0	9.4	7.7	5.3	26.0	9.8	8.3
86.3	84.2	84.2	66.7	92.1	86.1	84.3	52.8	72.3	71.1	71.0	43.3	67.5	64.9	64.7	44.2	61.7	57.6	57.6
49.1	36.3	35.6	36.7	55.0	40.5	39.6	29.4	49.5	37.2	36.8	29.3	50.8	35.5	35.9	33.0	51.3	41.3	41.1
29.1	17.8	17.6	.....	29.3	21.0	21.3	.....	31.3	20.4	18.9	.....	30.2	19.0	19.0	.....	26.0	18.5	18.3
27.6	31.3	31.3	.....	26.3	33.9	33.7	.....	26.5	33.2	33.0	.....	26.9	29.7	29.4	.....	28.0	30.6	30.0
42.7	41.7	41.7	.....	42.5	38.3	34.3	.....	49.1	46.2	45.6	.....	37.6	36.9	34.3	.....	43.7	42.5	38.8
68.7	46.3	47.9	.....	59.6	49.3	48.7	.....	63.3	41.4	44.6	.....	71.1	44.8	47.6	.....	76.0	44.5	50.2

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913.	May 15— 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913.	May 15— 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	38.9	35.0	34.2	24.7	40.9	36.3	36.5	26.0	40.5	37.3	37.9
Round steak	...do	37.5	35.0	34.2	23.3	40.0	36.4	35.1	22.0	37.0	33.7	33.6
Rib roast	...do	31.6	29.2	28.8	17.9	30.1	26.9	27.0	23.3	29.9	29.8	29.2
Chuck roast	...do	27.8	25.0	24.2	16.1	27.4	23.0	22.9	14.0	23.6	21.8	21.5
Plate beef	...do	22.5	19.6	18.9	12.1	19.0	16.5	15.3	10.3	17.6	13.5	13.0
Pork chops	...do	42.3	35.0	34.5	21.7	40.9	33.3	32.6	21.3	41.7	36.5	35.3
Bacon	...do	62.9	54.9	53.4	29.0	52.8	43.8	41.9	26.3	50.3	41.8	41.6
Ham	...do	54.6	53.9	51.5	30.3	60.3	52.3	52.3	28.3	53.1	48.8	49.8
Lamb, leg of	...do	37.0	36.7	37.0	20.7	46.4	34.5	34.3	19.3	40.0	37.2	32.5
Hens	...do	41.7	35.0	31.8	22.0	44.0	42.4	37.6	22.0	44.0	37.8	35.7
Salmon (canned)	...do	36.8	34.5	34.2	.....	32.4	29.4	28.3	.....	34.8	29.5	28.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	20.0	17.5	16.0	8.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	12.5	25.0	22.7	21.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	14.7	15.1	14.8	.....	14.9	14.8	14.3	.....	14.7	14.6	14.4
Butter	Pound	68.3	50.6	37.5	34.7	68.8	54.6	38.9	39.2	79.3	58.6	43.8
Oleomargarine	...do	44.1	36.7	33.1	.....	43.1	30.4	29.2	.....	45.0	34.3	31.5
Nut margarine	...do	37.4	30.7	28.9	.....	35.3	28.3	27.3	.....	40.6	31.6	30.7
Cheese	...do	42.2	32.8	26.4	20.8	44.8	36.5	30.3	22.5	42.9	36.0	25.9
Lard	...do	30.8	19.4	19.4	15.2	27.3	16.3	14.1	15.5	31.4	20.4	18.8
Crisco	...do	41.1	23.0	21.4	.....	36.1	22.4	21.8	.....	38.3	22.1	20.8
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	40.1	27.8	24.2	21.8	47.1	26.8	25.8	28.8	52.8	33.8	31.5
Bread	Pound	10.3	8.9	8.9	5.1	11.6	9.5	9.2	6.5	11.9	10.4	9.9
Flour	...do	8.6	6.5	6.1	3.2	8.6	5.5	5.5	3.8	9.0	6.8	6.5
Corn meal	...do	6.3	4.0	4.0	2.5	6.2	3.7	3.3	2.9	5.8	3.3	3.5
Rolled oats	...do	11.4	11.0	10.7	.....	11.1	9.7	9.7	.....	11.8	11.3	11.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	14.5	13.4	13.4	.....	14.5	12.6	12.1	.....	15.1	14.1	13.9
Cream of Wheat	28-oz. pkg	29.4	29.6	29.8	.....	31.6	31.9	31.8	.....	31.1	30.0	30.0
Macaroni	Pound	20.5	20.7	20.6	.....	20.8	20.7	21.0	.....	22.3	21.7	22.0
Rice	...do	16.9	6.6	6.6	9.2	19.6	9.4	9.2	6.6	17.1	7.4	7.3
Beans, navy	...do	11.8	8.4	8.8	.....	11.2	7.0	6.9	.....	13.0	9.3	9.2
Potatoes	...do	11.9	4.1	3.9	1.3	9.4	1.8	1.7	2.3	10.5	3.2	3.2
Onions	...do	8.6	4.4	4.6	.....	11.9	3.4	6.0	.....	10.0	4.9	4.8
Cabbage	...do	5.5	3.4	3.6	.....	7.8	5.2	6.1	.....	5.5	2.9	3.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	16.5	14.1	13.4	.....	16.4	14.2	13.9	.....	17.3	14.2	13.7
Corn, canned	...do	16.7	12.9	12.8	.....	16.7	13.3	13.5	.....	19.9	16.8	15.8
Peas, canned	...do	19.1	17.9	17.6	.....	16.7	14.4	14.4	.....	22.3	20.4	19.3
Tomotoes, canned	...do	14.6	10.9	10.6	.....	15.5	11.9	11.7	.....	14.7	10.3	10.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	28.8	9.6	8.3	5.6	28.1	9.9	8.6	5.9	28.7	9.7	8.4
Tea	...do	74.9	71.4	71.0	60.0	87.6	80.1	80.8	60.0	90.9	86.7	86.7
Coffee	...do	45.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	51.0	38.9	39.0	34.5	55.7	38.1	37.9
Prunes	...do	26.7	18.6	18.3	.....	29.4	20.5	19.3	.....	28.1	16.6	17.1
Raisins	...do	27.8	32.8	32.2	.....	30.3	34.3	34.1	.....	29.9	34.1	33.1
Bananas	Dozen	39.3	33.8	32.8	.....	35.0	31.0	29.3	.....	40.0	35.6	33.1
Oranges	...do	55.3	43.8	45.2	.....	67.2	42.9	47.4	.....	73.3	37.0	46.4

[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.

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

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.7	39.5	36.7	37.4	26.3	40.6	37.3	36.5	24.0	37.5	36.1	35.7	23.2	38.2	32.8	32.8	[1]35.8	[1]59.8	[1]55.3	[1]56.1
21.6	35.5	32.5	32.4	20.0	38.1	34.4	34.3	20.8	32.7	30.8	31.2	19.6	37.1	31.5	31.3	28.8	52.4	47.1	47.9
18.4	29.0	27.0	27.3	19.4	33.3	30.3	30.0	19.1	31.1	29.7	29.6	17.6	29.4	26.1	25.7	20.7	34.1	29.2	28.7
14.9	22.0	19.5	18.8	16.3	27.7	23.3	22.7	15.5	22.6	20.0	19.3	14.9	26.1	21.2	21.2	16.8	29.2	24.6	24.5
12.0	16.7	14.0	13.7	13.5	22.1	17.2	17.3	12.4	17.8	16.0	15.7	12.4	22.0	17.6	17.1	.....	.....	18.8	18.9
19.2	37.2	33.4	30.1	21.3	41.1	35.7	35.4	25.4	47.2	40.2	39.6	19.6	40.8	33.6	32.3	20.5	44.5	37.5	37.5
28.8	56.2	51.1	50.0	37.0	56.8	50.4	48.6	33.8	63.6	54.0	54.6	27.8	50.3	37.8	37.5	23.5	48.1	37.9	37.8
27.8	61.7	50.6	50.2	31.3	57.4	53.1	53.1	35.0	63.3	61.1	60.9	28.6	55.7	47.1	47.3	28.5	52.4	45.1	44.8
18.7	37.2	31.3	31.9	20.2	43.9	40.0	40.0	19.2	37.0	34.3	31.6	17.5	46.3	33.8	35.0	20.7	42.1	33.4	34.3
18.7	41.1	37.3	35.4	20.0	40.4	36.2	34.0	25.8	51.7	45.9	45.3	24.1	43.7	38.0	36.6	24.7	50.3	51.1	50.7
.....	36.8	33.4	33.1	.....	36.7	41.9	41.8	.....	46.3	45.4	45.5	.....	30.9	28.6	28.6	.....	39.3	38.5	36.6
8.7	16.0	14.3	14.3	10.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	8.8	16.0	11.0	11.0	8.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
.....	15.2	15.0	15.0	.....	15.4	15.8	15.3	.....	13.2	12.8	12.3	.....	15.4	14.8	14.7	.....	16.8	16.4	16.2
35.3	70.3	53.3	39.8	39.6	73.6	57.9	45.1	35.0	63.2	46.3	43.4	38.6	69.1	55.9	40.3	38.3	79.7	61.7	50.7
.....	41.8	31.0	29.6	.....	44.0	32.6	31.6	.....	45.3	33.1	32.0	.....	43.7	31.5	30.3	.....	44.3	34.6	31.4
.....	35.2	28.7	27.8	.....	38.1	29.7	30.0	.....	36.9	28.5	27.5	.....	34.6	29.4	29.0	.....	36.0	29.3	28.0
21.7	43.8	37.2	30.1	21.7	42.9	36.9	31.1	19.5	44.0	41.6	34.6	21.7	42.8	34.0	29.0	22.0	42.0	37.1	33.8
16.2	30.1	19.1	17.4	15.6	31.2	19.5	19.7	17.9	32.2	19.7	17.5	15.4	28.3	15.1	13.1	16.0	29.9	18.2	16.4
.....	38.9	24.8	23.8	.....	38.9	21.2	20.8	.....	35.9	21.1	20.9	.....	35.4	23.9	20.8	.....	37.7	24.9	22.7
21.4	49.1	28.9	26.9	23.0	45.6	29.5	28.9	27.5	50.5	33.8	32.6	21.7	45.1	25.1	24.8	28.3	67.1	44.9	45.6
6.0	12.4	11.4	10.7	6.0	10.5	9.5	9.5	6.2	9.9	9.4	9.2	5.7	11.1	10.0	8.9	6.1	10.6	8.7	8.6
3.0	7.8	5.8	5.5	3.6	8.4	6.5	6.0	3.6	8.1	6.0	5.9	3.6	8.3	6.0	5.8	3.4	9.3	6.3	6.1
2.5	7.6	5.0	4.8	2.4	6.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	7.9	5.4	5.2	2.3	6.0	2.7	2.6	3.6	7.5	5.9	5.7
.....	11.8	10.4	10.2	.....	11.8	11.8	12.0	.....	10.0	10.6	10.4	.....	10.8	10.2	10.3	.....	10.3	10.0	9.7
.....	15.0	14.2	13.7	.....	14.8	13.3	12.4	.....	13.9	13.0	12.7	.....	13.9	12.2	12.0	.....	15.0	13.5	13.1
.....	30.6	30.2	30.7	.....	30.5	31.8	31.1	.....	29.6	28.8	29.0	.....	28.3	29.4	29.8	.....	29.1	30.0	29.4
.....	20.3	22.4	22.9	.....	18.4	21.4	21.5	.....	18.2	18.1	18.2	.....	20.0	20.5	20.1	.....	25.5	25.8	25.2
8.7	19.1	8.7	8.5	8.3	18.5	7.1	7.2	7.7	18.5	9.3	8.9	8.1	18.9	8.7	8.4	8.5	18.8	8.6	8.5
.....	12.2	8.3	8.2	.....	12.3	8.5	8.4	.....	10.2	7.8	7.6	.....	11.5	6.5	6.0	.....	11.8	8.1	7.5
1.4	9.7	2.6	2.5	1.8	10.7	3.0	2.7	1.1	9.6	3.0	3.2	1.7	9.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	8.3	1.9	1.6
.....	11.1	4.5	6.4	.....	11.0	6.6	6.2	.....	8.2	2.6	2.8	.....	10.9	3.1	5.3	.....	11.5	3.3	6.8
.....	6.0	4.8	6.2	.....	6.3	5.0	5.5	.....	3.7	2.3	3.1	.....	7.1	5.0	6.1	.....	11.5	6.7	7.1
.....	17.3	15.1	14.8	.....	16.2	15.4	14.1	.....	18.1	17.0	16.6	.....	15.5	13.2	12.7	.....	17.2	16.9	16.4
.....	15.5	13.6	12.7	.....	19.1	15.7	15.2	.....	18.7	18.4	17.6	.....	17.6	16.3	16.1	.....	21.0	18.9	18.9
.....	16.3	14.7	14.5	.....	19.2	18.0	17.5	.....	19.8	18.9	18.5	.....	16.5	17.4	16.9	.....	22.1	20.4	20.6
.....	15.1	11.0	10.8	.....	14.8	12.2	11.5	.....	[2]15.1	[2]13.2	[2]13.1	.....	14.1	11.1	11.6	.....	[3]23.0	[3]18.5	[3]19.3
5.5	29.5	9.8	8.8	5.5	26.7	10.6	9.4	5.3	25.1	9.7	8.5	5.1	32.1	9.7	8.4	5.1	24.2	9.8	8.4
54.0	81.5	81.5	79.8	50.0	88.9	92.2	91.5	54.5	72.6	70.5	68.7	62.5	84.5	83.0	81.7	46.3	63.5	59.3	59.5
27.8	49.0	36.8	37.2	30.8	53.3	38.9	38.6	36.3	46.3	38.9	37.2	27.5	50.1	36.2	35.8	32.0	51.4	39.4	38.8
.....	30.2	19.3	18.4	.....	27.0	24.8	22.7	.....	27.6	17.5	17.4	.....	27.5	22.7	22.5	.....	27.9	19.7	18.4
.....	30.1	34.1	34.0	.....	26.0	33.8	33.3	.....	25.1	29.0	29.2	.....	27.9	31.0	29.9	.....	29.4	32.5	31.9
.....	50.0	48.3	47.9	.....	38.6	44.0	45.0	.....	[4]12.7	[4]13.2	[4]13.6	.....	39.2	37.5	38.0	.....	[4]12.5	[4]12.5	[4]11.8
.....	72.3	46.0	47.1	.....	68.4	48.8	47.5	.....	49.6	24.6	27.9	.....	62.6	39.6	40.0	.....	80.0	45.3	45.1

[2] No. 2½ can.   [3] No. 3 can.   [4] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.
		1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.2	39.9	33.7	32.7	22.0	38.6	37.4	37.2	22.2	36.3	32.8	32.7
Round steak	...do	19.3	37.3	30.7	29.8	20.5	35.4	33.6	33.2	20.0	32.9	28.8	28.9
Rib roast	...do	21.1	32.5	26.4	26.5	18.5	31.5	29.5	28.7	19.0	30.0	25.9	25.8
Chuck roast	...do	15.5	25.0	19.1	18.6	16.5	27.0	24.3	22.8	15.5	24.1	20.3	20.0
Plate beef	...do	12.2	20.7	15.3	14.5	11.5	18.0	15.1	14.6	10.3	15.6	11.4	10.8
Pork chops	...do	20.4	39.7	33.2	30.2	19.5	38.0	36.5	30.3	18.4	36.8	32.9	30.6
Bacon	...do	30.0	56.5	44.0	42.7	26.8	55.4	46.9	44.8	25.0	56.7	46.8	46.1
Ham	...do	29.3	56.8	48.9	47.9	27.3	54.3	47.6	47.1	27.5	56.5	48.2	48.2
Lamb, leg of	...do	20.8	46.1	33.7	32.8	20.0	44.0	35.8	36.1	17.0	38.9	30.0	31.8
Hens	...do	20.0	42.9	35.9	33.1	22.0	46.3	42.0	39.4	21.2	41.8	38.8	32.8
Salmon, canned	...do	.....	36.8	38.9	38.3	.....	39.5	39.5	39.1	.....	45.3	43.2	41.6
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	18.5	17.3	17.3	7.0	12.0	10.0	9.0	7.0	13.0	11.3	11.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	.....	15.5	15.8	15.6	.....	15.2	14.9	14.8	.....	15.2	14.9	14.6
Butter	Pound	38.6	73.2	55.3	39.8	33.5	65.8	53.5	37.6	33.4	64.8	50.7	37.2
Oleomargarine	...do	.....	43.9	28.8	28.3	.....	40.6	28.4	27.1	.....	41.6	32.9	30.6
Nut margarine	...do	.....	38.5	29.3	27.9	.....	33.8	27.1	26.0	.....	33.4	26.3	25.9
Cheese	...do	21.3	43.2	33.2	25.9	21.3	39.7	33.3	25.6	19.8	40.8	34.0	28.6
Lard	...do	15.5	28.6	16.0	15.0	15.5	29.6	19.1	17.3	15.4	28.8	17.3	15.5
Crisco	...do	.....	36.9	21.0	20.8	.....	36.0	23.4	22.4	.....	37.1	23.6	21.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.9	48.4	30.5	27.6	21.3	46.8	29.2	27.7	21.4	46.5	28.8	26.5
Bread	Pound	6.0	12.5	10.1	10.1	5.6	10.8	9.9	9.4	5.6	10.4	10.3	9.6
Flour	...do	3.6	8.5	6.3	6.2	3.1	8.7	5.7	5.4	2.9	9.0	5.4	5.5
Corn meal	...do	2.0	5.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	6.8	5.1	5.1	2.4	6.8	4.6	4.6
Rolled oats	...do	.....	11.2	11.1	10.9	.....	8.6	7.3	7.0	.....	9.1	8.0	8.0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	14.2	12.4	12.4	.....	14.0	12.5	12.2	.....	14.7	13.1	12.8
Cream of Wheat	28-oz. pkg	.....	29.9	29.3	29.3	.....	30.0	29.7	29.6	.....	31.1	30.5	30.2
Macaroni	Pound	.....	19.1	18.0	17.9	.....	18.3	20.7	20.2	.....	18.3	17.9	17.4
Rice	...do	7.5	17.6	6.5	6.3	9.0	19.0	10.3	9.9	9.1	19.6	9.0	8.6
Beans, navy	...do	.....	12.7	7.5	7.2	.....	11.1	7.5	7.3	.....	11.6	8.5	8.2
Potatoes	...do	1.6	10.1	2.6	2.4	1.1	9.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	9.0	1.8	1.7
Onions	...do	.....	9.4	3.4	5.2	.....	10.3	2.8	5.3	.....	10.6	4.0	6.1
Cabbage	...do	.....	5.3	3.9	4.3	.....	7.9	5.9	6.4	.....	7.6	4.5	6.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	16.9	15.2	14.6	.....	15.8	13.4	13.2	.....	18.5	16.9	16.5
Corn, canned	...do	.....	18.2	15.2	14.3	.....	17.7	15.0	15.0	.....	17.5	14.3	13.9
Peas, canned	...do	.....	18.9	18.1	16.7	.....	17.0	15.4	15.3	.....	17.7	15.5	14.6
Tomatoes, canned	...do	.....	14.9	10.9	10.7	.....	15.2	12.7	12.8	.....	16.4	14.2	14.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.2	29.1	9.9	8.6	5.3	27.2	9.5	7.9	5.5	27.7	9.8	8.7
Tea	...do	63.8	94.5	88.8	88.4	50.0	71.0	71.2	70.2	45.0	65.5	67.0	65.8
Coffee	...do	27.5	51.2	36.4	36.3	27.5	46.6	32.8	32.1	30.8	51.9	39.9	38.7
Prunes	...do	.....	30.9	21.5	20.5	.....	28.1	21.1	20.1	.....	31.0	19.3	19.8
Raisins	...do	.....	25.1	33.7	34.1	.....	29.4	30.4	30.4	.....	28.3	30.8	30.1
Bananas	Dozen	.....	40.4	38.2	37.3	.....	[3]12.4	[3]12.8	[3]11.8	.....	[3]13.4	[3]14.5	[3]13.8
Oranges	...do	.....	61.1	41.7	47.6	.....	71.1	44.1	45.9	.....	71.5	48.1	49.2

[1] Whole. [2] No. 3 can.

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.			
May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
36.7	34.1	34.0	26.8	47.6	43.1	42.9	31.6	54.4	49.1	48.0	22.0	36.2	33.5	32.9	26.3	44.3	42.9	42.9
36.2	33.7	33.3	26.6	47.9	42.1	41.9	28.4	48.5	41.6	41.1	19.0	33.6	30.7	29.8	25.0	45.0	41.9	42.1
32.0	28.1	28.1	21.2	37.7	33.9	34.1	23.4	39.6	35.7	35.5	20.0	32.6	28.8	28.8	22.3	39.5	38.0	37.3
27.0	23.0	22.2	17.6	27.3	23.0	23.2	18.8	31.8	26.9	26.4	15.5	24.3	21.8	21.6	16.3	27.8	23.9	24.0
22.9	17.8	17.7	12.0	16.5	13.7	13.4	.....	.....	17.8	17.8	11.1	19.3	17.7	16.9	14.5	23.6	20.4	19.2
47.5	37.7	36.0	22.6	44.0	38.1	37.4	23.0	43.8	36.8	36.0	22.5	46.6	41.2	37.5	21.8	44.0	39.7	38.3
59.5	48.2	47.1	24.4	46.1	37.9	37.3	28.2	54.2	46.9	46.3	29.8	53.7	48.5	47.9	25.3	50.6	41.8	40.9
57.8	48.3	47.3	[1]20.3	[1]41.1	[1]33.3	[1]32.1	32.4	61.0	53.4	53.2	26.0	55.5	48.9	47.5	29.0	61.1	53.1	52.7
37.5	35.0	35.0	20.8	44.7	35.7	36.2	19.3	43.6	35.1	35.6	20.1	43.9	38.2	36.3	17.6	35.8	33.8	34.3
45.0	43.1	41.0	23.4	48.3	44.9	45.2	23.8	50.1	48.1	47.2	21.1	47.1	42.9	40.5	22.2	46.0	44.6	42.9
38.7	33.8	32.9	.....	38.8	36.8	36.1	.....	39.6	39.5	39.5	.....	37.4	41.3	41.1	.....	43.0	41.4	40.7
23.5	20.0	19.0	9.0	16.3	17.0	17.0	9.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	10.0	17.5	16.5	16.5	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
15.1	15.1	14.5	.....	13.6	13.7	13.1	.....	14.7	14.2	14.0	.....	14.3	14.7	14.1	.....	13.6	13.8	13.1
78.1	59.7	47.4	36.6	72.4	57.4	42.5	35.8	71.4	54.5	44.0	35.0	74.9	59.1	42.6	35.4	70.6	57.2	41.5
43.0	34.7	32.3	.....	41.9	31.6	29.9	.....	44.0	31.4	29.3	.....	45.3	31.2	30.0	.....	43.6	33.3	32.1
41.0	30.9	29.4	.....	35.9	28.1	27.1	.....	36.2	29.0	28.3	.....	36.3	28.7	28.1	.....	35.3	27.8	27.3
44.9	35.8	27.1	24.5	43.3	40.1	36.3	22.0	41.7	37.3	34.7	22.0	42.5	37.5	28.7	19.4	43.0	38.6	36.3
30.4	17.3	16.3	15.8	29.9	16.4	15.1	15.7	28.7	17.1	15.5	14.9	27.1	17.5	16.2	15.7	29.7	19.1	17.6
38.7	22.5	19.2	.....	34.9	20.7	19.2	.....	35.1	21.8	20.2	.....	37.6	23.2	22.7	.....	34.9	21.9	20.2
49.3	32.3	29.6	32.8	63.5	43.5	43.3	31.3	67.5	46.1	46.6	23.6	43.2	31.9	29.0	30.8	62.5	43.7	42.5
10.5	9.9	9.8	5.6	11.4	10.4	9.3	6.0	12.2	10.2	9.6	5.2	10.1	9.3	8.5	6.0	11.8	10.6	10.7
9.1	6.0	5.8	3.6	9.0	5.9	5.4	3.2	8.9	5.7	5.5	3.8	8.6	6.8	6.5	3.2	9.3	6.0	5.6
6.6	3.3	3.2	3.6	7.7	6.7	6.8	3.2	7.8	6.2	6.2	2.6	5.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	7.8	6.6	6.6
11.7	10.6	10.3	.....	9.5	8.8	8.8	.....	10.8	10.1	9.9	.....	10.1	10.3	9.8	.....	9.3	8.5	8.5
14.7	12.6	12.2	.....	12.5	11.1	10.6	.....	13.9	11.2	11.0	.....	13.8	11.6	11.4	.....	12.5	11.0	10.8
31.2	29.2	29.1	.....	28.5	27.9	28.3	.....	29.7	28.5	20.1	.....	30.0	29.8	29.6	.....	28.5	28.9	28.7
21.0	19.7	19.5	.....	24.6	22.2	21.8	.....	22.6	22.2	21.8	.....	11.5	10.2	10.1	.....	23.5	22.2	21.9
18.4	7.8	7.4	9.0	18.5	8.3	8.1	9.3	19.1	10.5	9.6	7.4	16.4	7.2	7.1	8.0	18.2	9.3	8.9
13.4	8.6	8.3	.....	11.7	7.8	7.7	.....	11.6	7.9	7.5	.....	10.9	7.0	6.9	.....	12.3	9.0	8.6
11.1	2.9	3.0	2.4	9.2	2.7	2.4	1.8	8.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	9.9	3.4	3.3	2.5	10.3	3.2	2.9
10.5	3.7	5.4	.....	12.2	6.8	8.2	.....	12.3	4.2	7.4	.....	6.5	3.4	3.6	.....	11.4	3.8	6.1
5.3	2.8	2.8	.....	10.2	6.1	5.7	.....	11.5	6.2	6.0	.....	3.3	3.0	2.7	.....	11.3	6.1	5.3
16.2	14.6	14.4	.....	14.4	12.2	12.2	.....	17.0	14.3	14.2	.....	16.6	14.9	14.7	.....	15.5	13.5	13.4
19.1	15.9	15.3	.....	18.6	16.3	15.8	.....	22.0	20.1	19.9	.....	16.4	14.3	13.6	.....	18.4	15.5	15.2
19.3	17.6	17.1	.....	18.6	18.2	17.5	.....	23.2	22.2	22.0	.....	17.2	18.2	17.8	.....	18.3	16.6	16.5
15.2	10.8	10.3	.....	13.8	9.8	9.7	.....	[2]22.9	[2]21.8	[2]21.9	.....	14.9	11.8	11.4	.....	14.6	10.5	10.6
26.3	9.9	8.6	5.1	22.3	8.7	7.4	5.2	25.9	9.3	7.8	5.1	24.6	9.3	7.6	4.8	23.0	8.9	7.3
81.3	76.1	75.6	53.8	55.3	50.1	48.6	55.0	63.8	56.9	55.7	62.1	73.6	71.8	72.1	43.3	58.1	53.5	52.4
46.5	33.8	33.0	29.3	45.7	30.3	30.8	33.8	51.7	38.0	37.3	26.7	41.4	30.6	30.0	27.5	46.3	32.2	32.2
27.8	19.8	17.8	.....	26.3	16.7	16.2	.....	29.0	18.2	17.7	.....	28.1	19.6	17.6	.....	26.5	19.4	19.0
25.7	29.2	29.2	.....	26.3	30.3	29.9	.....	27.1	30.3	29.8	.....	28.2	30.8	30.2	.....	27.5	30.8	30.4
33.0	23.5	22.8	.....	45.7	45.8	45.8	.....	40.9	38.2	38.8	.....	18.3	24.3	26.0	.....	43.4	42.6	42.6
62.3	44.4	50.6	.....	85.8	49.2	53.2	.....	91.8	45.6	48.7	.....	69.0	40.9	50.0	.....	84.6	50.5	55.4

[3] Pound.

54039°—21——6

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15— 1913	May 15— 1920	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	46.8	44.1	43.2	25.1	41.1	36.8	36.5	37.7	34.4	34.2
Round steak	...do	41.5	37.2	37.0	22.0	38.8	32.4	32.8	35.9	33.2	32.7
Rib roast	...do	36.6	34.8	34.7	18.1	30.2	26.8	26.6	27.9	25.4	25.5
Chuck roast	...do	27.8	22.8	22.8	15.6	24.7	19.9	20.2	24.2	22.3	22.0
Plate beef	...do	17.9	16.7	15.9	10.4	16.3	12.2	11.9	18.1	15.3	14.2
Pork chops	...do	42.2	34.6	33.9	19.0	39.1	34.6	31.9	38.6	35.3	31.0
Bacon	...do	51.6	42.8	42.8	28.0	57.1	50.3	50.6	53.4	46.9	45.3
Ham	...do	48.6	43.5	43.5	29.0	61.6	52.4	52.6	56.0	50.0	49.7
Lamb, leg of	...do	46.7	41.1	38.5	18.8	41.5	32.4	32.8	41.7	34.3	33.8
Hens	...do	50.2	44.4	43.2	19.5	43.8	36.7	35.2	44.7	39.8	36.1
Salmon (canned)	...do	36.2	28.2	28.2	......	39.8	38.4	37.9	35.6	37.0	35.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	21.3	20.0	20.0	......	15.9	12.8	12.0	14.3	13.3	13.3
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can.	14.5	15.0	14.8	7.9	14.9	14.9	14.8	15.1	14.7	14.7
Butter	Pound	79.4	60.3	49.6	35.0	67.6	53.9	39.0	68.5	52.2	39.5
Oleomargarine	...do	45.6	39.5	29.0	......	44.7	36.6	32.0	43.1	31.2	30.4
Nut margarine	...do	35.5	29.0	28.5	......	36.4	31.5	28.9	35.8	30.2	28.8
Cheese	...do	42.2	36.5	28.6	22.5	43.1	36.8	30.3	43.7	36.9	29.8
Lard	...do	31.7	18.9	17.0	17.8	31.4	21.1	18.6	29.5	18.6	16.9
Crisco	...do	36.6	22.4	20.2	......	38.7	25.2	23.4	38.6	24.9	23.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	50.5	32.2	33.4	22.3	47.4	27.2	26.6	44.4	27.5	26.9
Bread	Pound	11.4	10.0	9.7	5.2	12.2	11.8	11.1	12.4	10.8	10.8
Flour	...do	8.5	6.2	5.9	2.8	8.2	5.3	4.9	9.0	5.9	5.8
Corn meal	...do	6.1	4.1	3.7	2.3	6.3	4.4	4.4	6.6	4.3	4.3
Rolled oats	...do	10.9	9.9	9.9	......	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.8	11.6	11.1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	14.4	13.0	12.3	......	15.0	14.5	14.5	14.9	14.1	13.8
Cream of Wheat	28-oz. pkg	28.7	28.1	28.9	......	31.2	31.3	31.0	31.5	31.3	30.4
Macaroni	Pound	21.2	20.4	20.2	......	22.0	21.3	20.0	19.5	19.6	20.1
Rice	...do	19.9	10.5	10.0	8.5	19.3	9.0	8.0	19.6	9.3	8.9
Beans, navy	...do	12.3	8.8	8.0	......	12.5	8.1	7.6	11.8	7.5	7.2
Potatoes	...do	10.3	2.8	2.3	1.3	9.9	2.3	2.2	9.4	1.9	1.8
Onions	...do	13.5	4.4	7.5	......	11.1	3.4	5.8	11.8	4.5	6.6
Cabbage	...do	10.0	4.8	4.3	......	7.0	4.7	5.4	9.0	5.0	6.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	14.2	11.7	11.6	......	20.2	17.5	17.5	17.5	15.8	15.0
Corn, canned	...do	21.1	16.8	16.6	......	18.3	14.7	14.4	17.0	15.5	15.2
Peas, canned	...do	22.2	21.4	21.5	......	18.6	15.4	15.1	18.3	17.1	17.0
Tomatoes, canned	...do	15.3	11.4	10.8	......	16.4	12.3	11.7	15.1	12.0	12.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	23.8	9.4	8.1	5.7	26.2	10.0	8.9	29.1	9.8	9.1
Tea	...do	90.4	84.3	83.2	56.0	81.5	74.9	74.9	73.4	66.4	63.9
Coffee	...do	52.2	41.2	41.6	30.0	52.3	38.6	38.1	47.8	34.1	33.9
Prunes	...do	28.8	17.9	16.7	......	30.0	20.9	19.6	31.7	24.8	23.5
Raisins	...do	26.0	30.9	30.9	......	29.0	33.9	33.2	28.1	32.2	32.0
Bananas	Dozen	40.4	39.5	38.2	......	[3] 12.4	[3] 14.3	[3] 12.6	[3] 11.4	[3] 12.4	[3] 12.2
Oranges	...do	71.7	48.5	46.7	......	67.1	38.8	40.5	67.7	42.1	43.6

[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.

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

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 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.
[1] 30.0	[1] 53.0	[1] 50.0	[1] 50.0	27.0	47.1	45.1	44.4	[1] 59.3	[1] 56.6	[1] 57.0	23.5	34.9	30.2	30.7	[1] 39.6	[1] 68.4	[1] 65.7	[1] 65.9
25.6	48.1	42.2	41.9	23.3	42.7	38.9	38.4	49.7	45.9	45.5	21.2	32.9	28.6	28.3	30.6	54.0	50.3	49.7
22.3	40.0	35.7	35.2	21.8	34.9	34.0	33.5	32.4	30.3	29.9	19.3	31.4	26.9	26.8	23.8	42.9	37.2	36.8
17.6	30.1	22.3	22.0	16.5	28.5	25.0	23.1	25.2	20.2	19.2	16.9	24.2	20.0	19.1	19.0	32.7	28.6	28.5
11.8	16.4	12.5	12.3	11.9	17.4	12.7	12.5	.....	15.0	15.7	14.0	18.6	15.5	14.5	.....	.....	19.5	19.4
20.8	45.9	39.0	38.6	22.0	44.2	38.5	35.6	43.0	37.9	36.9	21.1	42.9	36.0	34.5	21.8	46.5	41.9	40.6
25.6	49.1	40.4	39.2	28.8	56.2	47.6	46.0	49.8	42.0	41.9	30.0	56.6	48.3	46.7	22.4	49.8	39.5	38.8
30.8	61.3	54.2	53.9	29.4	62.3	56.2	54.5	56.2	49.4	49.2	30.0	57.3	47.7	47.7	31.0	64.6	55.5	56.0
21.4	47.3	37.5	37.8	21.2	44.2	37.7	38.3	39.5	32.9	33.6	19.1	41.8	32.7	29.2	20.3	46.8	38.6	38.9
23.0	49.1	47.0	46.0	27.3	51.5	49.1	46.5	52.5	51.1	49.1	22.0	44.6	39.2	35.9	24.4	53.3	49.1	48.8
.....	35.9	33.5	32.2	.....	39.7	38.3	37.5	38.4	36.8	37.0	.....	42.8	43.8	43.3	.....	42.0	40.3	39.9
8.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	8.6	15.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	15.5	15.5	9.3	14.8	13.8	12.9	9.0	16.6	15.1	14.9
.....	14.3	14.7	14.7	.....	14.4	14.7	14.4	15.6	15.2	14.9	.....	13.7	14.0	13.3	.....	15.1	15.4	14.8
40.3	78.7	64.2	51.5	37.2	73.7	58.5	43.6	78.4	61.6	52.6	35.5	62.6	48.0	36.2	36.6	74.7	55.1	45.3
.....	45.3	32.7	30.0	.....	41.3	29.1	28.3	44.0	37.9	36.6	.....	42.1	30.0	30.0	.....	41.4	35.2	32.0
.....	37.0	29.3	28.6	.....	35.9	27.7	25.8	35.6	29.9	29.2	.....	38.6	30.4	29.1	.....	35.3	28.9	27.7
25.0	45.7	41.7	39.3	24.5	43.7	38.0	33.6	43.7	38.3	36.3	20.5	43.8	40.6	30.8	21.3	41.7	38.2	34.4
15.3	28.8	17.0	14.9	15.5	28.4	16.9	14.1	28.9	17.5	15.9	18.2	34.5	23.6	22.0	15.2	28.5	17.1	15.8
.....	35.1	21.2	19.6	.....	35.7	23.1	20.8	36.0	24.6	22.3	.....	40.7	25.7	21.7	.....	36.2	23.6	22.0
26.1	55.9	36.7	36.0	24.1	53.8	34.4	33.9	62.5	41.2	44.1	25.0	47.7	28.8	26.1	30.5	68.5	47.2	47.8
4.8	10.6	9.6	8.4	5.4	11.9	10.7	9.4	12.0	10.0	10.0	5.6	10.5	9.5	9.5	5.9	11.9	10.6	10.9
3.1	8.9	6.0	5.6	3.1	8.7	5.9	5.7	8.9	6.0	5.8	2.9	7.6	5.2	5.1	3.4	9.7	6.3	6.2
2.7	6.2	4.6	4.4	2.7	7.7	5.3	5.0	6.9	5.1	4.8	3.3	7.3	4.8	4.7	2.9	6.3	4.7	4.6
.....	9.2	8.9	9.1	.....	10.4	10.9	10.8	8.9	8.1	8.0	.....	11.8	9.7	9.2	.....	10.7	10.8	10.6
.....	12.3	11.8	11.2	.....	13.5	12.0	11.7	14.3	13.0	12.7	.....	14.7	14.0	13.6	.....	13.9	12.9	12.6
.....	28.5	28.3	28.3	.....	29.5	29.2	30.0	29.5	29.3	29.6	.....	34.4	32.5	32.0	.....	30.2	30.0	30.0
.....	21.5	21.6	21.5	.....	20.7	22.3	22.2	23.0	23.9	23.4	.....	17.0	16.5	17.8	.....	24.4	23.8	23.5
9.8	19.2	10.3	9.4	9.2	19.1	10.1	9.8	19.1	10.4	10.2	8.6	20.0	10.1	9.5	9.3	18.8	10.3	9.9
.....	11.0	8.5	8.1	.....	11.4	7.3	7.1	11.4	7.9	7.7	.....	10.5	7.5	7.2	.....	11.3	8.1	7.8
2.3	9.4	2.3	2.0	1.6	8.8	1.8	1.8	8.4	1.9	1.4	.5	8 7	1.8	1.7	1.7	8.6	2.1	1.7
.....	10.9	3.0	5.9	.....	10.6	6.2	6.7	10.9	3.1	5.1	.....	9.6	2.5	3.0	.....	11.5	3.5	4.9
.....	9.4	5.6	4.9	.....	8.0	5.7	6.8	9.5	1.9	3.4	.....	8.1	4.9	6.1	.....	10.8	6.0	5.9
.....	15.0	13.1	13.0	.....	16.4	14.9	14.6	19.6	18.0	17.1	.....	20.8	19.2	19.0	.....	16.6	14.6	14.1
.....	17.7	15.8	15.6	.....	17.7	15.1	15.4	19.6	17.0	17.1	.....	20.7	19.0	18.4	.....	20.3	18.5	18.2
.....	18.6	16.3	16.2	.....	18.2	16.5	16.7	20.9	19.9	19.1	.....	20.3	17.6	17.5	.....	20.9	20.1	19.7
.....	14.7	11.2	10.5	.....	14.4	11.0	11.3	16.7	12.8	13.2	.....	[2] 17.3	[2] 14.8	[2] 14.3	.....	15.9	13.1	13.1
4.9	23.7	8.7	7.5	5.5	22.5	9.8	8.4	24.3	9.8	8.3	6.1	24.9	10.3	9.4	5.0	26.0	9.6	8.3
54.0	62.9	61.7	61.8	58.0	79.2	77.6	77.4	63.7	57.3	56.5	55.0	64.4	65.0	64.7	48.3	61.3	60.1	60.5
25.0	44.0	30.2	30.2	30.0	48.0	37.8	36.8	51.0	39.5	38.2	35.0	50.0	38.8	37.9	30.0	52.4	40.0	39.7
.....	25.9	18.1	17.0	.....	30.1	20.1	20.0	26.2	18.0	17.0	.....	25.1	10.2	10.1	.....	27.4	20.1	19.2
.....	26.0	28.4	28.9	.....	29.0	30.5	29.3	28.3	30.6	30.2	.....	27.4	30.6	30.9	.....	27.3	30.3	29.4
.....	42.2	37.3	38.1	.....	50.0	46.7	45.9	[3] 11.9	[3] 13.2	[3] 12.6	.....	[3] 14.4	[3] 15.3	[3] 14.1	.....	40.8	43.3	42.1
.....	76.8	45.3	47.9	.....	87.0	47.9	47.5	82.4	43.6	49.1	.....	69 4	45.6	48.0	.....	87.4	50.8	54.9

[2]No. 2½ can. [3]Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N.Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.
		1913	1920						1913	1920		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	21.8	44.2	41.3	41.3	41.1	38.6	39.6	23.3	39.7	36.0	35.6
Round steak	do	19.6	42.1	37.4	37.2	37.5	33.2	34.1	21.1	38.8	33.9	33.4
Rib roast	do	18.9	34.7	32.5	32.1	32.2	28.9	29.9	18.0	31.6	30.4	29.9
Chuck roast	do	15.3	29.5	24.8	24.8	28.5	23.3	23.8	13.7	23.9	20.9	20.3
Plate beef	do	12.4	23.0	19.0	19.1	18.6	14.5	13.7	11.0	18.3	15.4	14.9
Pork chops	do	20.8	44.1	35.6	36.2	44.3	36.0	37.5	19.5	38.7	34.6	31.4
Bacon	do	25.0	46.1	38.4	38.5	43.6	35.4	35.3	25.3	48.0	40.2	39.4
Ham	do	25.7	52.2	44.7	43.9	55.0	48.1	48.2	26.7	57.3	48.9	47.4
Lamb, leg of	do	19.7	49.3	39.1	42.0	43.3	34.1	35.0	19.0	41.3	33.4	32.9
Hens	do	21.0	48.5	42.5	42.5	51.0	47.5	47.2	18.5	43.4	37.5	35.5
Salmon (canned)	do	.....	28.1	21.1	19.8	38.9	36.6	36.6	.....	35.7	36.6	35.4
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	15.3	15.1	15.3	15.0	14.8	.....	14.3	13.8	13.4
Butter	Pound	39.0	83.1	62.5	52.0	73.5	54.9	42.8	33.3	73.0	56.7	41.5
Oleomargarine	do	.....	45.4	35.6	33.5	44.3	33.3	31.0	.....	40.5	30.4	29.4
Nut margarine	do	.....	38.1	31.9	30.3	35.1	28.1	27.9	.....	34.8	27.1	26.3
Cheese	do	22.3	43.8	37.6	31.9	40.2	37.4	32.4	19.2	41.8	33.6	27.6
Lard	do	15.0	31.5	18.2	17.4	29.7	18.3	16.7	13.7	24.3	13.0	12.0
Criaco	do	.....	38.8	23.6	22.1	35.6	22.5	20.0	.....	35.0	22.1	21.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.0	51.7	31.4	33.0	54.3	33.9	34.1	20.0	46.5	28.5	26.8
Bread	Pound	5.3	12.8	10.8	10.7	11.2	10.0	8.6	5.5	12.4	10.6	10.6
Flour	do	3.3	9.1	6.1	5.8	9.1	6.0	5.6	3.0	8.1	5.2	5.1
Corn meal	do	2.0	6.7	4.2	4.2	7.4	5.7	5.4	2.1	5.8	3.4	3.4
Rolled oats	do	.....	11.4	11.1	11.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	.....	9.4	9.5	9.7
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	14.6	13.4	12.9	13.9	12.6	12.7	.....	13.0	10.8	10.7
Cream of Wheat	28-oz. pkg	.....	29.4	30.6	30.7	29.8	28.9	28.8	.....	30.5	30.3	30.4
Macaroni	Pound	.....	20.7	21.2	21.0	21.3	20.3	20.8	.....	16.6	20.7	21.2
Rice	do	9.8	19.9	10.5	10.5	18.9	9.7	8.7	8.3	17.8	7.9	7.9
Beans, navy	do	.....	13.9	9.0	8.8	12.0	8.4	8.0	.....	10.9	6.4	6.7
Potatoes	do	1.7	10.4	2.4	2.2	8.7	1.3	1.1	1.3	9.9	2.4	2.2
Onions	do	.....	15.5	4.7	5.3	11.5	2.5	6.0	.....	10.0	3.3	5.5
Cabbage	do	.....	10.7	5.4	4.8	9.6	4.9	5.7	.....	5.2	4.1	5.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	14.6	12.1	12.0	14.5	12.1	12.0	.....	15.8	12.1	12.1
Corn, canned	do	.....	19.4	15.8	15.1	19.6	16.9	16.1	.....	15.8	14.9	14.9
Peas, canned	do	.....	21.4	20.6	20.0	19.3	18.6	18.6	.....	15.8	16.1	15.7
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	14.8	11.7	12.1	15.8	12.3	12.6	.....	14.4	10.7	10.7
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.0	23.2	9.7	8.6	22.3	9.2	7.7	5.2	29.9	9.3	8.0
Tea	do	56.0	90.0	84.2	83.1	65.0	60.5	60.6	55.0	75.1	70.0	69.7
Coffee	do	26.8	50.2	37.1	36.7	47.7	34.5	33.0	24.3	45.0	33.1	32.9
Prunes	do	.....	28.4	21.6	21.8	28.4	21.3	21.0	.....	28.7	20.1	19.2
Raisins	do	.....	26.3	31.7	32.0	28.7	30.4	30.3	.....	26.4	30.7	30.4
Bananas	Dozen	.....	47.8	43.3	40.6	45.6	46.8	45.3	.....	37.3	35.3	33.7
Oranges	do	.....	67.9	41.8	44.1	82.3	41.9	46.9	.....	63.2	42.0	43.6

[1] No. 2½ can.

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

St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah.				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 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.
39.5	35.9	35.8	22.5	34.8	30.8	30.5	20.3	32.5	31.0	31.0	40.9	34.4	35.8	24.3	48.3	48.4	49.4
34.9	29.9	29.9	20.0	31.6	27.3	27.9	19.0	30.7	28.9	28.9	37.9	29.8	30.8	21.0	42.9	40.3	40.3
33.0	30.1	29.3	19.6	27.4	24.7	25.0	20.7	31.1	29.1	29.0	32.3	26.9	27.1	22.3	37.6	36.2	35.9
25.6	23.0	22.3	15.7	22.3	19.9	19.7	14.6	22.0	19.4	18.8	25.0	18.9	18.8	17.0	31.1	25.9	26.5
15.3	13.3	12.8	11.7	15.8	13.6	13.5	13.3	18.2	15.8	15.2	20.7	15.8	16.1	12.1	19.6	13.7	13.1
36.4	33.2	30.4	23.1	41.4	36.0	34.5	24.0	44.8	39.3	38.9	43.8	35.0	35.0	20.5	46.6	39.4	39.9
53.2	44.2	43.9	30.8	53.6	46.5	45.4	32.8	60.8	57.2	56.4	51.0	41.1	40.8	27.3	57.9	42.6	42.2
55.2	48.7	47.1	29.3	53.5	46.9	46.2	30.0	59.7	55.0	54.3	52.2	44.0	42.8	29.3	60.4	53.2	53.1
40.4	31.9	31.2	19.6	35.5	30.8	30.2	16.7	35.2	31.6	30.2	41.3	42.0	38.8	21.7	47.4	43.3	43.3
41.5	37.4	34.1	24.3	42.5	42.5	41.0	25.2	51.9	48.2	45.3	47.0	37.3	34.2	23.7	50.9	49.6	49.1
41.2	40.0	39.6	......	37.9	39.2	39.6	......	34.1	32.8	32.8	43.3	35.7	34.8	......	39.8	41.7	41.4
13.0	12.0	11.0	8.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	10.0	16.0	14.6	14.6	24.7	20.0	20.0	8.6	13.0	13.0	13.0
15.3	14.7	14.6	......	13.7	14.7	13.5	......	12.9	13.1	12.7	14.9	14.0	14.0	......	14.5	14.6	14.2
64.8	51.1	36.5	35.6	66.5	50.2	38.5	33.6	64.4	45.5	41.8	77.1	58.4	45.7	36.6	72.7	56.2	43.9
42.4	34.0	30.3	......	41.0	35.0	35.0	......	39.3	27.4	26.8	45.1	38.0	36.6	......	43.9	31.9	30.5
34.7	28.3	27.1	......	39.0	30.5	27.2	......	35.6	28.2	27.2	41.0	31.1	30.2	......	36.6	30.3	29.4
41.9	35.9	29.2	23.3	40.7	33.2	28.4	20.0	40.3	36.8	27.0	44.2	35.9	29.9	18.3	40.8	36.5	32.4
29.4	19.0	16.6	19.2	33.5	21.3	19.0	18.3	33.2	22.3	20.9	31.8	19.6	17.2	15.6	30.0	19.2	17.5
40.4	28.2	24.4	......	43.7	28.3	26.8	......	38.4	23.8	22.3	38.0	20.8	20.0	......	36.9	24.4	22.9
46.4	28.8	25.8	23.8	49.3	30.5	31.0	24.5	51.2	33.5	30.3	52.3	32.8	31.4	25.0	56.0	36.0	36.1
10.6	10.4	9.5	5.9	12.4	10.3	9.8	5.9	10.9	9.6	9.6	11.7	11.2	10.6	5.6	13.2	12.3	11.0
9.1	5.6	5.5	2.6	7.3	3.7	3.4	3.3	8.2	6.3	6.3	8.9	6.4	5.9	3.5	9.2	6.8	6.6
6.9	4.4	4.7	3.3	7.4	4.3	4.1	3.4	6.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	2.9	2.8	......	8.7	7.7	7.6
9.6	9.4	9.4	......	10.3	9.4	9.3	......	11.0	10.6	10.3	11.9	10.9	11.1	......	11.1	11.1	11.1
14.7	14.0	13.9	......	14.8	14.6	14.4	......	14.0	13.5	13.0	14.7	12.7	12.1	......	14.3	13.0	12.9
31.4	30.0	29.8	......	33.8	33.5	32.8	......	28.8	29.0	28.8	31.5	29.8	29.6	......	29.3	28.9	29.1
20.4	19.4	19.4	......	21.5	22.5	22.5	......	14.3	13.4	14.5	22.3	19.4	20.0	......	25.0	24.2	24.2
19.5	8.9	8.9	8.2	18.7	9.1	8.3	8.5	17.5	9.1	9.0	17.8	7.7	7.3	8.5	19.2	10.1	9.7
11.7	9.1	9.0	......	12.3	9.3	9.1	......	9.4	7.1	6.7	14.0	9.8	9.7	......	13.3	10.3	10.0
9.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	9.1	1.6	1.7	1.4	9.5	3.2	3.3	10.2	3.0	2.6	1.5	8.5	1.9	1.6
13.8	3.0	3.3	......	13.2	2.8	2.9	......	8.6	2.1	1.8	11.7	5.0	6.8	......	12.4	7.1	7.4
8.5	5.1	6.2	......	9.1	5.3	7.5	......	......	......	......	8.4	4.6	3.7	......	10.0	6.6	6.2
19.4	18.1	17.8	......	20.0	17.0	18.1	......	18.5	17.4	17.7	17.7	14.1	14.2	......	15.9	14.1	13.9
18.6	16.5	16.5	......	18.3	17.2	17.0	......	19.1	18.3	18.3	19.2	15.5	15.0	......	18.1	16.2	16.0
17.2	16.6	16.1	......	17.5	16.4	15.8	......	18.5	19.0	18.8	19.0	17.7	18.0	......	18.6	17.2	16.4
15.0	13.5	13.3	......	16.5	10.9	10.6	......	[1]13.6	[1]11.1	[1]11.4	15.7	11.1	10.3	......	15.8	12.1	12.1
29.7	10.1	9.0	5.9	27.0	10.8	9.4	5.3	25.6	9.8	8.8	22.2	9.3	8.0	5.5	22.3	9.8	8.2
70.9	72.5	70.8	65.7	80.4	83.3	83.3	50.0	58.6	57.9	58.1	77.7	70.6	69.2	52.5	69.7	64.0	63.6
51.2	40.9	40.8	35.8	58.3	48.1	47.3	32.0	46.0	36.8	35.6	47.7	32.2	30.5	31.3	51.2	39.4	39.1
31.2	19.9	19.7	......	28.5	16.6	16.7	......	23.4	15.9	15.6	27.5	19.2	16.5	......	26.9	18.8	18.3
28.7	32.1	32.3	......	27.8	30.9	30.9	......	23.9	28.9	29.1	25.5	31.2	31.1	......	27.6	31.1	30.7
[2]13.0	[2]13.6	[2]13.1	......	[2]15.3	[2]17.4	[2]17.8	......	50.0	45.0	41.4	45.0	43.0	45.0	......	39.1	37.1	36.8
78.7	53.8	52.7	......	65.4	39.9	45.4	......	66.1	43.1	43.3	82.8	38.7	45.0	......	74.1	46.9	47.5

[2] Per 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.			
		May 15—		Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1921.	May 15, 1921.	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1920.
		1913	1920						1913	1920		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.8	37.4	33.6	33.4	39.2	38.2	37.9	27.5	51.0	47.8	47.2
Round steak	...do	21.5	34.7	29.9	30.1	38.6	36.4	36.4	23.6	46.8	41.3	41.3
Rib roast	...do	19.6	30.6	27.3	27.5	27.5	25.7	25.4	21.9	40.0	36.7	36.7
Chuck roast	...do	16.8	23.4	20.0	19.8	24.5	21.2	20.9	17.6	30.0	25.5	25.3
Plate beef	...do	12.9	19.0	16.0	16.1	18.7	14.6	15.5	12.1	18.2	15.2	14.5
Pork chops	...do	24.6	47.0	39.2	37.6	39.9	35.0	32.0	21.1	48.5	40.5	38.7
Bacon	...do	31.7	62.0	54.3	53.8	50.5	42.3	39.7	26.5	48.9	41.9	40.5
Ham	...do	30.8	60.0	54.1	53.9	53.8	48.6	48.5	28.0	60.3	55.7	55.5
Lamb, leg of	...do	20.8	40.0	32.5	30.8	43.8	35.0	35.8	20.9	49.5	39.6	41.2
Hens	...do	24.5	48.5	40.1	36.1	42.3	35.0	34.5	22.4	51.3	47.6	47.5
Salmon (canned)	...do	.....	37.0	36.3	35.7	38.4	39.2	39.1	.....	36.8	36.5	37.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.5	12.6	12.6	12.0	14.3	12.5	12.5	8.0	16.0	15.7	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	.....	13.3	12.4	12.3	16.1	15.8	15.6	.....	14.9	14.8	14.6
Butter	Pound	35.0	61.5	45.9	35.4	68.6	57.3	40.9	38.7	77.2	61.4	46.7
Oleomargarine	...do	.....	44.6	36.7	27.5	44.2	30.0	29.9	.....	43.6	33.8	33.0
Nut margarine	...do	.....	37.3	30.6	28.5	35.7	28.8	27.8	.....	36.2	30.2	29.1
Cheese	...do	21.7	41.7	39.4	31.3	45.1	39.4	32.4	23.5	43.3	39.6	34.0
Lard	...do	17.6	30.8	22.3	20.9	29.7	18.7	16.2	14.8	29.7	17.7	15.8
Crisco	...do	.....	40.4	25.3	24.4	38.8	23.8	23.7	.....	35.9	22.5	21.0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.0	50.0	32.8	28.8	46.6	29.8	28.7	23.9	52.7	34.5	34.6
Bread	Pound	5.5	11.5	10.0	9.9	13.5	11.5	10.4	5.6	12.2	10.5	10.5
Flour	...do	3.0	7.6	5.1	5.1	8.9	6.2	5.9	3.7	8.9	6.5	6.2
Corn meal	...do	3.0	7.3	4.9	4.7	7.4	4.6	4.5	2.4	5.6	3.9	3.9
Rolled oats	...do	.....	10.1	8.8	8.8	11.5	11.4	11.3	.....	11.4	11.3	11.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	14.7	13.9	13.8	15.0	14.5	14.6	.....	13.9	12.2	11.9
Cream of Wheat	28-oz. pkg	.....	32.0	30.9	30.7	30.8	30.3	30.5	.....	30.0	29.3	29.1
Macaroni	Pound	.....	18.3	18.3	18.1	20.5	22.4	23.1	.....	23.5	22.5	22.1
Rice	...do	7.7	19.8	10.4	10.0	19.7	10.2	9.5	9.4	19.2	9.9	9.4
Beans, navy	...do	.....	10.3	7.4	7.3	12.7	7.8	7.6	.....	12.1	8.0	7.8
Potatoes	...do	1.0	9.3	2.1	2.2	9.9	2.4	2.2	2.1	9.6	2.1	2.0
Onions	...do	.....	10.3	3.1	3.2	12.0	4.4	7.6	.....	11.0	5.6	6.7
Cabbage	...do	.....	8.6	5.3	6.5	7.1	5.5	6.7	.....	10.6	5.3	5.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	20.5	18.3	18.0	18.3	15.0	15.4	.....	14.5	12.3	12.1
Corn, canned	...do	.....	19.9	17.5	16.6	16.4	14.7	14.0	.....	18.0	14.3	13.8
Peas, canned	...do	.....	20.5	17.7	17.1	17.6	17.4	17.1	.....	18.0	15.9	15.3
Tomatoes, canned	...do	.....	[1] 16.2	[1] 12.8	[1] 12.5	15.6	12.5	12.2	.....	15.3	11.3	11.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	26.0	10.1	9.5	31.7	10.1	9.3	4.9	22.6	9.6	8.0
Tea	...do	50.0	67.5	64.5	64.4	86.3	82.0	81.3	57.5	78.7	75.8	74.0
Coffee	...do	28.0	49.1	38.1	37.4	50.9	37.2	37.0	28.8	48.0	34.4	33.9
Prunes	...do	.....	27.7	17.2	16.1	29.4	23.5	22.0	.....	28.9	21.8	21.1
Raisins	...do	.....	26.6	30.5	30.4	29.7	34.8	34.2	.....	25.7	31.2	30.3
Bananas	Dozen	.....	[2] 14.9	[2] 17.0	[2] 16.8	[2] 11.7	[2] 11.8	[2] 11.0	.....	46.9	43.6	42.5
Oranges	...do	.....	64.7	42.2	40.7	65.7	43.9	45.4	.....	83.3	46.7	48.5

[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[7] in May, 1921, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in May, 1920, and in April, 1921. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the 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.[8]

[7] For list of articles, see note 2, p. 65.

[8] 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.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of May, 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 36 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Baltimore, Bridgeport, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Louisville, Manchester, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Savannah, Scranton, Springfield, Ill., and Washington, D. C.

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

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING MAY.

Item.	United States.	Geographical division.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Percentage of reports received	99	99	99	100	96	95
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received	36	10	7	[1] 14	4	1

[1] Total number of cities in this division.

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

City.	Percentage increase May, 1921, compared with year 1913.	Percentage decrease May, 1921, compared with— May, 1920.	Percentage decrease May, 1921, compared with— April, 1921.	City.	Percentage increase May, 1921, compared with year 1913.	Percentage decrease May, 1921, compared with— May, 1920.	Percentage decrease May, 1921, compared with— April, 1921.
Atlanta	44	34	4	Milwaukee	41	37	8
Baltimore	48	32	5	Minneapolis	41	37	6
Birmingham	50	33	6	Mobile		35	5
Boston	48	28	3	Newark, N. J	39	30	6
Bridgeport		29	3	New Haven	43	31	5
Buffalo	42	34	7	New Orleans	44	31	7
Butte		38	5	New York	49	29	4
Charleston, S. C.	55	28	4	Norfolk		30	4
Chicago	46	34	6	Omaha	44	37	6
Cincinnati	46	34	5	Peoria		35	4
Cleveland	41	36	5	Philadelphia	44	32	6
Columbus		33	5	Pittsburgh	44	31	6
Dallas	44	32	4	Portland, Me.		30	3
Denver	32	37	7	Portland, Oreg.	27	36	6
Detroit	46	36	4	Providence	51	30	3
Fall River	45	31	5	Richmond	55	31	3
Houston		33	6	Rochester		34	5
Indianapolis	38	37	5	St. Louis	46	37	4
Jacksonville	38	33	5	St. Paul		37	8
Kansas City	46	34	5	Salt Lake City	29	36	5
Little Rock	41	33	4	San Francisco	39	31	3
Los Angeles	36	30	2	Savannah		33	5
Louisville	33	39	5	Scranton	51	29	6
Manchester	48	30	3	Seattle	32	35	5
Memphis	37	37	5	Springfield, Ill.		36	5
				Washington, D. C.	53	29	5

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 April 15 and May 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.

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

City, and kind of coal.	Jan. 15, 1920.	1921	
		Apr. 15.	May 15.
United States:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	**$12.588**	**$14.872**	**$14.794**
Chestnut	**12.768**	**14.859**	**14.878**
Bituminous	**8.808**	**10.577**	**10.392**
Atlanta, Ga.:			
Bituminous	9.050	8.688	8.813
Baltimore, Md.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[a] 12.500	[a] 14.500	[a] 14.500
Chestnut	[a] 12.600	[a] 14.500	[a] 14.500
Bituminous	[a] 7.500	8.833	8.139
Birmingham, Ala.:			
Bituminous	7.496	8.696	8.733
Boston, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	12.750	15.000	15.000
Chestnut	12.750	15.000	15.000
Bridgeport, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	12.500	14.000	14.000
Chestnut	12.500	14.000	14.000
Buffalo, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	10.890	12.580	12.720
Chestnut	10.990	12.580	12.720
Butte, Mont.:			
Bituminous	10.381	12.290	12.014
Charleston, S. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[a] 13.400	[a] 17.250	[a] 17.000
Chestnut	[a] 13.500	[a] 17.100	[a] 17.100
Bituminous	8.500	12.000	12.000
Chicago, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	12.590	14.690	14.910
Chestnut	12.690	14.890	15.060
Bituminous	8.020	8.598	8.588
Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	12.500	15.500	15.500
Chestnut	12.637	15.750	15.750
Bituminous	6.739	6.929	6.929

[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.

[a] 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 ON APR. 15 AND MAY 15, 1921—Continued.

City, and kind of coal.	Jan. 15, 1920.	1921 Apr. 15.	1921 May 15.
Cleveland, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	$12.300	$14.125	$13.913
Chestnut	12.233	14.138	13.938
Bituminous	7.911	8.500	8.212
Columbus, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Chestnut	12.000	14.917	14.833
Bituminous	6.513	7.731	7.638
Dallas, Tex.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg	18.500	17.167	17.000
Bituminous	14.583	14.542	14.500
Denver, Colo.:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	14.000	16.000	16.083
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	13.500	16.000	16.083
Bituminous	8.908	10.647	10.699
Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	12.650	14.550	14.550
Chestnut	12.750	14.550	14.550
Bituminous	8.781	9.971	9.882
Fall River, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	13.000	15.250	15.250
Chestnut	12.750	15.083	15.000
Bituminous	10.000	11.500	11.500
Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous	12.000	13.571	13.000
Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	13.000	15.375	15.375
Chestnut	13.167	15.375	15.417
Bituminous	8.188	8.638	8.650
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	17.000	20.000	17.167
Chestnut	17.000	20.000	17.875
Bituminous	11.000	12.208	12.250
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Furnace	15.950	16.583	16.500
Stove, or No. 4	16.583	17.313	17.188
Bituminous	8.625	9.650	9.600
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg	....	15.500	16.000
Bituminous	10.375	13.059	12.000
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous	16.000	19.222	18.111
Louisville, Ky.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	13.750	16.875	17.000
Chestnut	13.750	17.000	17.000
Bituminous	6.836	7.750	7.923
Manchester, N. H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	13.417	16.500	16.500
Chestnut	13.417	16.500	16.500
Bituminous	10.000	11.667	11.333
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.000	18.000	18.000
Chestnut	16.000	18.000	18.000
Bituminous	8.000	8.196	8.196
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	12.600	16.200	15.800
Chestnut	12.700	16.260	15.800
Bituminous	8.960	10.788	10.639
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.000	17.200	17.220
Chestnut	14.100	17.300	17.320
Bituminous	10.425	12.433	12.292
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous	10.333	11.000	10.813

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

City, and kind of coal.	Jan. 15, 1920.	1921	
		Apr. 15.	May 15.
Newark, N. J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	$10.483	$12.250	$12.375
Chestnut	10.483	12.250	12.375
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	12.250	13.708	13.708
Chestnut	12.250	13.708	13.708
New Orleans, La.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	17.500	22.250	20.750
Chestnut	17.500	22.500	20.750
Bituminous	9.269	11.691	10.409
New York, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	11.536	13.167	13.133
Chestnut	11.600	13.167	13.117
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	13.000	14.000	14.000
Chestnut	13.000	14.000	14.000
Bituminous	9.750	11.464	11.464
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	17.275	22.000	22.000
Chestnut	17.450	22.000	22.000
Bituminous	10.108	12.119	12.281
Peoria, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	13.000	16.000	15.500
Chestnut	13.000	16.000	15.500
Bituminous	6.000	6.438	6.250
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[1] 11.881	[1] 13.688	[1] 13.813
Chestnut	[1] 11.906	[1] 13.688	[1] 13.813
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[1] 13.750	[1] 15.000	[1] 15.000
Chestnut	[1] 14.000	[1] 15.833	[1] 15.467
Bituminous	6.179	7.844	7.781
Portland, Me.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	13.440	15.120	15.120
Chestnut	13.440	15.120	15.120
Bituminous	9.370	9.963	9.800
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous	11.618	13.056	13.105
Providence, R. I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[2] 12.950	[2] 15.000	[2] 15.000
Chestnut	[2] 13.000	[2] 15.000	[2] 15.000
Bituminous	[2] 10.000	[2] 11.000	[2] 10.500
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	12.125	13.750	14.188
Chestnut	12.125	13.750	14.188
Bituminous	8.931	10.917	10.816
Rochester, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	10.800	13.050	13.050
Chestnut	10.900	13.050	13.050
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	13.100	16.188	16.000
Chestnut	13.225	16.250	16.188
Bituminous	5.970	6.882	6.895
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.000	17.392	17.217
Chestnut	14.100	17.475	17.317
Bituminous	11.531	13.081	13.414

[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.

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

City, and kind of coal.	Jan. 15, 1920.	1921	
		Apr. 15.	May 15.
Salt Lake City, Utah.:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	$16.313	$17.400	$18.100
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	16.583	19.200	19.200
Bituminous	8.236	9.750	9.488
San Francisco, Calif.:			
New Mexico anthracite—			
Cerillos egg	23.000	28.650	26.500
Colorado anthracite—			
Egg	21.750	26.750	26.000
Bituminous	15.100	19.455	18.455
Savannah, Ga.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[3] 15.100	[3] 17.100	[3] 17.100
Chestnut	[3] 15.100	[3] 17.100	[3] 17.100
Bituminous	[3] 11.100	[3] 12.500	[3] 12.500
Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	8.233	9.333	9.517
Chestnut	8.300	9.333	9.517
Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous	[4] 9.588	[4] 11.582	[4] 11.597
Springfield, Ill.:			
Bituminous	3.950	4.250	4.300
Washington, D. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[1] 12.447	[1] 14.029	[1] 14.229
Chestnut	[1] 12.538	[1] 14.029	[1] 14.171
Bituminous	[1] 8.267	[1] 10.191	[1] 10.136

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[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 $1.85, which has been included in the average. The cartage charges in Seattle range from $1.85 to $3.15, according to distance.

Retail Prices of Gas in the United States.[1]

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net price per month for the first 1,000 cubic feet of gas used for household purposes. Prices are, in most cases, for manufactured gas, but prices for natural gas have also been quoted for those cities where it is in general use. For Los Angeles prices are given for natural and manufactured gas, mixed. The prices shown do not include any extra charge for service.

[1] Retail prices of gas have heretofore been secured in April of each year and published in the June issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NET PRICE PER MONTH FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON APR. 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, 1921, BY CITIES.

Manufactured gas.

City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.
Atlanta, Ga	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.15	$1.15	$1.90
Baltimore, Md	.90	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
Birmingham, Ala	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.88
Boston, Mass	.82	.82	.80	.80	.80	.85	1.02	1.07	1.42
Bridgeport, Conn	1.00	1.00	1.00	.100	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	[1] 1.30
Buffalo, N. Y	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	[1] 1.45
Butte, Mont	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.10
Charleston, S. C	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.55
Chicago, Ill	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.755	.94	.90	1.29
Cleveland, Ohio	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Denver, Colo	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.85	.95	.95	.95
Detroit, Mich	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.79	.79	.85
Fall River, Mass	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.95	.95	1.05	1.25
Houston, Tex	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.09
Indianapolis, Ind	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60	.90
Jacksonville, Fla	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75
Manchester, N. H	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	[2] 1.50
Memphis, Tenn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	[1] 1.10	1.35
Milwaukee, Wis	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.90
Minneapolis, Minn	.85	.80	.80	.77	.77	.77	.95	.95	1.28
Mobile, Ala	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.80
Newark, N. J	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.90	.97	.97	1.15	1.40
New Haven, Conn	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	[1] 1.10
New Orleans, La	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30
New York, N. Y	.84	.84	.83	.83	.83	.83	.85	.87	1.35
Norfolk, Va	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.40
Omaha, Nebr	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.63
Peoria, Ill	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.65
Philadelphia, Pa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	(3)	(3)
Portland, Me	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.85
Portland, Oreg	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.67
Providence, R. I	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.30	1.30	[1] 1.25
Richmond, Va	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	1.30
Rochester, N. Y	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	[4] 1.05
St. Louis, Mo	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.05
St. Paul, Minn	.95	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.10	1.30	[2] 1.52
San Francisco, Calif	.75	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.90	.95	1.05
Savannah, Ga	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.25	1.60
Scranton, Pa	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.70
Seattle, Wash	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50
Springfield, Ill	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.40
Washington, D. C	.93	.93	.93	.93	.80	.90	.95	.95	1.25

Natural gas.

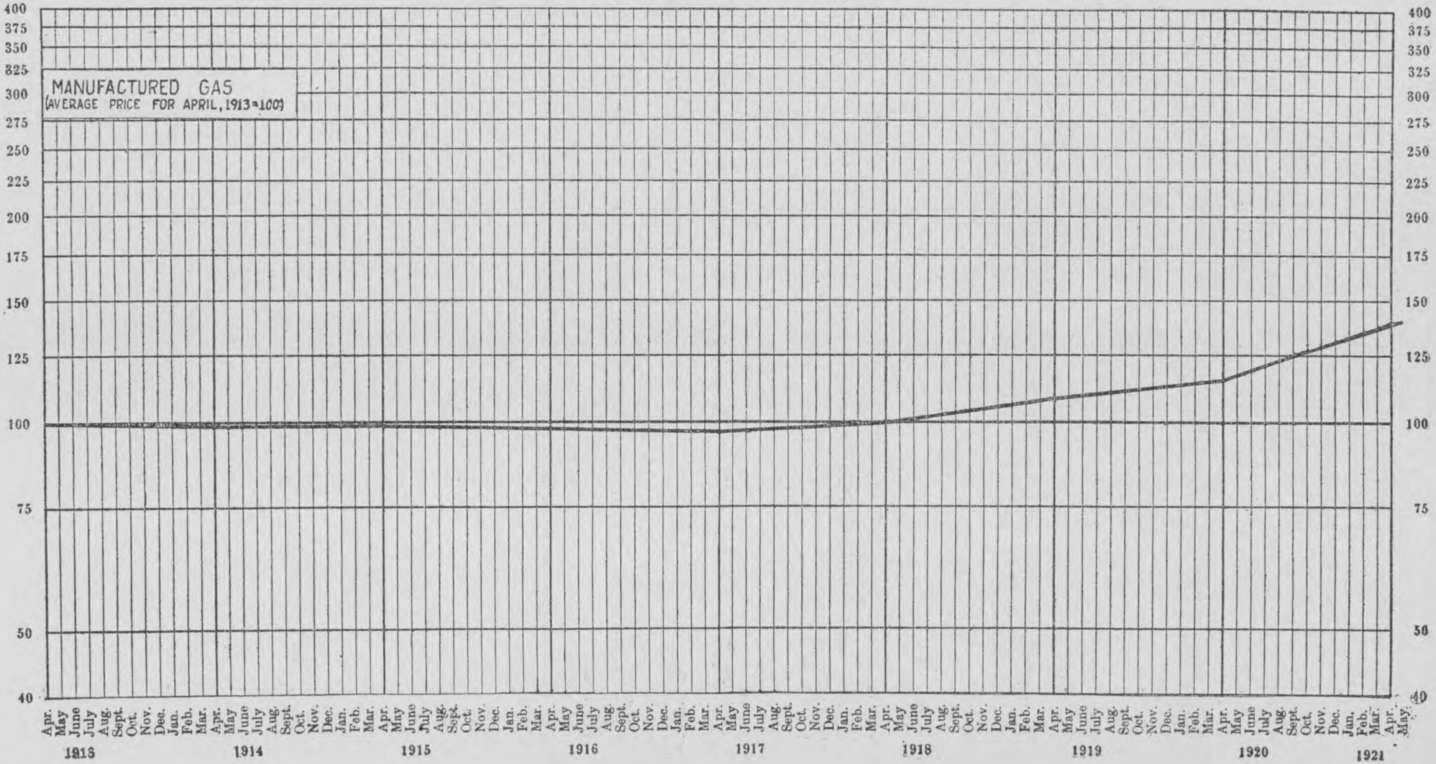
City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.
Buffalo, N. Y	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.35	$0.35	$0.35
Cincinnati, Ohio	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35
Cleveland, Ohio	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35
Columbus, Ohio	....	....	....	....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Dallas, Tex	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.67½
Kansas City, Mo	.27	.27	.27	.27	.30	.60	.80	.80	[1] .80
Little Rock, Ark	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.45
Louisville, Ky	....	.62	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Pittsburgh, Pa	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.35	.35	.45

Manufactured and natural gas.

City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.
Los Angeles, Calif	....	....	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.75	$0.75	$0.75

[1] Plus 50 cents per month service charge.
[2] Plus 25 cents per month service charge.
[3] Sale of manufactured gas discontinued.
[4] Plus 40 cents per month service charge.

TREND IN RETAIL PRICE OF GAS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1913, TO MAY, 1921.



From the prices quoted on manufactured gas in 43 cities, average prices have been computed for the 43 cities combined and are shown in the next table for April 15 of each year from 1913 to 1920 and for May 15, 1921. Relative prices have been computed by dividing the price of each year by the price in April, 1913.

As may be seen in the table, the price of manufactured gas changed but little until in 1921. The price in May, 1921, was 40 per cent higher than in April, 1913, and 22 per cent higher than in April, 1920.

AVERAGE [1] AND RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GAS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, ON APR. 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920, FOR 43 CITIES COMBINED.

[Average price in April, 1913=100.]

Year.	Average price.	Relative price.	Year.	Average price.	Relative price.
April, 1913	$0.95	100	April, 1918	$0.95	100
April, 1914	.94	99	April, 1919	1.03	108
April, 1915	.94	99	April, 1920	1.09	115
April, 1916	.93	98	May, 1921	1.33	140
April, 1917	.92	97			

[1] Net price.

The chart on page 89 showing the trend in the average retail price of gas for the United States has been drawn from the figures as shown in the preceding table.

Retail Prices of Dry Goods in the United States.[1]

THE following table gives the average retail prices of 10 articles of dry goods on May 15 of each year, 1915, to 1921, by cities. The averages given are based on the retail prices of standard brands only.

[1] Retail prices of dry goods are published in the April, July, October, and December issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MAY 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1915 TO 1921, BY CITIES.

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.							Baltimore, Md.							Birmingham, Ala.						
		Average retail price on May 15—							Average retail price on May 15—							Average retail price on May 15—						
		1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.073	$0.085	$0.100	$0.200	......	......	......	$0.069	$0.075	$0.098	$0.235	$0.150	......	......	$0.063	$0.075	$0.094	$0.210	$0.150	$0.257	......
Percale	do	.125	.138	.158	.299	$0.379	$0.548	$0.250	.123	.125	.190	.316	.315	$0.510	$0.238	.125	.132	.190	.305	.317	.474	$0.250
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.094	.100	.131	.267	.233	.368	.158	.078	.089	.122	.276	.240	.350	.161	.074	.088	.138	.258	.213	.324	.148
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.117	.130	.146	.306	.343	.454	.245	.120	.125	.160	.290	.347	.490	.238	.105	.113	.162	.287	.326	.450	.249
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	......	......	......	.350	.525	.686	.483	.150	.150	.250	.350	.531	.668	.368	.150	.150	.180	.350	.532	.645	.419
Muslin, bleached	do	.103	.108	.146	.321	.272	.425	.214	.100	.112	.152	.345	.273	.529	.216	.097	.110	.146	.250	.270	.410	.175
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	.315	.375	.423	.730	.724	1.208	.668	.303	.340	.430	.798	.793	1.237	.673	.270	.309	.385	.639	.640	1.019	.591
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.803	.938	1.068	1.964	1.849	2.650	1.591	.768	.863	1.058	2.077	1.929	3.076	1.736	.697	.767	.960	1.594	1.716	2.548	1.469
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.111	.118	.142	.306	.293	.465	.248	.110	.122	.157	.300	.346	.488	.223	.104	.111	.158	.287	.293	.380	.205
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	......	......	.663	1.000	.925	......	1.117	......	......	......	1.000	1.100	1.213	1.080	......	......	.740	.690	......	1.070	.974
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	3.500	4.375	4.987	5.830	4.740	......	......	3.500	......	5.900	7.300	5.894	......	......	2.750	3.000	6.560	6.600	4.154
		Boston, Mass.							Bridgeport, Conn.							Buffalo, N. Y.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.068	$0.073	$0.100	$0.197	$0.190	$0.290	$0.150	......	......	$0.107	$0.147	$1.150	$0.250	......	$0.064	$0.079	$0.102	$0.193	$0.178	$0.290	$0.119
Percale	do	.125	.125	.177	.325	.279	.493	.246	......	......	.170	.250	.295	.523	$0.255	.125	.137	.190	.316	.308	.553	.259
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.086	......	.125	.305	.250	.350	.206	......	......	.123	.260	.245	.340	.182	.084	.100	.130	.277	.230	.380	.160
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.125	.125	.166	.310	.267	.443	.248	......	......	.163	.350	.304	.493	.237	.121	.128	.170	.328	.319	.486	.257
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.150	.210	.223	.390	.523	.664	.499	......	......	.173	.290	.501	.635	.488	.235	......	.240	......	.583	.690	.522
Muslin, bleached	do	.121	.129	.157	.309	.291	.529	.238	......	......	.158	.290	.275	.491	.208	.105	.118	.164	.328	.289	.483	.226
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	.316	.345	.465	.751	.752	1.085	.659	......	......	.443	.723	.768	1.220	.677	.335	.386	.470	.784	.766	1.193	.689
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.820	.950	1.242	1.950	1.909	2.732	1.698	......	......	1.140	1.668	1.887	2.858	1.855	.865	.994	1.279	1.925	1.860	2.828	1.718
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.123	.127	.160	.391	.312	.392	.259	......	......	.125	.235	.289	.430	.252	.116	.122	.162	.355	.283	.432	.231
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	......	......	.670	.950	1.117	1.370	.891	......	......	.577	1.000	.745	1.000	......	......	......	.782	1.013	.882	1.115	......
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	3.000	4.000	4.750	6.125	4.368	......	......	2.750	3.500	......	......	5.850	......	......	2.840	4.413	6.298	5.919	5.416

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MAY 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1915 TO 1921, BY CITIES—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Butte, Mont.							Charleston, S. C.							Chicago, Ill.						
		Average retail price on May 15—							Average retail price on May 15—							Average retail price on May 15—						
		1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.068	$0.079	$0.100	$0.150	$0.150	$0.250	$0.150	$0.065	$0.078	$0.113	$0.220	$0.158	$0.306	$0.131	$0.062	$0.076	$0.100	$0.183	$0.181	$0.248	$0.126
Percale	do	.150	.150	.197	.300	.330	.483	.310	.125	.142	.178	.338	.316	.520	.244	.125	.144	.195	.355	.348	.513	.279
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.083	.100	.100	.250	.220	.303	.188	.080	.095	.116	.258	.197	.316	.153	.076	.091	.125	.250	.222	.317	.142
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.138	.138	.187	.317	.328	.414	.270	.113	.130	.154	.326	.308	.468	.217	.121	.140	.186	.343	.330	.457	.245
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.188	.250	.250	......	.448	.583	.471	......	......	.190	.350	.432	.562	.373	.250	.250	.280	.500	.581	.758	.559
Muslin, bleached	do	.129	.129	.158	.333	.259	.467	.244	.100	.113	.142	.303	.244	.490	.194	.098	.113	.151	.307	.294	.437	.208
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	.375	.398	.479	.725	.836	1.217	.788	.330	.352	.411	.670	.729	1.180	.602	.314	.356	.439	.822	.765	1.244	.641
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	1.069	1.175	1.483	2.000	2.133	3.000	1.992	.890	.981	1.197	1.796	1.801	2.756	1.539	.787	.924	1.218	2.040	1.831	2.912	1.569
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.125	.129	.173	.250	.314	.398	.286	.117	.121	.148	.318	.280	.408	.218	.119	.132	.174	.349	.288	.447	.200
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	......	......	.850	......	.920	1.020	1.013	......	......	......	.600	......	1.010	.713	......	......	.800	1.095	......	......	.950
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	2.950	......	5.800	6.770	5.190	......	......	......	4.500	......	......	4.135	......	......	3.500	4.500	5.304	6.220	4.986
		Cincinnati, Ohio.							Cleveland, Ohio.							Columbus, Ohio.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.062	$0.076	$0.098	$0.233	$0.160	$0.277	$0.150	$0.066	$0.067	$0.090	$0.201	$0.150	$0.235	$0.125	......	......	$0.110	$0.196	$0.176	$0.288	$0.141
Percale	do	.125	.130	.170	.283	.290	.495	.268	.125	.125	.168	.320	.339	.559	.249	......	......	.185	.336	.343	.646	.251
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.076	.091	.125	.253	.230	.317	.145	.080	.086	.117	.267	.250	.358	.174	......	......	.125	.250	.212	.363	.176
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.113	.129	.165	.290	.275	.458	.242	.125	.125	.157	.300	.329	.480	.229	......	......	.215	.350	.354	.461	.279
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.150	.165	.180	.390	.562	.664	.561	.250	.250	.250	......	.515	.738	.508	......	......	.254	.433	.588	.733	.584
Muslin, bleached	do	.105	.116	.137	.269	.256	.400	.208	.116	.117	.158	.338	.290	.461	.238	......	......	.170	.309	.263	.445	.209
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	.279	.341	.398	.726	.701	1.020	.639	.336	.374	.486	.776	.758	1.148	.696	......	......	.456	.769	.726	1.323	.709
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.683	.846	1.063	1.743	1.830	2.500	1.617	.887	1.023	1.190	1.965	1.777	2.917	1.523	......	......	1.214	1.906	1.877	2.991	1.777
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.117	.125	.150	.343	.300	.410	.215	.119	.117	.146	.360	.298	.468	.204	......	......	.164	.361	.329	.430	.250
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	......	......	.600	.850	......	1.000	.983	......	......	.875	1.250	......	1.000	1.000	......	......	.850	1.200	.900	1.417	......
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	......	......	......	......	4.771	......	......	3.750	5.333	6.542	6.636	4.779	......	......	2.750	5.500	5.980	6.475	4.711
		Dallas, Tex.							Denver, Colo.							Detroit, Mich.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.056	$0.072	$0.098	$0.198	$0.186	$0.250	$0.125	$0.070	$0.080	$0.100	$0.229	......	$0.263	$0.145	$0.070	$0.077	$0.101	$0.210	$0.164	$0.249	$0.136
Percale	do	.150	.125	.159	.330	.330	.455	.246	.144	.150	.200	.450	$0.360	.630	.321	.125	.129	.193	.326	.337	.520	.282
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.077	.100	.119	.225	.197	.294	.143	.090	.100	.117	.300	.250	.380	.170	.084	.096	.130	.268	.241	.354	.181
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.114	.117	.150	.310	.320	.461	.225	.128	.151	.180	.350	.332	.482	.242	.125	.125	.198	.275	.317	.469	.219
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	......	......	......	.300	.527	.689	.542	......	......	.250	.400	.671	.773	.565	.150	......	.270	.500	.489	.729	.520

Muslin, bleached	...do...	.104	.106	.140	.282	.254	.418	.187	.117	.118	.167	.361	.287	.520	.239	.123	.129	.180	.345	.291	.512	.220
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	...do...	.277	.315	.391	.672	.658	1.033	.570	.322	.382	.496	.939	.839	1.312	.754	.323	.373	.471	.771	.760	1.117	.693
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each...	.767	.858	.981	1.628	1.656	2.683	1.514	.836	.963	1.461	2.397	2.082	3.361	1.922	.900	1.043	1.320	2.083	1.908	2.987	1.770
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard...	.116	.110	.150	.276	.274	.411	.184	.125	.145	.188	.390	.356	.503	.218	.121	.125	.159	.320	.293	.420	.247
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	...do...			.500			1.000				1.163	1.500	1.025	1.000	1.425			.913	1.488	.995	.988	1.233
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair...				6.500	5.667	6.950	4.350				4.875	6.057	7.313	5.646					5.238	6.214	4.708
		Fall River, Mass.							**Houston, Tex.**							**Indianapolis, Ind.**						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard...	$0.070	$0.070	$0.090	$0.190	$0.170	$0.290						$0.150	$0.290	$0.123	$0.058	$0.074	$0.102	$0.200	$0.164	$0.253	$0.128
Percale	...do...	.125	.125	.163	.363	.308	.453	$0.246					.348	.518	.282	.125	.133	.183	.314	.313	.483	.285
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	...do...	.088	.097	.120	.266	.223	.343	.145					.225	.338	.158	.077	.092	.124	.245	.263	.345	.164
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	...do...	.119	.119	.150	.310	.293	.423	.238					.297	.408	.204	.120	.122	.188	.277	.320	.465	.242
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	...do...					.476	.645	.402					.553	.685	.523			.250	.370	.468	.613	.381
Muslin, bleached	...do...	.112	.131	.150	.304	.260	.480	.203					.259	.429	.173	.108	.114	.147	.302	.292	.461	.220
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	...do...	.335	.400	.440	.727	.794	1.150	.688					.608	1.038	.518	.305	.357	.441	.752	.780	1.207	.671
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each...	.880	.920	1.183	1.690	1.824	2.583	1.690					1.577	2.664	1.528	.788	.889	1.070	1.688	1.897	2.910	1.571
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard...	.108	.110	.145	.240	.297	.370	.254					.265	.353	.188	.118	.121	.149	.326	.293	.439	.226
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	...do...				.980								.722	.880	.723				.980	.895	1.290	.997
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair...					5.980	5.410	3.555					6.433	6.500	4.983			3.490	4.827	5.495	6.858	4.503
		Jacksonville, Fla.							**Kansas City, Mo.**							**Little Rock, Ark.**						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard...	$0.070	$0.080	$0.125	$0.193	$0.225	$0.250	$0.144	$0.071	$0.075	$0.100	$0.235	$0.184	$0.275	$0.149	$0.065	$0.077	$0.100	$0.229	$0.188	$0.270	$0.133
Percale	...do...	.125	.138	.200	.320	.445	.643	.270	.142	.150	.178	.350	.373	.545	.260	.131	.138	.185	.317	.322	.480	.261
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	...do...	.080	.095	.150	.300	.263	.390	.170	.086	.100	.133	.295	.250	.364	.181	.087	.096	.125	.238	.225	.298	.156
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	...do...	.113	.138	.180	.343	.370	.463	.243	.120	.138	.166	.326	.369	.503	.267	.119	.121	.158	.285	.316	.371	.208
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	...do...	.150	.170		.500	.528	.720	.446					.610	.714	.534					.432	.636	.399
Muslin, bleached	...do...	.100	.128	.173	.338	.330	.523	.216	.115	.122	.160	.319	.324	.486	.204	.113	.115	.157	.284	.269	.443	.200
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	...do...	.325	.360	.460	.740	.850	1.310	.642	.327	.383	.441	.790	.828	1.275	.699	.309	.344	.450	.700	.729	1.181	.583
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each...	.760	.900	1.145	2.003	2.117	3.016	1.482	.765	.893	1.150	1.760	1.910	3.063	1.675	.760	.828	1.108	1.708	1.819	2.818	1.543
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard...	.108	.117	.150	.317	.288	.483	.210	.113	.120	.158	.310	.351	.428	.223	.114	.121	.150	.291	.281	.394	.197
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	...do...			.650	.750	.650	1.000	.850			.690	1.167			.750			.650	.750	1.000	1.348	.771
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair...			3.500	6.000	6.500	6.500				2.615	3.750	6.000	6.333	4.969			3.250	3.750	5.000	5.140	3.875

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MAY 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1915 TO 1921, BY CITIES—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Los Angeles, Calif.							Louisville, Ky.							Manchester, N. H.						
		Average retail price on May 15—							Average retail price on May 15—							Average retail price on May 15—						
		1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.070	$0.076	$0.098	......	$0.186	$0.203	$0.125	$0.063	$0.075	$0.093	$0.180	$0.190	$0.246	$0.129	$0.070	$0.080	$0.117	$0.223	$0.215	$0.303	$0.129
Percale	...do	.150	.150	.194	$0.329	.379	.531	.317	.124	.145	.181	.325	.340	.523	.246	.122	.124	.163	.305	.277	.461	.233
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	...do	.082	.098	.138	.280	.263	.368	.185	.074	.098	.123	.263	.202	.322	.159	.082	.094	.125	.300	.220	.303	.163
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	...do	.118	.125	.190	.297	.361	.445	.251	.117	.129	.161	.322	.323	.458	.261	.121	.119	.159	.353	.281	.399	.222
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	...do	.138	.180	.250	.375	.600	.737	.557	......	......	......	.390	.564	.766	.550	......	......	......	......	.408	.617	.439
Muslin, bleached	...do	.114	.120	.159	.339	.275	.445	.230	.091	.109	.148	.292	.286	.427	.189	.112	.124	.160	.334	.283	.514	.226
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	...do	.316	.368	.455	.740	.755	1.038	.666	.269	.341	.400	.689	.730	1.042	.609	.328	.366	.469	.777	.699	1.127	.633
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.817	.975	1.275	1.944	1.853	2.650	1.586	.755	.937	1.147	1.818	1.967	2.725	1.604	.863	1.006	1.293	2.101	1.688	2.651	1.636
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.117	.115	.161	.350	.360	.433	.255	.113	.117	.156	.377	.377	.388	.220	.103	.114	.142	.283	.277	.391	.240
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	...do	......	......	1.000	1.250	.900	1.000	1.317	......	......	.670	......	......	1.375	.670	......	......	.795	1.250	......	1.095	.885
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	2.750	4.500	6.494	6.388	4.633	......	......	......	4.500	......	5.500	5.000	......	......	2.980	......	5.426	5.988	4.009
		Memphis, Tenn.							Milwaukee, Wis.							Minneapolis, Minn.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.061	$0.069	$0.099	$0.235	$0.184	$0.257	$0.153	$0.060	$0.074	$0.100	$0.180	$0.153	$0.270	$0.122	$0.070	$0.078	$0.107	$0.183	$0.166	$0.261	$0.130
Percale	...do	.125	.135	.200	.333	.356	.580	.295	.125	.130	.180	.316	.344	.597	.260	.131	.145	.187	.313	.366	.465	.244
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	...do	.085	.100	.133	.280	.230	.283	.146	.080	.098	.124	.258	.226	.350	.173	.092	.096	.129	.220	.237	.326	.165
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	...do	.117	.120	.167	.333	.288	.463	.250	.123	.123	.177	.280	.330	.457	.243	.131	.133	.194	.306	.329	.454	.265
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	...do	......	......	......	......	.563	.638	.548	.150	.180	.200	.363	.510	.701	.502	.250	.250	.295	.450	.581	.832	.671
Muslin, bleached	...do	.105	.117	.146	.322	.284	.480	.203	.109	.114	.155	.313	.295	.481	.219	.129	.130	.149	.313	.278	.465	.228
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	...do	.319	.355	.466	.786	.738	1.098	.659	.299	.350	.434	.752	.739	1.214	.681	.321	.354	.427	.750	.698	1.133	.622
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.836	.891	1.181	1.981	2.024	2.904	1.635	.767	.930	1.367	2.248	1.887	2.954	1.760	.876	.970	1.142	1.998	1.896	2.650	1.682
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.114	.100	.168	.288	.290	.375	.191	.115	.121	.160	.320	.329	.395	.201	.120	.126	.155	.328	.313	.402	.198
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	...do	......	......	.750	1.250	......	1.310	.875	......	......	.660	......	.825	......	.850	......	......	.865	.977	1.000	......	.720
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	3.250	5.500	5.921	7.067	4.945	......	......	3.167	5.377	5.904	6.721	4.368	......	......	2.817	4.250	5.732	6.363	4.992

Article	Unit	Mobile, Ala.							Newark, N. J.							New Haven, Conn.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	......	......	......	......	$0.154	$0.255	$0.150	$0.065	$0.072	$0.095	$0.200	$0.177	$0.277	$0.100	$0.065	$0.075	$0.097	$0.190	......	$0.250	$0.136
Percale	do	......	......	......	......	.311	.517	.256	.125	.125	.183	.350	.330	.564	.277	.125	.125	.177	.290	$0.321	.502	.236
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	......	......	......	......	.193	.326	.150	.080	.090	.117	.260	.203	.317	.163	.080	.089	.125	.290	.194	.336	.168
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	......	......	......	......	.304	.429	.220	.125	.125	.179	.328	.290	.483	.236	.125	.125	.167	.296	.257	.434	.240
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	......	......	......	......	.477	.624	.476	.183	.183	.217	.468	.533	.718	.504	.125	.170	.210	.330	.505	.679	.439
Muslin, bleached	do	......	......	......	......	.258	.436	.213	.100	.111	.149	.293	.317	.475	.218	.101	.115	.150	.331	.269	.470	.210
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	......	......	......	......	.595	1.025	.620	.340	.390	.450	.776	.771	1.157	.670	.305	.360	.417	.773	.670	1.094	.647
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	......	......	......	......	1.620	2.506	1.570	.880	.990	1.150	1.877	1.916	2.870	1.769	.820	.971	1.120	1.878	1.696	2.575	1.512
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	......	......	......	......	.276	.359	.225	.120	.121	.154	.354	.272	.480	.228	.107	.119	.151	.295	.243	.383	.213
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	......	......	......	......	.650	.867	.763	......	......	.935	1.367	1.250	1.320	1.068	......	......	.800	1.238	.883	......	.838
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	......	......	......	6.296	4.858	......	......	3.250	4.240	4.958	5.370	4.521	......	......	3.000	3.500	4.796	5.620	4.496

Article	Unit	New Orleans, La.							New York, N. Y.							Norfolk, Va.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.053	$0.073	$0.100	$0.200	$0.150	$0.250	$0.131	$0.070	$0.085	$0.109	$0.265	$0.205	$0.260	$0.125	......	......	......	$0.159	$0.250	$0.250	......
Percale	do	.102	.120	.150	.400	.350	.435	.226	.126	.138	.180	.357	.343	.541	.254	......	......	......	.335	.330	.536	$0.258
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.080	.100	.117	.288	.250	.290	.170	.079	.091	.117	.281	.212	.371	.152	......	......	......	.290	.250	.350	.175
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.107	.108	.150	.313	.287	.450	.224	.115	.121	.168	.315	.335	.453	.262	......	......	......	.317	.355	.406	.244
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	......	......	......	......	.508	.732	.598	.138	.148	.185	.390	.616	.776	.588	......	......	......	.424	.536	.694	.455
Muslin, bleached	do	.095	.100	.125	.267	.227	.393	.178	.103	.117	.152	.343	.288	.459	.213	......	......	......	.301	.277	.503	.216
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	.317	.323	......	.660	.620	.975	.508	.320	.374	.428	.809	.757	1.183	.644	......	......	......	.718	.792	1.136	.677
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.740	.848	.900	1.667	1.788	2.383	1.407	.803	.930	1.112	2.055	1.878	2.900	1.593	......	......	......	1.752	1.786	2.632	1.685
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.094	.100	......	.300	.300	.350	.184	.106	.108	.170	.366	.307	.417	.223	......	......	......	.288	.310	.453	.231
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	......	......	.800	.850	.500	1.250	......	......	......	.800	1.046	1.029	.953	.991	......	......	......	......	1.125	1.125	1.035
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	......	......	5.980	......	......	......	......	3.125	5.250	5.524	6.288	4.517	......	......	......	......	5.990	5.487	......

Article	Unit	Omaha, Nebr.							Peoria, Ill.							Philadelphia, Pa.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.057	$0.073	$0.095	$0.209	$0.162	$0.232	$0.127	......	......	......	$0.138	$0.180	$0.190	$0.125	$0.069	$0.084	$0.125	$0.225	$0.207	$0.256	$0.119
Percale	do	.126	.134	.175	.328	.348	.521	.276	......	......	......	.315	.336	......	.240	.125	.129	.197	.338	.304	.537	.251
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.074	.084	.113	.250	.232	.334	.182	......	......	......	.230	.230	.360	.156	.083	.090	.119	.290	.203	.326	.161
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.121	.125	.150	.294	.337	.489	.252	......	......	......	.287	.328	.490	.249	.122	.123	.162	.330	.320	.449	.221
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	......	......	......	......	.596	.704	.529	......	......	......	.440	.581	.920	.522	.250	.250	.315	.480	.537	.691	.526
Muslin, bleached	do	.105	.116	.140	.292	.289	.439	.204	......	......	......	.279	.277	.474	.213	.104	.121	.157	.303	.288	.479	.231
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	.295	.341	.406	.732	.726	1.160	.720	......	......	......	.705	.824	1.288	.687	.320	.367	.454	.715	.754	1.088	.657
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.799	.911	1.100	1.956	2.013	2.795	1.696	......	......	......	1.773	2.148	3.258	1.619	.797	.908	1.206	1.780	1.813	2.663	1.581
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.112	.122	.144	.330	.328	.419	.215	......	......	......	.316	.353	.382	.226	.107	.125	.149	.330	.285	.440	.203
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	......	......	.875	1.123	1.150	1.250	1.210	......	......	......	......	......	.980	......	......	......	.667	.993	1.070	1.380	1.068
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	3.000	4.345	6.381	6.904	4.382	......	......	......	......	5.700	......	4.626	......	......	2.950	5.000	5.472	5.333	3.737

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MAY 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1915 TO 1921, BY CITIES—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Pittsburgh, Pa. Average retail price on May 15—							Portland, Me. Average retail price on May 15—							Portland, Oreg. Average retail price on May 15—						
		1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.069	$0.072	$0.100	$0.204	$0.167	$0.266	$0.144	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0.064	$0.076	$0.094	$0.179	$0.148	$0.235	$0.135
Percale	do	.125	.130	.187	.320	.310	.517	.265	......	......	......	......	$0.356	$0.438	$0.250	.150	.150	.175	.300	.358	.490	.329
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.078	.085	.113	.253	.192	.328	.172	......	......	......	......	.250	.290	.190	.080	.090	.108	.250	.200	.287	.178
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.125	.125	.165	.301	.309	.454	.229	......	......	......	......	.330	.400	.250	.119	.125	.147	.263	.338	.421	.245
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.173	.150	.205	.425	.541	.727	.563	......	......	......	......	.507	.633	.521	......	......	......	......	.693	.704	.561
Muslin, bleached	do	.103	.114	.159	.278	.267	.445	.201	......	......	......	......	.271	.426	.206	.108	.115	.143	.290	.277	.454	.239
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	.322	.356	.447	.721	.727	1.168	.640	......	......	......	......	.689	.999	.674	.328	.364	.450	.732	.700	1.071	.633
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.776	.918	1.147	1.821	1.707	2.824	1.703	......	......	......	......	1.813	2.467	1.649	.950	1.000	1.213	1.993	1.889	2.756	1.753
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.108	.118	.153	.278	.302	.395	.205	......	......	......	......	.310	.424	.247	.115	.113	.167	.360	.335	.392	.222
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	......	......	.640	1.063	.785	1.133	.813	......	......	......	......	......	1.398	.935	......	......	......	......	1.100	1.323	1.217
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	3.000	4.850	5.750	5.675	4.350	......	......	......	......	5.417	5.740	4.058	......	......	......	......	5.690	6.639	4.748

Article.	Unit.	Providence, R. I.							Richmond, Va.							Rochester, N. Y.						
		1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.069	$0.078	$0.098	$0.196	$0.190	$0.277	$0.125	$0.064	$0.079	$0.103	$0.203	$0.164	$0.248	$0.162	......	$0.067	$0.086	$0.185	$0.128	$0.205	$0.125
Percale	do	.124	.125	.176	.300	.300	.482	.241	.125	.125	.171	.297	.318	.485	.252	......	.125	.158	.325	.277	.450	.260
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.089	.100	.133	.278	.214	.363	.160	.080	.089	.122	.263	.206	.320	.157	......	.080	.115	.227	.194	.300	.156
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.121	.125	.160	.282	.316	.437	.217	.120	.123	.157	.305	.290	.391	.236	......	.125	.191	.246	.276	.424	.242
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.150	......	.190	.390	.495	.654	.457	......	......	.190	.390	.436	.639	.468	......	.210	.250	.410	.561	.652	.589
Muslin, bleached	do	.105	.123	.152	.313	.257	.489	.200	.107	.131	.169	.320	.273	.483	.222	......	.103	.144	.269	.246	.436	.201
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	.311	.357	.418	.727	.676	1.102	.613	.307	.363	.446	.854	.742	1.077	.647	......	.337	.424	.688	.712	1.177	.637
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.795	.908	1.105	1.853	1.734	2.930	1.593	.789	.928	1.107	2.000	1.849	2.601	1.594	......	.961	1.167	1.830	1.783	2.820	1.748
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.100	.118	......	......	.255	......	.241	.115	.123	.148	.290	.308	.399	.219	......	.109	.156	.284	.282	.370	.233
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	......	......	.795	1.013	.915	......	.940	......	......	.613	.935	.852	1.094	.906	......	......	......	......	......	1.375	1.125
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	3.243	4.410	6.058	6.276	4.613	......	......	2.987	......	5.678	5.892	5.274	......	......	4.240	5.865	5.500	6.990	4.566

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Article	Unit	St. Louis, Mo.							St. Paul, Minn.							Salt Lake City, Utah.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.063	$0.075	$0.103	$0.192	$0.195	$0.257	$0.144	$0.062	$0.073	$0.087	$0.202	$0.156	$0.277	$0.128	$0.068	$0.083	$0.110	$0.183	$0.158	$0.250	$0.132
Percale	do	.125	.150	.190	.350	.320	.490	.273	.131	.150	.175	.330	.296	.483	.262	.146	.150	.200	.335	.351	.545	.285
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.075	.090	.125	.250	.220	.300	.149	.074	.100	.115	.255	.220	.314	.158	.080	.110	.125	.250	.245	.312	.150
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.118	.125	.170	.313	.289	.455	.243	.119	.125	.147	.314	.309	.459	.244	.125	.143	.173	.331	.329	.448	.247
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.125	.125	......	......	.594	.741	.508	.150	......	......	......	.484	.666	.530	......	.290	.350	......	.635	.708	.558
Muslin, bleached	do	.094	.107	.142	.298	.249	.445	.203	.115	.118	.169	.353	.277	.521	.227	.110	.123	.149	.304	.294	.468	.218
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.285	.339	.554	.725	.689	1.075	.652	.292	.355	.386	.788	.733	1.115	.643	.333	.399	.442	.757	.762	1.103	.741
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.700	.871	1.090	1.871	1.900	2.563	1.627	.843	.984	1.078	2.147	1.861	2.638	1.686	.960	1.128	1.363	2.233	1.971	3.003	1.864
Outing flannel, 27 to 28-inch	Yard	.116	.119	.156	.333	.351	.410	.220	.115	.123	.142	.316	.278	.398	.201	.125	.132	.168	.311	.319	.438	.241
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	......	......	.700	1.100	.933	......	.960	......	......	.785	1.115	.980	.980	......	......	......	.633	1.050	1.258	1.450	1.217
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	......	......	6.500	6.161	4.628	......	......	......	......	5.698	6.554	5.393	......	......	......	......	6.980	6.912	4 987

Article	Unit	San Francisco, Calif.							Savannah, Ga.							Scranton, Pa.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.067	$0.079	......	......	......	......	$0.100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0.060	$0.068	$0.088	$0.230	$0.187	$0.263	$0.125
Percale	do	.150	.150	$0.208	$0.392	$0.417	$0.567	.337	......	......	......	......	......	$0.490	$0.257	.123	.132	.190	.350	.285	.450	.250
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.086	.100	.125	.283	.288	.350	.175	......	......	......	......	......	.366	.150	.077	.083	.110	.268	.220	.320	.159
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.116	.121	.163	.306	.333	.414	.259	......	......	......	......	......	.436	.243	.112	.121	.151	.301	.291	.441	.246
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	......	......	......	.350	.500	.642	.600	......	......	......	......	......	.613	.503	......	......	......	......	.493	.608	.548
Muslin, bleached	do	.113	.122	.161	.328	.286	.430	.240	......	......	......	......	......	.459	.199	.097	.102	.145	.324	.282	.471	.229
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.321	.375	.493	.838	.771	1.207	.687	......	......	......	......	......	1.116	.608	.301	.350	.422	.711	.752	1.101	.705
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Eeach	.900	.955	1.270	2.090	1.905	3.050	1.782	......	......	......	......	......	2.783	1.370	.798	.864	1.070	1.988	1.902	2.619	1.756
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.114	.123	.162	.356	.359	.444	.269	......	......	......	......	......	.430	.209	.110	.107	.150	.308	.312	.451	.211
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	......	......	.969	1.590	.750	1.500	1.250	......	......	......	......	......	1.000	......	......	......	.590	.750	.980	1.125	.865
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	......	......	5.943	6.125	5.104	......	......	......	......	......	6.500	......	......	......	2.740	5.000	6.288	5.863	3.990

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.							Springfield, Ill.							Washington, D. C.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.070	$0.077	$0.103	$0.219	$0.180	$0.250	$0.145	$0.061	$0.073	$0.100	$0.207	$0.160	$0.254	$0.134	$0.071	$0.073	$0.102	$0.263	......	$0.370	$0.160
Percale	do	.150	.150	.200	.342	.357	.540	.283	.125	.150	......	.299	.335	.441	.258	.125	.138	.178	.350	$0.338	.601	.277
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.082	.091	.125	.250	.240	.350	.192	.083	.100	.125	.256	.240	.330	.168	.076	.088	.134	.300	.243	.350	.170
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.121	.123	.164	.338	.328	.419	.244	.120	.125	.146	.319	.320	.414	.253	.125	.125	.194	.410	.381	.538	.255
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	......	......	.170	.350	.560	.700	.537	......	......	......	......	.499	.594	.411	.150	.142	.215	.415	.534	.705	.498
Muslin, bleached	do	.100	.121	.170	.353	.253	.500	.235	.106	.114	.146	.314	.262	.397	.199	.112	.121	.154	.350	.278	.472	.214
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.337	.375	.526	.850	.767	1.177	.708	.310	.334	.448	.719	.737	1.028	.653	.333	.365	.461	.831	.740	1.258	.669
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.900	1.000	1.313	2.167	1.929	3.118	1.785	.829	.925	1.225	1.664	1.967	2.730	1.617	.815	.909	1.138	2.081	1.876	2.909	1.598
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.117	.123	.170	.335	.338	.441	.237	.117	.113	.142	.286	.284	.392	.221	.119	.121	.168	.400	.304	.425	.198
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	......	......	.713	1.200	.875	1.467	1.288	......	......	.600	......	.875	.850	.750	......	......	.700	.900	......	1.250	.826
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	......	......	3.450	5.750	5.675	6.071	4.479	......	......	......	......	4.650	5.175	4.203	......	......	3.000	4.500	7.500	6.527	5.403

The following table shows for the United States average retail prices of specified articles of dry goods on May 15 of each year, 1915 to 1921:

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS FOR THE UNITED STATES ON MAY 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1915 TO 1921.

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on May 15—						
		1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.065	$0.075	$0.100	$0.202	$0.175	$0.260	$0.135
Percale	do	.129	.135	.181	.326	.356	.515	.264
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.081	.094	.123	.264	.227	.335	.164
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.120	.126	.169	.310	.319	.448	.242
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.175	.192	.228	.402	.539	.687	.513
Muslin, bleached	do	.108	.117	.154	.312	.277	.465	.214
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	.314	.359	.444	.754	.741	1.147	.660
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.819	.940	1.179	1.916	1.869	2.806	1.651
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.114	.120	.157	.324	.307	.417	.222
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	(1)	(1)	.754	1.099	.945	1.159	.967
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	(1)	(1)	3.128	4.726	5.821	6.291	4.714

1 Prices not published until May 15, 1917.

Changes in Wholesale Prices in the United States.

THE general level of wholesale prices in the United States was only slightly lower in May than in the preceding month, according to information gathered 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 154 in April to 151 in May, a fall of nearly 2 per cent. The May figure is 44½ per cent below the high peak of prices in May, 1920.

Farm products reacted from the low level reached in April, the index number for this group rising from 115 to 117, a gain of 1¾ per cent. Metals and metal products showed no change in the general price level for the two months. In all other groups decreases from April to May took place. Food products as a whole showed the largest decrease, the decline being nearly 5¾ per cent. House-furnishing goods followed next in order, with a drop of nearly 4½ per cent. Cloths and clothing were about 2¾ per cent lower and fuel and lighting materials were about 2½ per cent lower in May than in April. Chemicals and drugs were nearly 1¼ per cent cheaper and building materials nearly one-half of 1 per cent cheaper in May, while in the group of miscellaneous commodities, composed of important articles not falling within other groups, the decrease was about 2 per cent.

Of 327 commodities, or series of quotations, for which comparable data for April and May were obtained, decreases were found to have occurred for 139 commodities and increases for 86 commodities. In 102 cases no change in price took place in the two months.

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

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

Increases.

Commodity.	Per cent.
Farm products.	
Cotton, middling, New York	6.5
Flaxseed, Minneapolis	17.8
Corn, No. 3, mixed, Chicago	9.8
Rye, No. 2, cash, Chicago	9.5
Wheat:	
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago	9.4
No. 2, red winter, Chicago	13.1
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City	12.1
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis	6.1
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg	5.0
Hay, alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City	3.7
Hides, Chicago:	
Calfskins, No. 1	24.5
Packers, heavy native steers	17.3
Packers, heavy Texas steers	28.6
Hops, Pacifics, Portland	14.3
Lambs, Chicago	14.3
Peanuts, No. 1, Norfolk	7.2
Food, etc.	
Coffee, Rio, New York	3.5
Flour, rye, Minneapolis	3.0
Flour, wheat:	
Patent, Kansas City	6.2
Standard patent, Minneapolis	10.0
Soft patent, St. Louis	7.1
Soft winter patent, Toledo	10.9
Food, etc.—Concluded.	
Apples, Baldwins, Chicago	19.1
Lemons, Chicago	20.0
Oranges, Chicago	9.0
Prunes, New York	19.7
Meal, corn, white, Decatur, Ill	4.2
Lamb, dressed, Chicago	17.6
Milk, fresh, New York	8.1
Cloths and clothing.	
Yarn, cotton, Boston:	
Carded, 10/1	4.3
Carded, 22/1	2.8
Twisted, 20/2	1.7
Twisted, 40/2	2.1
Yarn, wool, Boston:	
Crossbred stock, 2/32s	4.2
Blankets, cotton, New York.	20.0
Fuel and lighting.	
Coal, anthracite, New York:	
Chestnut	1.0
Stove	1.5
Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, at wells	5.1
Metals and metal products.	
Copper, ingot, New York	2.9
Lead, pig, New York	15.7
Steel plates, tank, Pittsburgh	4.8
Spelter, New York	2.3
Tin, pig, New York	6.1
Building materials.	
Maple, New York	23.5
Linseed oil, raw, New York	15.9
Turpentine, New York	21.3
Red cedar shingles, mill	6.2
Chemicals and drugs.	
Copper sulphate, New York	1.9
Soda, New York:	
Caustic, 76 per cent	3.3
Nitrate of	4.2
Ash, 58 per cent	7.9
Miscellaneous.	
Cottonseed meal, New York	9.0
Cottonseed oil, New York	19.7
Wood pulp, New York	15.9
Sisal, Mexican, New York	10.0
Vegetable oil, crude:	
Coconut, Pacific coast	11.2
Soya bean, New York	6.3

Decreases.

Commodity.	Per cent.
Farm products.	
Hops, New York State, New York	15.6
Live stock, Chicago:	
Cattle, steers, good to choice	3.4
Hogs, light	4.5
Sheep, ewes	6.4
Poultry, live, Chicago	14.8
Tobacco, Louisville, Ky	11.5
Hay, timothy No. 1, Chicago	8.7
Food, etc.	
Beans, medium, New York	7.5
Butter, creamery, extra:	
Chicago	35.1
New York	31.1
San Francisco	8.2
Cheese:	
Chicago	22.5
New York	27.5
San Francisco	21.6
Eggs, fresh:	
Chicago	8.4
New York	8.6
San Francisco	15.8
Food, etc.—Concluded.	
Raisins, New York	8.2
Lard, prime contract, New York	7.8
Meat:	
Bacon, rough sides, Chicago	7.3
Beef, fresh, good native sides, New York	6.9
Pork, salt mess, N. Y	9.7
Poultry, dressed, Chicago	11.1
Salt, Chicago	2.8
Sugar, New York:	
Raw	9.8
Granulated	12.8
Milk, fresh, Chicago	12.6
Tea, Formosa, New York.	7.2
Potatoes, white, Chicago.	14.5
Cloths and clothing.	
Shoes, factory:	
Children's gun metal, button	7.4
Men's, tan, grain, blucher	12.8
Women's, McKay, kid, lace	2.6
Cloths and clothing—Con.	
Shoes, factory—concld.	
Youths, gun metal, blucher	10.6
Carpets, Brussels; 5-frame Bigelow, New York	23.3
Drilling, brown, Mass. D. standard, New York	5.9
Sheeting, bleached, Pepperell, 10/4, New York	4.8
Muslin, bleached, Fruit of Loom, 4/4, New York.	8.6
Suiting, Middlesex, wool dyed blue, New York	4.4
Broadcloth, 9½ oz., New York	10.9
Wool, Ohio, scoured fleece, Boston:	
Fine clothing	6.7
Fine delaine	4.8
Half blood	5.7
1/4 and 3/8 grades	3.4
Fuel and lighting.	
Coke, Connellsville, furnace, at ovens	10.6

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

Decreases—Concluded.

Commodity.	Per cent.
Fuel and lighting—Concluded.	
Petroleum, crude, Kansas-Oklahoma, at wells	14.3
Petroleum, refined water white, 150°, New York	5.5
Metal and metal products.	
Nails, wire, Pittsburgh	2.3
Pig iron:	
Basic, furnace	3.8
Bessemer, Pittsburgh	3.0
Foundry No. 2, northern Pittsburgh	5.1
Foundry No. 2, southern, Cincinnati	4.6
Steel billets, Bessemer, Pittsburgh	1.3
Tin plate, domestic, coke, Pittsburgh	2.9
Zinc, sheet, factory	4.7
Building materials.	
Brick, common, building:	
Cincinnati	4.3
New York	3.3
Glass, New York:	
Plate, 3 to 5 square feet	23.1
Window, single, B	21.7
Lime, eastern, common, New York	6.2
Douglas fir, No. 1, mill	8.0
Oak, white, plain, New York	7.7
Spruce, eastern, Boston	2.8
Chemicals and drugs.	
Acid, New York:	
Muriatic, 20°	14.7
Sulphuric, 66°	5.3
Alcohol, grain, 190 proof, New York	2.1
Borax, New York	4.2
Glycerin, refined, New York	1.3
Chemicals and drugs—Concluded.	
Carbonate of soda, New York	8.3
House-furnishing goods.	
Bedroom sets, 3 pieces, Chicago	7.9
Glassware, tumblers, factory	8.9
Galvanized iron tubs, factory	1.5
Miscellaneous.	
Lubricating oil, paraffin, New York	28.6
Paper, wrapping, Manila, New York	4.0
Soap, Cincinnati	5.0
Linseed meal, New York	18.0
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, Chicago	10.2

Comparing prices in May with those of a year ago, when most commodities were at their peak, it is seen that farm products have declined 52 per cent, and foodstuffs, composed largely of manufactured articles, have declined 53½ per cent. Cloths and clothing articles, measured by changes in their index number, show a decrease of nearly 48 per cent, and building materials a decrease of nearly 41 per cent. Metals and metal products were 28½ per cent cheaper in May than in the same month of last year, chemicals and drugs were 22¾ per cent cheaper, house-furnishing goods were 22¼ per cent cheaper, and fuel and lighting materials were 17½ per cent cheaper. In the group of miscellaneous commodities, the decrease was 38½ per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SPECIFIED YEARS AND MONTHS, 1913 TO MAY, 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	93	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

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

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.
1916	**122**	**126**	**128**	**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**	**196**	**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	115	141	186	199	138	203	168	274	154	154
May [1]	117	133	181	194	138	202	166	262	151	151

[1] Preliminary.

Comparison of Retail Price Changes in the United States and Foreign Countries.

THE index numbers of retail prices published by several foreign countries have been brought together with those of this bureau in the subjoined table after having been reduced to a common base, viz, prices for July, 1914, equal 100. This base was selected instead of the average for the year 1913, which is used in other tables of index numbers compiled by the bureau, because of the fact that in some instances satisfactory information for 1913 was not available.

For Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, and the city of Rome, Italy, the index numbers are reproduced as published in the original sources. With two exceptions all these are shown on the July, 1914, base in the source from which the information is taken. The index numbers for Belgium are computed on April, 1914, as the base period, while those for Rome are based on the first half of 1914. The index numbers here shown for the remaining countries have been obtained by dividing the index for each month specified in the table by the index for July, 1914, or the nearest period thereto, as published. As shown in the table, the number of articles included in the index numbers for the different countries differs widely. These results should not, therefore, be considered as closely comparable one with another. In one or two instances, also, the figures here shown are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities included at successive dates.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

[July, 1914=100.]

Year and month.	United States: 22 foodstuffs; 51 cities (variable). Weighted.	Australia: 46 foodstuffs; 30 towns. Weighted.	Belgium: 54 articles (variable); Brussels. Not weighted.	Canada: 29 foodstuffs; 60 cities. Weighted.	Denmark: Family food budget; 5 persons. Weighted.	France: Family budget, 13 articles.		Great Britain: 21 foodstuffs; 600 towns. Weighted.
						Cities over 10,000 population (except Paris). Weighted.	Paris only. Weighted.	
1914.								
July	100	100	[1] 100	100	100	[2] 100	100	100
October	103	99	....	108	....	....	....	112
1915.								
January	101	107	....	107	....	[2] 110	120	118
April	97	113	....	105	....	....	114	124
July	98	131	....	105	128	[2] 123	120	132½
October	101	133	....	105	....	....	118	140
1916.								
January	105	129	....	112	....	[2] 133	134	145
April	107	131	....	112	....	[2] 137	132	149
July	109	130	....	114	146	[2] 141	129	161
October	119	125	....	125	....	[2] 146	135	168
1917.								
January	125	125	....	138	....	[2] 154	139	187
February	130	126	....	141	158	....	....	189
March	130	126	....	144	....	....	....	192
April	142	127	....	145	....	[2] 171	147	194
May	148	127	....	159	....	....	....	198
June	149	127	....	160	....	....	....	202
July	143	126	....	157	166	[2] 184	183	204
August	146	129	....	157	....	....	....	202
September	150	129	....	157	....	....	....	206
October	154	129	....	159	....	[2] 200	184	197
November	152	129	....	163	....	....	....	206
December	154	128	....	165	....	....	....	205
1918.								
January	157	129	....	167	....	[2] 211	191	206
February	158	130	....	169	173	....	....	208
March	151	131	....	170	....	....	....	207
April	151	131	....	169	....	[2] 232	218	206
May	155	132	....	171	....	....	....	207

[1] April, 1914. [2] Quarter beginning month specified.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued.

Year and month.	United States: 22 foodstuffs; 51 cities (variable). Weighted.	Australia: 46 foodstuffs; 30 towns. Weighted.	Belgium: 54 articles (variable); Brussels. Not weighted.	Canada: 29 foodstuffs; 60 cities. Weighted.	Denmark: Family food budget, 5 persons. Weighted.	France: Family budget, 13 articles. Cities over 10,000 population (except Paris). Weighted.	France: Family budget, 13 articles. Paris only. Weighted.	Great Britain: 21 foodstuffs; 600 towns Weighted.
1918—Concld.								
June	159	132		172				208
July	164	131		175	187	[2] 244	206	210
August	168	128		181				218
September	175	128		179				216
October	177	131		182		[2] 260	238	229
November	179	133		182				233
December	183	134		184				229
1919.								
January	181	140	639	186	186	[2] 278	248	230
February	169	141	534	181			227	230
March	172	143	424	176			248	220
April	178	145	374	180		[2] 293	257	213
May	181	146	351	182			268	207
June	180	147	344	185			264	204
July	186	147	354	186	212	[2] 289	261	209
August	188	148	348	195			238	217
September	184	148	342	193			259	216
October	184	156	337	192		[2] 201	283	222
November	188	158	341	192			280	231
December	193	158	359	198			285	234
1920.								
January	197	160	410	206	251	[2] 319	290	236
February	196	163	445	212			297	235
March	196	163	473	215			339	233
April	207	173	488	215		[2] 379	358	235
May	211	176	492	224			379	246
June	215	187	490	228			369	255
July	215	194	479	227	253	[2] 388	373	258
August	203	194	480	221			373	262
September	199	197	493	215			407	267
October	194	192	505	213		[2] 450	420	270
November	189	186	499	206			426	291
December	175	184	493	200			424	282
1921.								
January	169	186	477	195	276	[2] 429	410	278
February	155	184	457	190			382	263
March	153	181		190			359	249

Year and month.	India: 46 foodstuffs; Calcutta. Not weighted.	Italy: Family food budget; 5 persons; Rome. Weighted.	Netherlands: 27 foodstuffs; Amsterdam. Not weighted.	New Zealand: 59 foodstuffs; 25 towns. Weighted.	Norway: Family food budget. Weighted.	South Africa: 18 foodstuffs; 9 towns. Weighted.	Sweden: 21 articles; 44 towns. Weighted.	Switzerland: 9 groups of foodstuffs. Not weighted.
1914.								
July	100	[3] 100	[4] 100	100	100	[5] 100	100	[6] 100
October				102			[2] 107	[6] 103
1915.								
January		95		111			[2] 113	[6] 107
April		107		113			[2] 121	[6] 114
July	108	95		112		[5] 107	[2] 124	[6] 119
October		100		112			[2] 128	[6] 120
1916.								
January		111		116			[2] 130	[6] 126
April		116		118			[2] 134	[6] 129
July	110	111		119	[8] 160	[5] 116	[2] 142	[6] 140
October		111		120			[2] 152	[6] 144

[2] Quarter beginning month specified.
[3] January–July.
[4] Year 1913.
[5] For calendar year.
[6] Previous month.
[8] August.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Concluded.

Year and month.	India: 46 foodstuffs; Calcutta. Not weighted.	Italy: Family food budget; 5 persons; Rome. Weighted.	Netherlands: 27 foodstuffs; Amsterdam. Not weighted.	New Zealand: 59 foodstuffs; 25 towns. Weighted.	Norway: Family food budget. Weighted.	South Africa: 18 foodstuffs; 9 towns. Weighted.	Sweden: 21 articles, 44 towns. Weighted.	Switzerland: 9 groups of foodstuffs; Not weighted.
1917.								
January	....	124	....	127	....	....	160	[6] 148
February	....	127	....	126	....	....	166	....
March	....	121	....	126	....	....	170	158
April	....	120	....	127	....	....	175	....
May	....	123	....	128	....	....	175	....
June	....	136	....	128	....	....	175	179
July	116	137	....	127	....	[5] 128	177	....
August	....	143	....	127	214	....	181	....
September	....	142	....	129	....	....	187	192
October	....	148	....	130	....	....	192	....
November	....	166	....	130	....	....	200	....
December	....	157	....	132	....	....	212	197
1918.								
January	....	177	....	133	....	128	221	....
February	....	181	....	134	....	129	227	....
March	....	199	....	134	....	131	235	204
April	113	200	....	137	....	134	247	....
May	117	202	....	139	....	136	258	....
June	118	199	....	139	....	135	261	230
July	121	203	....	139	279	134	268	....
August	124	208	....	141	....	134	280	....
September	131	219	....	141	....	135	284	251
October	134	235	....	140	....	139	310	....
November	135	249	....	144	275	135	320	....
December	134	254	....	150	275	134	330	252
1919.								
January	....	259	195	145	279	136	339	....
February	....	258	212	142	278	137	334	....
March	....	243	205	141	278	137	331	257
April	140	230	196	142	276	139	337	....
May	....	232	186	142	283	139	328	....
June	143	225	204	143	290	141	319	261
July	155	206	210	144	289	139	310	....
August	151	207	207	146	291	145	313	....
September	154	214	203	148	298	145	309	....
October	153	241	204	150	300	154	307	....
November	153	246	202	153	297	167	309	....
December	151	252	199	155	299	170	307	245
1920.								
January	153	275	203	158	299	177	298	....
February	154	299	205	160	297	187	290	....
March	151	300	205	162	298	183	291	244
April	151	310	206	162	305	183	297	....
May	159	325	209	163	311	188	294	....
June	164	325	210	163	311	194	294	....
July	170	318	217	167	319	197	297	....
August	167	322	219	171	333	196	308	....
September	166	324	223	173	336	195	307	....
October	165	341	226	177	340	197	306	....
November	161	361	220	176	342	196	303	....
December	....	375	208	179	342	188	294	....
1921.								
January	....	367	199	178	334	172	283	....
February	....	376	200	175	308	165	262	....
March	....	386	199	169	....	160	253	....

[5] For calendar year.

[6] Previous month.

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured data on cost of living for May, 1921, the results of which are shown in the following tables.

Table 1 shows the decreases in the cost of living from June and December, 1920, to May, 1921, in 32 cities in the United States. These changes are based on actual prices secured from merchants and dealers for each of the periods named. The prices of food are furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers in each city in accordance with arrangements made through personal visits of the bureau's agents. All other data are secured by special agents of the bureau, who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents and secure the figures direct from their records. Four quotations are secured on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items. There are a few exceptions to this rule, such as gas, electric light, street car fares, etc., where, in the nature of things, only one or two quotations can be secured. Rental figures are secured for from 250 to 850 houses and apartments in each city.

TABLE 1.—DECREASE IN TOTAL COST OF LIVING FROM JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1920, TO MAY, 1921.

City.	Per cent of decrease from—		City.	Per cent of decrease from—	
	June, 1920, to May, 1921.	Dec., 1920, to May, 1921.		June, 1920, to May, 1921.	Dec., 1920, to May, 1921.
Atlanta	14.7	9.6	Mobile	17.5	11.6
Baltimore	17.2	9.9	New Orleans	12.8	9.4
Birmingham	14.0	8.4	New York	17.1	9.8
Boston	17.2	11.7	Norfolk	15.3	10.0
Buffalo	18.6	10.6	Philadelphia	15.8	10.4
Chicago	16.9	7.7	Pittsburgh	14.4	8.3
Cincinnati	17.3	9.7	Portland, Me	17.1	10.9
Cleveland	14.8	9.5	Portland, Oregon	19.1	10.0
Denver	15.6	8.5	Richmond	16.4	9.8
Detroit	18.1	11.6	St. Louis	17.3	9.1
Houston	15.3	11.9	San Francisco	14.9	9.9
Indianapolis	17.5	10.0	Savannah	15.2	10.6
Jacksonville	14.2	9.9	Scranton	15.4	7.8
Kansas City, Mo	15.7	8.7	Seattle	14.4	7.2
Los Angeles	11.4	9.2	Washington, D. C	17.0	11.0
Memphis	13.5	9.0			
Minneapolis	13.7	8.8	Average, United States	16.7	10.0

Table 2 shows the changes from December, 1914, to May, 1921, by specified periods, in 19 cities.

It will be noted that from December, 1914, to June, 1920, there was, with an occasional exception, a steady increase in prices, becoming much more decided during the latter part of that period. From June to December, 1920, however, there was an appreciable drop in the figures representing the combined expenditures. While rents and fuel and light continued to advance considerably and miscellaneous items to a less extent, the large decrease in food and clothing and the somewhat smaller decrease in furniture and house furnishings had the effect of reducing the totals for December by from 2.5 to 10 per cent, in the several cities, below the prices for June. There were also decided decreases from December to May.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO MAY, 1921.

Baltimore, Md.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—								
		Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	42.0	[1]4.1	20.9	64.4	96.4	91.1	92.5	110.9	75.6	43.4
Clothing	15.1	2.7	24.0	52.1	107.7	128.9	177.4	191.3	159.5	123.2
Housing	14.0	[1].2	.9	3.0	13.8	16.8	25.8	41.6	49.5	63.0
Fuel and light	5.0	.5	9.1	25.5	46.0	37.1	48.1	57.6	79.0	70.9
Furniture and furnishings	4.3	5.6	26.4	60.8	122.3	134.6	167.0	191.8	181.9	147.5
Miscellaneous	19.7	[1]1.4	18.5	51.3	78.7	82.8	99.4	111.4	112.9	111.8
Total	100.0	[1]1.4	18.5	51.3	84.7	84.0	98.4	114.3	96.8	77.4

Boston, Mass.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	44.5	[1]0.3	18.0	45.8	74.9	67.9	80.8	105.0	74.4	41.9
Clothing	15.5	6.6	21.9	47.5	117.5	137.9	192.4	211.1	192.7	150.3
Housing	12.8	[1].1	.1	[1].1	2.8	5.1	12.2	16.2	25.8	29.8
Fuel and light	5.6	1.1	10.5	29.2	56.6	55.0	63.2	83.6	106.0	97.8
Furniture and furnishings	3.3	8.4	26.3	58.4	137.6	153.7	198.7	233.7	226.4	171.2
Miscellaneous	18.3	1.6	15.7	38.1	62.0	64.8	81.1	91.8	96.6	96.2
Total	100.0	1.6	15.7	38.1	70.6	72.8	92.3	110.7	97.4	74.4

Buffalo, N. Y.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	36.1	2.4	30.1	64.1	87.8	82.9	94.7	115.7	78.5	37.7
Clothing	17.5	8.9	29.6	58.5	123.1	140.7	190.8	210.6	168.7	131.6
Housing	15.4	1.2	4.7	9.4	20.7	28.0	29.0	46.6	48.5	61.1
Fuel and light	4.9	1.3	9.3	23.5	49.3	51.9	55.7	69.8	74.9	73.9
Furniture and furnishings	5.6	7.1	24.1	50.2	106.3	118.1	165.4	199.7	189.2	151.3
Miscellaneous	20.6	3.5	24.4	51.1	76.0	78.7	90.3	101.9	107.4	107.8
Total	100.0	3.5	24.4	51.1	80.9	84.2	102.7	121.5	101.7	80.3

Chicago, Ill.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	37.8	2.7	25.2	53.4	78.7	73.3	93.1	120.0	70.5	41.9
Clothing	16.0	7.5	24.2	50.6	138.9	157.1	224.0	205.3	158.6	122.7
Housing	14.9	[1].1	.7	1.4	2.6	8.0	14.0	35.1	48.9	78.2
Fuel and light	6.0	[1].9	6.6	19.3	37.1	35.7	40.1	62.4	83.5	65.3
Furniture and furnishings	4.4	5.9	20.0	47.5	108.9	126.9	176.0	215.9	205.8	162.4
Miscellaneous	20.6	3.0	19.5	41.8	58.7	61.7	84.3	87.5	96.5	98.5
Total	100.0	3.0	19.5	41.8	72.2	74.5	100.6	114.6	93.3	78.4

Cleveland, Ohio.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	35.6	1.4	26.4	54.3	79.4	79.7	92.9	118.7	71.7	37.4
Clothing	16.0	2.0	18.0	43.7	102.6	125.2	171.2	185.1	156.0	124.0
Housing	16.4	.1	.9	11.3	16.5	21.8	39.9	47.3	80.0	88.1
Fuel and light	4.1	.3	10.0	26.8	51.9	47.9	62.9	90.3	94.5	89.6
Furniture and furnishings	6.0	4.7	19.7	47.8	102.4	117.0	112.3	129.1	121.3	86.8
Miscellaneous	21.8	1.4	19.1	42.9	67.1	74.7	85.9	117.9	134.0	129.6
Total	100.0	1.4	19.1	42.9	71.4	77.2	95.1	116.8	104.0	84.7

[1] Decrease.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO MAY, 1921—Continued.

Detroit, Mich.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—								
		Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	35.2	4.1	26.5	59.7	82.5	86.4	99.5	132.0	75.6	41.1
Clothing	16.6	2.3	18.9	46.7	113.8	125.2	181.8	208.8	176.1	134.1
Housing	17.5	2.1	17.5	32.6	39.0	45.2	60.2	68.8	108.1	101.4
Fuel and light	6.3	1.6	9.9	30.2	47.6	47.6	57.9	74.9	104.5	83.6
Furniture and furnishings	5.9	8.7	24.5	50.4	107.3	129.3	172.6	206.7	184.0	134.0
Miscellaneous	18.3	3.5	22.3	49.9	72.6	80.3	100.1	141.3	144.0	140.1
Total	100.0	3.5	22.3	49.9	78.0	84.4	107.9	136.0	118.6	93.3

Houston, Tex.

Food	38.4	[1] 1.0	19.9	57.3	86.1	85.7	97.5	107.5	83.2	45.6
Clothing	15.2	2.7	25.0	51.5	117.3	134.8	192.0	211.3	187.0	143.4
Housing	13.2	[1] 2.3	[1] 7.3	[1] 7.7	[1] 1.7	1.9	13.4	25.3	35.1	39.4
Fuel and light	4.2	[1] .9	8.3	22.7	47.5	37.6	60.0	55.1	74.2	46.0
Furniture and furnishings	5.6	6.1	29.6	62.3	119.9	144.5	181.8	213.9	208.2	173.7
Miscellaneous	23.4	[1] .3	16.4	44.9	67.6	72.3	88.2	90.4	103.9	100.8
Total	100.0	[1] .3	16.4	44.9	75.7	80.2	101.7	112.2	104.0	79.7

Jacksonville, Fla.

Food	34.6	[1] 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	90.1	65.6	32.6
Clothing	16.8	10.5	33.7	71.9	130.5	139.8	217.2	234.0	209.3	167.5
Housing	12.3	[1] 6.9	[1] 18.2	[1] 18.7	5.9	9.7	22.0	28.9	34.1	36.5
Fuel and light	4.6	([2])	2.3	15.1	55.2	49.2	64.1	72.6	92.6	80.7
Furniture and furnishings	5.4	15.1	43.4	73.7	126.5	140.0	186.2	224.2	222.3	182.7
Miscellaneous	26.3	1.3	14.7	41.6	60.5	65.9	80.9	102.8	105.6	107.5
Total	100.0	1.3	14.7	41.6	71.5	77.5	101.5	116.5	106.2	85.8

Los Angeles, Calif.

Food	35.8	[1] 4.1	0.4	33.4	61.8	60.7	71.0	90.8	62.7	33.2
Clothing	14.9	2.8	14.3	45.0	109.1	123.3	167.6	184.5	166.6	127.4
Housing	13.4	[1] 2.7	[1] 2.5	[1] .6	4.4	8.7	26.8	42.6	71.4	85.3
Fuel and light	3.1	.4	2.3	10.4	18.3	18.6	35.3	53.5	53.5	52.7
Furniture and furnishings	5.1	6.3	23.1	56.4	118.5	134.2	175.5	202.2	202.2	156.6
Miscellaneous	27.7	[1] 1.9	7.7	28.9	52.0	59.1	76.9	86.6	100.6	96.8
Total	100.0	[1] 1.9	7.7	28.9	58.0	65.1	85.3	101.7	96.7	78.7

Mobile, Ala.

Food	39.1	[1] 1.0	19.9	57.3	80.6	83.6	98.4	110.5	73.5	39.1
Clothing	18.6	2.0	9.0	38.8	86.0	94.0	123.7	137.4	122.2	90.6
Housing	10.3	[1] 1.9	[1] 4.3	[1] 3.6	11.2	11.9	29.6	34.6	53.6	53.3
Fuel and light	5.1	([2])	8.8	27.1	57.1	66.6	75.6	86.3	122.3	102.1
Furniture and furnishings	4.3	4.1	15.3	42.8	108.3	113.9	163.3	177.9	175.4	140.7
Miscellaneous	22.5	[1] .4	13.8	43.2	72.4	75.3	87.0	100.3	100.7	96.9
Total	100.0	[1] .4	13.8	43.2	71.4	76.6	94.5	107.0	93.3	70.8

[1] Decrease. [2] No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO MAY, 1921—Continued.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—								
		Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.
New York, N. Y.										
Food	42.0	1.3	16.3	55.3	82.6	75.3	91.0	105.3	73.5	42.5
Clothing	16.6	4.8	22.3	54.2	131.3	151.6	219.7	241.4	201.8	159.5
Housing	14.3	[1].1	[1].1	2.6	6.5	13.4	23.4	32.4	38.1	42.2
Fuel and light	4.3	[1].1	11.0	19.9	45.5	45.4	50.6	60.1	87.5	95.9
Furniture and furnishings	3.3	8.4	27.6	56.5	126.5	136.6	172.9	205.1	185.9	156.5
Miscellaneous	18.7	2.0	14.9	44.7	70.0	75.1	95.8	111.9	116.3	117.6
Total	100.0	2.0	14.9	44.7	77.3	79.2	103.8	119.2	101.4	81.7
Norfolk, Va.										
Food	34.9	0.8	22.4	63.9	86.2	89.8	91.5	107.6	76.3	45.4
Clothing	21.1	.8	6.0	31.6	94.6	104.8	158.4	176.5	153.6	121.6
Housing	11.8	.1	[1]1.7	[1]1.7	39.0	46.5	63.3	70.8	90.8	94.6
Fuel and light	5.4	([2])	17.0	33.3	74.6	69.7	89.9	110.6	128.9	97.3
Furniture and furnishings	6.7	.6	8.7	39.0	105.5	110.7	143.6	165.0	160.5	129.0
Miscellaneous	20.2	.6	14.7	45.2	76.8	83.7	97.5	108.4	106.3	106.3
Total	100.0	.6	14.7	45.2	80.7	87.1	107.0	122.2	109.0	88.1
Philadelphia, Pa										
Food	40.2	0.3	18.9	54.4	80.7	75.5	87.2	101.7	68.1	37.8
Clothing	16.3	3.6	16.0	51.3	111.2	135.9	190.3	219.6	183.5	144.7
Housing	13.2	[1].3	[1].7	2.6	8.0	11.3	16.7	28.6	38.0	44.2
Fuel and light	5.1	[1].8	5.4	21.5	47.9	43.3	51.3	66.8	96.0	85.6
Furniture and furnishings	4.4	6.9	19.9	49.8	107.7	117.8	162.8	187.4	183.4	135.5
Miscellaneous	20.8	1.2	14.7	43.8	67.5	71.2	88.6	102.8	122.3	119.2
Total	100.0	1.2	14.7	43.8	73.9	76.2	96.5	113.5	100.7	79.8
Portland, Me.										
Food	41.2	[1]2.0	18.6	49.8	86.8	80.6	91.9	114.5	78.7	46.7
Clothing	17.4	2.1	9.7	32.8	85.8	103.8	148.5	165.9	147.8	116.3
Housing	12.4	.2	.6	2.4	2.5	5.7	10.7	14.5	20.0	23.1
Fuel and light	6.4	.4	11.4	28.9	67.7	58.4	69.8	83.9	113.5	96.8
Furniture and furnishings	4.1	6.2	20.9	43.5	110.8	126.4	163.7	190.3	191.2	152.2
Miscellaneous	18.5	[1].4	13.8	38.0	65.6	72.1	83.2	89.4	94.3	94.1
Total	100.0	[1].4	13.8	38.0	72.2	74.3	91.6	107.6	93.1	72.1
Portland, Oreg.										
Food	34.3	[1]3.8	9.8	42.2	70.6	67.1	81.6	107.1	60.9	26.0
Clothing	16.1	3.0	15.8	44.4	96.6	115.5	142.1	158.6	122.1	91.2
Housing	12.8	[1]10.9	[1]19.6	[1]22.2	12.3	20.2	27.7	33.2	36.9	42.9
Fuel and light	4.9	[1]1.0	3.4	20.2	30.9	31.3	42.3	46.9	65.9	67.1
Furniture and furnishings	6.1	2.9	18.0	54.5	109.0	122.1	145.1	183.9	179.9	148.0
Miscellaneous	25.7	[1]3.1	6.1	31.2	57.9	62.3	71.6	79.7	81.1	81.1
Total	100.0	[1]3.1	6.1	31.2	64.2	69.2	83.7	100.4	80.3	62.2

[1] Decrease. [2] No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO MAY, 1921—Concluded.

San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—								
		Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	37.9	[1]4.3	9.6	35.9	66.2	63.3	74.2	93.9	64.9	0.33
Clothing	16.6	2.5	14.5	43.6	109.0	134.6	170.4	191.0	175.9	14.93
Housing	14.8	[1].7	[1]2.5	[1]4.0	[1]3.9	[1]3.5	4.7	9.4	15.0	21.7
Fuel and light	4.1	[1].1	4.6	14.4	30.1	28.9	41.3	47.2	66.3	63.3
Furniture and furnishings	4.2	6.0	21.7	48.2	103.4	116.6	143.8	180.1	175.6	143.9
Miscellaneous	22.4	[1]1.7	8.3	28.6	50.5	61.0	74.7	79.6	84.8	84.4
Total	100.0	[1]1.7	8.3	28.6	57.8	65.6	87.8	96.0	85.1	66.7

Savannah, Ga.

Food	34.3	[1]0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	91.7	63.5	28.7
Clothing	18.8	.8	24.1	56.6	133.6	146.3	195.9	212.1	171.5	133.2
Housing	12.9	[1]1.4	[1]3.0	[1]4.3	5.9	10.2	22.0	33.5	58.6	61.9
Fuel and light	5.7	[1]1.3	[1]1.7	[1]21.1	37.5	35.5	52.2	65.3	94.4	74.2
Furniture and furnishings	5.1	1.8	12.8	50.7	128.6	136.5	182.1	207.2	206.6	175.9
Miscellaneous	23.2	[1].2	14.5	42.5	67.3	71.2	82.0	83.8	91.5	93.0
Total	100.0	[1].2	14.6	42.5	75.0	79.8	98.7	109.4	98.7	77.6

Seattle, Wash.

Food	33.5	[1]2.8	8.5	38.7	72.5	69.3	80.9	102.3	54.1	27.1
Clothing	15.8	1.2	11.3	36.4	88.0	110.2	154.5	173.9	160.5	128.7
Housing	15.4	[1]2.4	5.4	[1].6	44.3	51.5	71.5	74.8	76.7	74.8
Fuel and light	5.4	[1].2	2.9	23.9	51.8	51.8	63.8	65.8	78.7	78.7
Furniture and furnishings	5.1	8.5	27.4	52.3	141.5	154.4	201.0	221.2	216.4	177.2
Miscellaneous	24.7	[1]1.0	7.4	31.1	58.5	71.4	86.8	90.4	95.5	105.5
Total	100.0	[1]1.0	7.4	31.1	69.9	76.9	97.7	110.5	94.1	80.2

Washington, D. C.

Food	38.2	0.6	15.7	61.1	90.9	[3] 84.6	[4] 93.3	108.4	79.0	47.4
Clothing	16.6	3.7	23.2	60.1	112.6	109.5	165.9	184.0	151.1	115.9
Housing	13.4	[1]1.5	[1]3.7	[1]3.4	[1]1.5	[1]1.4	5.4	15.6	24.7	28.8
Fuel and light	5.3	(2)	7.3	24.9	40.9	41.8	42.8	53.7	68.0	57.1
Furniture and furnishings	5.1	6.3	30.5	72.1	127.4	126.0	159.3	196.4	194.0	149.0
Miscellaneous	21.3	.4	15.3	44.3	55.9	57.4	62.7	68.2	73.9	72.0
Total	100.0	1.0	14.6	47.3	73.8	71.2	87.6	101.3	87.8	67.1

[1] Decrease.
[2] No change.
[3] Figures in this column are for April, 1919.
[4] Figures in this column are for November, 1919.

Table 3 shows the changes in the cost of living from December, 1917, to December, 1920, semiannually, for 13 cities. The table is constructed in the same manner as the preceding one and differs from it only in the base period, and in the length of time covered.

54039°—21——8

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER 1917 TO MAY, 1921.

Atlanta, Ga.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—					
		December, 1918.	June, 1919.	December, 1919.	June, 1920.	December, 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	38.5	19.0	18.0	27.9	34.0	12.8	[1] 8.9
Clothing	18.6	29.1	40.7	66.9	80.5	56.5	35.2
Housing	10.4	14.0	14.5	32.6	40.4	73.1	78.8
Fuel and light	5.6	17.0	17.9	30.8	61.0	66.8	56.1
Furniture and furnishings	5.6	24.9	30.1	49.9	65.0	58.4	38.0
Miscellaneous	21.4	14.8	21.5	31.7	34.6	39.7	40.5
Total	100.0	19.7	23.3	37.9	46.7	38.5	25.2

Birmingham, Ala.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	December, 1918.	June, 1919.	December, 1919.	June, 1920.	December, 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	38.1	17.7	18.3	26.5	36.4	11.9	[1] 9.1
Clothing	16.5	23.9	29.8	57.6	66.4	45.1	24.8
Housing	12.2	8.1	12.8	34.9	40.3	68.5	77.4
Fuel and light	4.6	22.8	31.9	39.8	55.3	74.2	54.3
Furniture and furnishings	5.3	19.4	20.2	45.1	55.6	48.1	32.0
Miscellaneous	23.3	13.8	16.3	26.8	28.7	30.4	33.8
Total	100.0	17.0	19.8	34.3	41.9	33.3	22.1

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	December, 1918.	June, 1919.	December, 1919.	June, 1920.	December, 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	40.6	15.3	18.1	22.9	38.7	10.3	[1] 7.4
Clothing	15.2	33.8	48.3	84.2	96.7	73.5	49.0
Housing	14.4	.2	.8	12.8	13.6	25.0	27.6
Fuel and light	4.1	10.0	5.6	11.0	26.9	34.1	15.7
Furniture and furnishings	5.2	25.7	30.5	51.1	75.5	66.7	39.7
Miscellaneous	20.3	20.4	21.8	40.3	47.6	53.4	52.3
Total	100.0	17.3	21.1	35.2	47.1	34.7	21.7

Denver, Colo.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	December, 1918.	June, 1919.	December, 1919.	June, 1920.	December, 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	38.3	20.0	20.7	26.0	41.5	7.9	[1] 13.1
Clothing	16.2	40.1	53.2	82.1	96.8	78.3	53.9
Housing	12.0	12.8	21.8	33.5	51.9	69.8	76.9
Fuel and light	5.7	8.1	8.4	19.6	22.3	47.1	37.5
Furniture and furnishings	5.5	22.6	31.3	46.3	60.2	58.9	42.5
Miscellaneous	22.4	14.8	17.7	32.3	35.4	38.8	42.8
Total	100.0	20.7	25.3	38.2	50.3	38.7	26.9

Indianapolis, Ind.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	December, 1918.	June, 1919.	December, 1919.	June, 1920.	December, 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	37.0	17.8	16.4	28.2	49.0	11.0	[1] 10.1
Clothing	15.8	32.4	40.1	73.8	87.9	72.3	45.8
Housing	13.1	1.6	2.6	11.6	18.9	32.9	37.4
Fuel and light	5.9	19.8	16.7	27.3	45.6	60.3	49.4
Furniture and furnishings	5.9	18.9	24.8	48.4	67.5	63.0	35.3
Miscellaneous	22.2	21.9	26.8	38.2	40.5	47.5	47.4
Total	100.0	19.1	21.1	36.5	50.2	37.6	23.9

[1] Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO MAY, 1921—Continued.

Kansas City, Mo.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—					
		December, 1918.	June, 1919.	December, 1919.	June, 1920.	December, 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	38.7	17.3	15.1	24.5	44.9	10.2	[1] 8.3
Clothing	15.2	40.7	44.7	89.9	104.5	76.3	52.3
Housing	13.6	5.4	6.7	26.0	29.4	63.9	65.0
Fuel and light	5.7	18.0	9.6	27.5	35.2	55.1	43.3
Furniture and furnishings	4.9	31.1	37.9	61.8	73.0	68.7	50.0
Miscellaneous	21.8	15.6	20.8	31.5	37.1	40.3	40.4
Total	100.0	19.6	20.6	38.2	51.0	39.5	27.3

Memphis, Tenn.

Food	36.2	20.3	22.7	28.4	38.8	7.0	[1] 14.2
Clothing	16.3	27.7	38.3	66.2	77.5	59.0	36.1
Housing	13.5	([2])	8.2	23.1	35.9	66.2	79.7
Fuel and light	5.1	26.8	23.4	34.1	49.7	105.4	64.5
Furniture and furnishings	4.5	25.4	30.7	53.2	67.1	53.9	29.9
Miscellaneous	24.4	16.1	20.9	28.3	38.8	43.2	42.9
Total	100.0	18.3	23.3	35.2	46.4	39.3	26.7

Minneapolis, Minn.

Food	35.4	17.7	21.4	34.1	50.0	13.0	[1] 7.9
Clothing	15.5	33.5	40.1	67.0	76.7	63.6	41.0
Housing	16.8	[1] .1	[1] 2.0	8.0	10.7	36.8	39.0
Fuel and light	6.8	14.7	13.4	22.4	36.9	60.3	52.8
Furniture and furnishings	4.8	18.1	23.6	45.6	65.5	65.8	43.3
Miscellaneous	20.5	12.3	15.9	25.4	31.3	37.6	37.9
Total	100.0	15.8	18.8	32.7	43.4	35.7	23.7

New Orleans, La.

Food	42.6	16.6	17.4	21.1	28.6	10.7	[1] 10.7
Clothing	15.0	36.8	48.8	83.2	94.9	69.4	45.0
Housing	12.0	([2])	.1	10.8	12.9	39.7	46.7
Fuel and light	4.8	19.7	20.8	24.7	36.3	41.5	29.2
Furniture and furnishings	3.9	23.8	30.0	57.7	75.9	63.9	47.7
Miscellaneous	21.8	15.9	17.5	35.1	42.8	57.1	58.2
Total	100.0	17.9	20.7	33.9	41.9	36.7	23.8

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Food	40.2	18.8	16.2	25.1	36.5	14.3	[1] 8.8
Clothing	17.8	35.9	45.3	82.8	91.3	75.4	50.7
Housing	14.5	7.6	13.5	15.5	34.9	35.0	55.5
Fuel and light	3.2	9.2	9.4	9.8	31.7	64.4	59.8
Furniture and furnishings	5.4	26.3	34.1	63.1	77.4	78.1	58.2
Miscellaneous	18.9	16.3	16.7	28.3	41.2	46.3	48.6
Total	100.0	19.8	21.8	36.2	49.1	39.3	27.7

[1] Decrease. [2] No change.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO MAY, 1921—Concluded.

Richmond, Va.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—					
		December, 1918.	June, 1919.	December, 1919.	June, 1920.	December, 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	41.6	20.5	20.6	23.1	36.1	11.9	[1] 7.4
Clothing	15.9	33.8	42.3	78.6	93.6	69.0	43.8
Housing	10.5	1.0	3.6	9.8	12.5	25.9	29.4
Fuel and light	5.6	11.8	11.4	18.7	36.1	62.2	47.1
Furniture and furnishings	4.8	26.3	28.6	55.9	75.4	70.0	48.8
Miscellaneous	21.5	9.0	13.5	24.0	32.4	36.0	38.7
Total	100.0	17.9	20.6	32.0	43.8	33.3	20.2

St. Louis, Mo.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	December, 1918.	June, 1919.	December, 1919.	June, 1920.	December, 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	38.5	18.0	16.1	26.2	46.2	8.8	[1] 10.1
Clothing	15.0	32.4	39.3	78.1	89.7	70.0	43.8
Housing	13.4	2.7	3.8	16.8	29.8	42.4	52.5
Fuel and light	4.9	4.8	3.7	8.2	19.6	42.6	30.9
Furniture and furnishings	5.6	21.8	32.5	52.9	73.1	70.2	43.5
Miscellaneous	22.6	14.5	15.7	30.3	37.6	43.2	42.1
Total	100.0	16.7	17.9	34.2	48.9	35.4	23.1

Scranton, Pa.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	December, 1918.	June, 1919.	December, 1919.	June, 1920.	December, 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	42.6	21.3	18.1	26.9	41.4	17.8	[1] 4.0
Clothing	18.4	34.4	49.6	82.1	97.7	76.5	54.3
Housing	10.9	.5	6.2	2.4	17.2	18.5	41.5
Fuel and light	4.6	24.7	25.7	31.5	43.5	67.3	62.8
Furniture and furnishings	4.9	27.0	35.6	48.9	62.8	62.0	48.6
Miscellaneous	18.5	21.4	24.9	34.7	47.9	50.4	54.6
Total	100.0	21.9	25.0	37.1	51.5	39.1	28.2

[1] Decrease.

The following table shows the increase in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to May, 1921. These figures are averages based on the prices secured in 32 cities, the results of which appear in the preceding tables.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO MAY, 1921.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from 1913 (average) to—									
		Dec., 1914.	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.
Food	38.2	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	84.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7
Clothing	16.6	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	114.5	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6
Housing	13.4	([1])	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	14.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0
Fuel and light	5.3	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	45.6	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.6
Furniture and furnishings	5.1	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	125.1	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7
Miscellaneous	21.3	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	73.2	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8
Total	100.0	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	77.3	99.3	116.5	100.4	80.4

[1] No change.

Cost of Living in Argentina, 1910 to 1919.

THE following tables from an Argentine publication [1] give the index numbers of the general cost of living and in food costs in that country since 1910:

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, 1910 TO 1919.

Year.	Food.	Rent.	Clothing and miscellaneous.	Total.
1910	100	100	100	100
1911	98	107	103	101
1912	100	114	108	105
1913	108	107	110	108
1914	110	101	111	108
1915	120	94	127	117
1916	118	88	161	125
1917	138	90	198	146
1918	145	117	294	173
1919	160	152	278	186

INDEX NUMBERS OF FOOD COSTS, 1910 TO 1919.

Year.	Meat.	Bread.	Other foods.	Total.
1910	100	100	100	100
1911	98	105	102	98
1912	102	100	98	100
1913	123	100	100	108
1914	127	105	102	110
1915	134	126	105	120
1916	142	115	102	118
1917	137	152	128	138
1918	147	139	148	145
1919	188	142	153	160

[1] Revista de Economia Argentina. Noviembre y Diciembre de 1920. Buenos Aires. p. 364.

Retail Prices in Finland in 1920.

A CONSULAR report under date of April 12, 1921, which gives retail prices of foodstuffs and certain other articles in Finland, has been received by this bureau. These prices are shown in the table below:

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND CERTAIN OTHER ARTICLES IN HELSINGFORS AND IN FINLAND AS A WHOLE IN 1920, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1920 AS COMPARED WITH 1913 AND 1919.

[1 Finnish mark at par=19.3 cents. 1 liter=1.06 quarts. 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds. 1 hectoliter=2.84 bushels. 1 kilowatt=1.34 horsepowers.]

Article.	Unit.	Average price in Helsingfors.	Average price for whole country.			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1920 as compared with—	
			1913	1919	1920	1913	1919
		F. mks.	*F. mks.*	*F. mks.*	*F. mks.*		
Unskimmed milk	Liter	1.74	0.19	1.47	1.73	+ 810.5	+ 17.
Skimmed milk	do	.53	.09	.70	.73	+ 711.1	+ 4.3
Table butter	Kilogram	30.73	3.03	23.37	30.86	+ 918.5	+ 32.0
Cooking butter	do	28.55	2.57	21.74	28.73	+1,017.9	+ 32.2
Margarine	do	17.83			18.03		
Frying fat	do	23.55			20.96		
Cheese, whole fat	do	23.38			23.68		
Cheese, half fat	do	17.28			18.75		
Cheese, skimmed milk	do				9.29		
Eggs	Twenty	29.52	2.35	26.74	26.13	+1,011.9	− 2.3
Old potatoes	5 liters	2.62	.37	2.98	2.25	+ 508.1	− 24.5
New potatoes	do	6.38			6.99		
Turnips	Kilogram	1.50			.88		
Carrots	do	.90			1.06		
Beets	do	1.07			1.11		
Peas, dried	do	3.69	.36	5.11	4.44	+1,133.3	− 13.1
Wheat flour, foreign, best grade	do	7.04	.46	3.43	7.55	+1,541.3	+120.1
Wheat flour, domestic	do	5.03			4.62		
Rye flour, common	do	3.21	.26	2.72	3.32	+1,176.9	+ 22.1
Rye flour, sifted	do				3.44		
Oatmeal, rolled and steamed	do	3.97	.44	4.31	4.21	+ 856.8	− 2.3
Oatmeal, whole	do				3.66		
Buckwheat	do						
Barley groats, whole	do	4.96	.35	4.13	4.67	+1,234.3	+ 13.1
Rice	do	8.27	.57	5.89	8.49	+1,389.5	+ 44.1
Semolina	do	6.99	.45		7.96	+1,668.9	
Rye bread, hard	do				4.12		
Rye bread, hard-tack	do	5.29	.42	3.71	6.16	+1,366.7	+ 66.0
Rye bread, soft, cheapest grade	do	3.51	.31	2.97	3.68	+1,087.1	+ 23.9
Yeast bread, of mixed flour	do	3.75	.42	3.26	4.63	+1,002.4	+ 42.0
Wheat bread, soft, water, cheapest grade	do	6.32			8.71		
Wheat bread, soft, milk, cheapest grade	do	13.56			12.97		
Beef, fresh, steak	do	10.99	1.22	8.40	9.77	+ 700.8	+ 16.3
Beef, fresh, soup meat	do	8.61	.90	6.98	7.86	+ 773.3	+ 12.6
Beef, cured or smoked	do	15.14	1.64	10.16	14.64	+ 792.7	+ 44.1
Reindeer meat, smoked	do	20.00			20.39		
Veal	do	9.04	.65	4.92	5.16	+ 693.8	+ 4.9
Veal, milk fed	do	14.49	1.38	8.53	9.62	+ 589.8	+12.8
Lamb steak, fresh	do	13.82	1.37	9.49	11.33	+ 727.0	+19.4
Lamb, cured or smoked	do	16.14	1.77	13.30	16.69	+ 842.9	+25.5
Lamb, salted	do		1.56		9.64	+ 517.9	
Pork, fresh, ham	do	19.39	1.67	19.54	19.46	+1,065.3	− .4
Pork, cured or smoked	do	25.14	2.43	29.08	27.09	+1,014.8	− 6.8
Pork, salted	do	19.65	1.64	19.64	18.09	+1,003.0	− 7.9
Pork, American	do	18.01	1.55	14.32	18.04	+1,063.9	+ 26.0

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND CERTAIN OTHER ARTICLES IN HELSINGFORS AND IN FINLAND AS A WHOLE IN 1920, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1920 AS COMPARED WITH 1913 AND 1919—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Average price in Helsingfors.	Average price for whole country.			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1920 as compared with—	
			1913	1919	1920	1913	1919
		F. mks.	*F. mks.*	*F. mks.*	*F. mks.*		
Fish, fresh, pike	Kilogram	10.31	1.12	6.62	7.64	+ 582.1	+ 15.4
Fish, fresh, perch	do	6.23	.84	5.27	5.56	+ 561.9	+ 5.5
Fish, fresh cod	do	6.03			4.37		
Fish, fresh, pike-perch	do	13.37	1.56	9.72	10.66	+ 583.3	+ 9.7
Fish, fresh, bream	do	9.88	1.08	7.26	7.81	+ 623.1	+ 7.6
Fish, fresh, turbot	do	9.75			7.18		
Fish, fresh, white fish (one species)	do		.74	5.31	5.42	+ 632.4	+ 2.1
Fish, fresh, stromming [1]	do	3.53	.53	3.45	3.18	+ 500.0	− 7.8
Fish, fresh, salmon	do	20.52			22.88		
Fish, salted, herring	do	6.20	.74	4.55	5.23	+ 606.8	+ 14.9
Fish, salted, stromming [1]	do	3.70	.45	3.13	3.07	+ 582.2	− 1.9
Fish, salted, white fish	do	13.62	1.48	11.07	11.80	+ 697.3	+ 6.6
Fish, salted, white fish (one species)	do		.80	6.24	6.34	+ 692.5	+ 1.6
Fish, salted, salmon	do	29.86			30.94		
Unroasted coffee	do	33.36	2.74	28.66	34.97	+1,176.3	+ 22.0
Loaf sugar	do	14.22	1.18	9.34	14.57	+1,134.7	+ 56.0
Rent: 2 rooms and kitchen		160.00			135.19		
Birch wood, delivered	(2)	316.67	23.45	159.61	266.04	+1,034.0	+ 66.7
Pine wood, delivered	(2)	270.43	19.76	130.42	223.51	+1,031.1	+ 71.4
Slab wood, delivered	(2)				44.44		
Coke, from the gas works	Hectoliter						
Petroleum	Liter	3.15	.22	1.74	3.00	+1,263.6	+ 72.4
Electricity	Kilowatt	1.43			2.19		
Gas	(3)	1.16			1.35		
Men's suits, made to order from common wool goods		1,161.98			852.18		
Men's suits, ready made, of common wool goods		761.25			620.71		
Men's common box-leather shoes		186.83			184.33		
Cigarettes, common grade	Box	3.93			4.16		

[1] A kind of small herring. [2] Per 4,000 cubic feet. [3] Per 1,000 cubic feet.

Cost of Living in Germany, February, 1920, to January, 1921.

THE table following, taken from the April 6, 1921, issue of Weltwirtschaftliche Nachrichten, a weekly publication of the Institute for World Economics and Maritime Traffic at Kiel, shows cost-of-living index numbers based on the monthly budget of a workman's family consisting of two adults and three children aged 12, 7, and 1½ years, respectively. The budget includes expenditures for food, fuel, lighting, and rent (two rooms and kitchen). As it does not cover expenses for clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous expenditures, the index numbers based on this budget do not indicate the minimum of existence, but serve merely as a measure of comparison.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING FOR VARIOUS GERMAN CITIES, BY MONTHS, FEBRUARY, 1920, TO JANUARY, 1921.

[Average of October, 1913, and January, April, and July, 1914=100.]

City.	Feb., 1920.	Mar., 1920.	Apr., 1920.	May, 1920.	June, 1920.	July, 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1920.	Dec., 1920.	Jan., 1921.
Berlin	625	776	881	853	815	894	795	791	870	871	931	927
Breslau	589	644	782	843	763	813	743	778	758	811	841	895
Dresden	607	761	858	928	926	852	815	786	838	863	934	922
Frankfort on the Main	758	846	1,014	1,046	1,005	1,015	946	793	798	854	916	973
Nuremberg	534	579	609	663	729	631	692	622	730	752	758	910
Stuttgart	559	636	674	739	825	689	687	736	778	842	853	857
Chemnitz	627	777	940	917	891	880	881	830	856	946	995	1,032
Dortmund	697	818	928	868	851	894	760	782	818	863	887	902
Konigsberg (Prussia)	558	621	697	758	719	732	725	684	731	808	810	877
Mannheim	588	691	983	984	919	882	756	734	830	888	924	908
Kiel	602	659	762	861	857	826	843	837	931	953	1,034	985
Augsburg	461	647	660	789	686	705	687	755	814	885	874	880
Aix-la-Chapelle	692	832	978	1,023	886	956	865	842	951	987	1,028	1,160
Brunswick	674	808	834	898	1,041	1,051	944	921	1,005	1,037	1,094	1,113
Karlsruhe	678	762	902	981	956	857	824	735	771	832	911	954
Erfurt	724	933	976	965	951	951	934	994	1,052	1,121	1,198	1,219
Lübeck	687	928	1,075	1,026	989	953	896	897	1,001	1,061	1,126	1,110
Germany, average	623	741	836	876	842	842	795	777	827	872	916	940

Prices and Cost of Living in the Netherlands.

UNDER date of March 24, 1921, the consul general at Rotterdam sends excerpts from a report on "Trade and industries of the Netherlands" from which the following are taken:

While the cost of living fell somewhat during 1920, the reduction in prices seems to have benefited the retailer rather than the consumer, the efforts of retailers and other dealers to maintain prices having retarded the fall in prices to the consumer.

The Government's statistics as to the average prices of 49 articles of general merchandise other than food products shows that when compared with prices for the 10-year period ending in 1910 the increase was 166 per cent in 1916, 240 per cent in 1917, 354 per cent in 1918, 248 per cent in 1919, and 225 per cent in 1920.

The average cost of 31 foodstuffs when compared with the same base period shows an increase of 163 per cent in 1916, 213 per cent in 1917, 238 per cent in 1918, 233 per cent in 1919, and 190 per cent in 1920.

The average increase in the cost of both classes (general merchandise and foodstuffs) in 1920 compared with the 10-year period was 207.5 per cent.

The general increase in building has improved the housing situation somewhat and rents and prices of real estate have decreased.

Wholesale Prices and Purchasing Power of Money in New Zealand.

THE following table, taken from the Annual Business, Industrial, and Commercial Review of New Zealand for 1920, and recently forwarded to this bureau by the Department of Commerce, shows the wholesale prices of certain commodities at the close of each year, 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES IN 1917, 1918, 1919, AND 1920.

[Conversions into United States money made on basis of pound sterling=$4.8665; shilling=24.3 cents; and penny=2.03 cents.]

Article.	Unit.	1917	1918	1919	1920
Apples	60-lb. case	$2.43	$6.08	$7.73	$2.79
Barley	Bushel	1.82	1.62	1.64	1.94
Corn	do	1.70	2.12	2.06	1.82
Corrugated sheet iron	Long ton	374.72	364.99	267.66	267.65
Fencing wire	do	218.99	301.72	243.33	204.40
Flour	Short ton	81.16	81.51	77.86	77.86
Linseed oil	Gallon	2.92	2.67	2.79	2.67
Linseed-oil cake	Short ton	63.46	63.26	85.16	(1)
Oatmeal	do	116.80	170.32	164.24	126.52
Oats	Bushel	1.13	1.62	1.62	1.15
Pig iron	Long ton	68.33	77.86	80.29	63.26
Potatoes, white	do	34.06	51.09	68.13	34.06
Salt	do	72.98	73.00	48.67	43.79
Sugar	do	107.66	110.10	116.17	231.15

1 Out of use.

The report states that the cost of living increased materially during 1920. At the beginning of the year it was 37.6 per cent above the cost in 1914, and at the end of November, 1920, the cost was 55.4 per cent higher than in 1914. The official figures given out by the Government state that 20s. ($4.87, par) at the close of 1920 would buy only as many groceries as 10s. 3¼d. ($2.50, par), as many dairy products as 12s. 2¾d. ($2.98, par), and as much meat as 13s. 7¼d. ($3.31, par) would have bought in 1914, and that 20s. would have bought no more of the average of these three groups than 11s. 8¾d. ($2.85, par) would have bought in 1914.

The Monthly Abstract of Statistics of New Zealand for March, 1921, publishes a table showing the purchasing power of money, at retail, in that country for the last quarter of 1919 and for each quarter of 1920, the figures being based on the Dominion weighted average.

RELATIVE WORTH IN TERMS OF COMMODITIES (BUT STATED FOR CONVENIENCE IN TERMS OF MONEY) REPRESENTED BY 20 SHILLINGS FROM QUARTER TO QUARTER, TAKING THE AVERAGE WORTH IN JULY, 1914, AS BASE=20 SHILLINGS.

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

Quarter ending—	Groceries.		Dairy produce.		Meat.		Total, 3 food groups.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
December, 1919	12	4¾	13	11¼	13	5½	13	1¼
March, 1920	11	5¼	13	2½	13	6¾	12	6¼
June, 1920	11	3¾	12	1	13	9¾	12	3½
September, 1920	10	3¼	12	2¾	13	7¼	11	8¾
December, 1920	10	0½	10	10¾	13	5	11	3

Changes in Cost of Living in United Kingdom.

THE American consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, under date of April 21, 1921, forwards a statement issued by the Ministry of Labor showing the rise and fall in the cost of living in the United Kingdom, by months, for 1920 and until April 1, 1921. The base figure is the prices in July, 1914, and the cost is figured on the average level of retail prices, including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items. As was the case for March, 1921, the decrease was mainly due to reductions in the prices of food and clothing. Rents, light, and heat remained practically at their former level, and rents and coal especially have a tendency to advance; the former due to high rates, the latter to the coal strike and labor costs. The table showing the rise and fall for the months given above, is as follows:

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN UNITED KINGDOM, JANUARY, 1920, TO APRIL, 1921.

[Prices in July, 1914=100.]

Month.	Index number.	Month.	Index number.
1920:		1920—concluded:	
January	125	October	164
February	130	November	176
March	130	December	169
April	132	1921:	
May	141	January	165
June	150	February	151
July	152	March	141
August	155	April	133
September	161		

It will be noticed that the high-water mark was reached in November, 1920, and that since that time there has been a fall of 43 points or a return to prices of the spring of 1920.

In the movement to reduce the cost of living, wages of 360,000 workpeople were affected, of whom 350,000 sustained decreases amounting to £60,000 ($291,990, par) weekly, and the remainder an increase of £2,900 ($14,113, par) per week. The textile trades suffered the larger proportion of the reductions.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Average Earnings of New York State Factory Workers, May, 1921.

The earnings of factory workers in New York State continued to decline from April to May. The decrease in average weekly earnings during the month for the State as a whole was 34 cents, the average earnings reported in May being $25.86. The reduction in weekly earnings since last October amounts to $3.07, or 11 per cent. These facts appear in the analysis of 1,648 May factory reports received by the chief statistician of the New York State Department of Labor.

For New York City the average earnings was $27.45 in May, which is 39 cents less than in April. The May average earnings in up-State factories was $24.85, or 33 cents less than in the preceding month. Since last November the average weekly earnings of New York City workers has declined only $1.78, or 6 per cent, whereas the decrease in up-State factories since last September amounts to $4.05, or 14 per cent. The increase in earnings during the first part of 1920 was much greater in up-State factories than in New York City factories, and the decline in recent months has been correspondingly greater. In May the New York City average exceeded the up-State average by $2.60.

From April to May there were further reductions in working hours in many factories, due to seasonal inactivity, strikes, or lack of demand. This accounts for the larger part of the decreases in average earnings among the various industries during the month. In several industries, however, plants which were on part-time work in April have resumed full-time operations, resulting in greater earnings in May. A number of reductions in wage rates went into effect in May, the industries most affected being iron and steel, stoves, shoes, printing, salt, and starch.

Seasonal inactivity resulted in a considerable reduction in the earnings of workers in the clothing industries from April to May. The largest reductions reported are $4.12 in millinery and $2.25 in women's clothing.

The strike in the paper industry caused a decrease of $3.31 in the average weekly earnings for May. The iron and steel, cooking and heating apparatus, piano, leather, fur goods, miscellaneous leather, and flour and cereals industries all showed reductions of $1 to $2 in average weekly earnings from April to May. In each of these industries reduced working time was reported in many plants.

The chief gains in average earnings from April to May appear in railway equipment, bakery goods, and tobacco products. Increased working time in some plants accounts for these gains.

Compared with a year ago the average weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries of the State shows a drop of $2.59. Decreases appear in the majority of industries. The largest reductions reported are $12.74 in iron and steel, $10.43 in shipbuilding, and $7.25 in jewelry and silverware. The industries which still show greater earnings than a year ago are railway equipment, fur goods, printing, laundering, bakery goods, confections, beverages, and light and power.

Wages in Metalliferous Mines of Slocan District, British Columbia.

THE United States consul at Fernie, British Columbia, under date of May 7, 1921, sends the following report as to a new wage agreement for the Slocan district:

On Wednesday, May 4, the metalliferous miners of the Slocan district agreed to a new wage scale, based on a reduction of 75 cents per day from the previous scale for all classes of mine and mill labor, and also a new rate for board, which was reduced from $1.50 per day to $1.25. The agreement went into effect May 6.

In detail the new scale is as follows:

WAGE SCALE OF METAL MINERS IN SLOCAN DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, EFFECTIVE MAY 6, 1921.

Occupation.	Rate per day.	Occupation.	Rate per day.
Mine work:		Mill work:	
Miners	$4.50	Jig men	$5.00
Muckers	4.00	Cable men	4.50
Timbermen	5.00	Flotation men	4.50
Timbermen's helpers	4.50	Roll men	4.00
Carpenters	5.50	Crusher men	4.00
Blacksmiths	5.00	Common laborers	4.00
Blacksmiths' helpers	4.50	Carpenters	5.50
Compressor men, steam	5.00	Repair men	5.50
Compressor men, other than steam	4.50	Repair men's helpers	4.50
Tramway operators, head end	5.00		
Mule drivers, underground	4.50		
Brakemen on mule trains	4.00		
Teamsters	5.00		
Common laborers	4.00		

Wages in Various Occupations in Plymouth, England.

A RECENT consular report received by this bureau gives the wages paid in 1914 and 1921 for certain occupations in Plymouth, England. The 1921 wages are those current on March 7. The figures are shown in the table below:

WAGES PAID IN CERTAIN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, IN 1914 AND IN 1921.

[Pound at par=$4.8665; shilling=24.3 cents; penny=2.03 cents.]

Occupation.	Wages paid in specified occupations in— 1914		1921	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Per hour.				
Building trades:				
Masons		9	2	1
Bricklayers		9	2	1
Carpenters		9	2	1
Plasterers		9	2	1
Slaters		9	2	1
Plumbers		9	2	1
Painters		7½	2	0
Masons' laborers		6	1	10
Bricklayers' laborers		6	1	10
Plasterers' laborers		6	1	10
Furniture manufacturing:				
Joiners		8	3	1
Cabinetmakers		7	2	0
Polishers		7	2	0
Upholsterers		7	2	0
Automobile manufacturing:				
Workshop foremen	1	2	2	0
Skilled mechanics	1	0	1	10
Joiners (body building)	(1)		1	10½
Engineers	1	0	1	10½
Per week.				
Automobile manufacturing—Concluded.				
Garage managers	30	0	[2] 40	0
Taxi drivers	[3] 25	0	40	0
Bookbinding:				
Finishers	32	0	93	6
Binders	32	0	93	6
Folders, pagers, and sewers [4]	12–15	0	40	0
Meat markets:				
Butchers, department heads, managers, and buyers [5]	(6)		(7)	
Branch managers [5]	34	0	85	0
Assistants	26	0	50–75	0
Motion-picture theaters:				
Managers	70	0	100	0
Machine operators	50	0	70	0
Attendants, male	25	0	35	0
Attendants, female	15	0	20	0
Clerks: [8]				
Junior clerks—				
Age 16 years	(1)		30	0
Age 17 years	(1)		35	0
Age 18 years	(1)		42	6
Age 19 years	(1)		50	0
Age 20 years	(1)		60	0
Age 21 years	(1)		70	0
General clerks	(1)		85–110	0
Senior and chief clerks	(1)		110–140	0
Agriculture:				
Foremen, dairy farms	30	0	62–75	0
Foremen, cattle farms	30	0	51	0
Foremen	30	0	70–100	0
Laborers	(9)		46	0
Mineral water industry:				
Bottlers	[10] 27	0	61	0
Bottle washers	[10] 21	0	61	0
Vanmen	[11] 25	0	[12] 60	0
Printing trades:				
Linotype operators	34	0	90	0
Lithographers	34	0	97	0
Compositors	32	0	88	0
Store employees:				
Branch managers	42–50	0	85–130	0
Floorwalkers	35–38	0	95	0
Clerks, male	8–27	0	52–75	0
Clerks, female	2½–20	0	34–47	0
Buyers and department managers	(13)		(14)	
Cashiers	13–17	0	34–47	0
Street railways:				
Inspectors	27–31	0	75–81	0
Motormen	26	0	68–70	0
Conductors	21	0	64	0
Electricians	[15]	8½	[15] 1	11
Mechanics (car builders)	[15]	7¾	(16)	
Clerks	20–40	0	70–100	0

1 Not reported.
2 And bonus.
3 And commission.
4 Women; scale applies only to those over 18 years of age.
5 Shops of one large local concern only.
6 £260 per year.
7 £550 per year.
8 Scale of National Union of Clerks, but in force only where large numbers of clerks are employed.
9 Various rates.
10 1916, minimum rates.
11 1916, minimum rates; and commission for empty bottles collected.
12 And commission for empty bottles collected.
13 £234 to £260 per year.
14 £280 to £650 per year.
15 Per hour.
16 1s. 11d. to 2s. ½d. per hour.

Wages in Germany, 1920, Compared with Prewar Wages.

WELTWIRTSCHAFTLICHE Nachrichten, a weekly publication of the Institute for World Economics and Maritime Traffic at Kiel (*Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr*), in its issue of April 6, 1921, publishes a set of comparative statistical tables on wages in Germany in prewar times and in 1920, which are reproduced in four tables. The data contained in Tables 1, 2, and 4 are based on investigations made by the German National Statistical Office (*Statistisches Reichsamt*), while those contained in Table 3 are based on an investigation made by the Chamber of Commerce of Düsseldorf. They are the latest available wage data from Germany.

In Table 1 are shown the average hourly wage rates or earnings for representative occupations in the building trades, the iron and steel and metal working industries, and the textile, woodworking, and clothing industries prevailing in various large cities in February, 1920, as compared with prewar wage rates.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES IN GERMANY, FEBRUARY, 1920, AS COMPARED WITH PREWAR RATES, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, OCCUPATIONS, AND LOCALITIES.

[1 mark, at par=23.8 cents.]

Building trades.

Locality.	Average rate per hour.						Index, February, 1920. (March, 1913=100.)		
	March, 1913.			February, 1920.					
	Masons.	Carpenters.	Laborers.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Laborers.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Laborers.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*			
Berlin	0.80	0.80	0.55	3.98	4.02	3.68	497	503	669
Hamburg	.85	.85	.65	4.22	4.34	4.08	496	510	628
Cologne	.66	.71	.56	3.96	3.96	3.69	600	557	659
Munich	.67	.67	.55	3.26	3.08	2.73	486	460	496
Leipzig	.72	.72	.57	3.43	3.41	3.02	476	474	530
Dresden	.67	.67	.56	3.40	3.53	3.18	507	527	568
Breslau	.60	.60	.45	3.35	3.52	2.60	558	587	578
Essen	.61	.61	.51	3.81	3.90	3.43	625	639	673
Frankfort-on-the-Main	.63	.63	.53	3.64	3.65	3.55	578	580	670
Düsseldorf	.66	.66	.56	4.04	4.25	3.73	612	644	666
Nuremberg	.63	.63	.51	3.38	2.83	3.04	537	449	596
Hanover	.69	.69	.57	3.24	3.36	2.84	470	487	498
Stuttgart	.62	.62	.48	3.41	3.29	2.89	550	531	602
Chemnitz	.58	.58	.48	3.58	3.55	3.42	617	612	713
Dortmund	.61	.61	.51	3.86	3.84	3.50	633	630	686
Magdeburg	.60	.60	.47	3.44	3.59	2.72	573	598	579
Königsberg	.61	.60	.44	3.85	3.11	2.62	631	518	595
Mannheim	.62	.68	.47	3.73	3.87	3.53	602	569	751
Erfurt	.60	.59	.50	3.27	3.29	3.16	545	558	632
Kattowitz	.60	.60	.39	3.08	3.08	2.42	513	513	621
Average	.65	.66	.52	3.60	3.57	3.19	554	541	613

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES IN GERMANY, FEBRUARY, 1920, AS COMPARED WITH PREWAR RATES, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, OCCUPATIONS AND LOCALITIES—Continued.

Iron and steel and metal working industries.

Locality.	Average rate per hour.						Index, February, 1920. (July, 1914=100.)		
	July, 1914.			February, 1920.					
	Machinists.	Machine hands.	Laborers.	Machinists.	Machine hands.	Laborers.	Machinists.	Machine hands.	Laborers.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*			
Berlin	0.75	0.57	0.52	3.61	3.28	3.12	481	575	600
Hamburg	.80	.50	.45	3.37	3.20	3.02	421	640	672
Cologne	.66	.50	.45	3.85	3.65	3.37	583	730	749
Munich	.60	.45	.35	3.63	3.44	3.12	605	764	891
Dresden	.55	.50	.30	3.66	3.12	3.03	665	624	1,010
Breslau	.55	.50	.35	2.69	2.51	2.42	489	502	691
Essen	.67	.60	.45	3.78	3.80	3.42	564	633	760
Frankfort-on-the-Main	.71	.56	.40	3.64	3.35	3.14	513	598	785
Düsseldorf	.68	.63	.35	4.08	3.74	3.58	600	594	1,023
Nuremberg	.50	.40	.30	3.91	3.74	3.49	782	935	1,058
Hanover	.65	.60	.30	3.17	3.05	3.09	488	508	1,030
Stuttgart	.57	.53	.42	3.99	3.51	3.24	700	662	771
Chemnitz	.60	.50	.30	3.31	3.13	3.22	552	626	1,073
Magdeburg	.55	.46	.39	2.94	2.75	2.66	535	598	682
Stettin	.56	.50	.38	3.37	3.56	3.14	602	712	826
Mannheim	.65	.55	.45	4.50	3.92	3.93	692	713	873
Kiel	.66	.56	.46	3.52	3.25	3.18	533	580	691
Halle	.65	.50	.40	2.53	2.51	2.08	389	502	520
Cassel	.65	.60	.40	3.49	3.16	3.19	537	527	798
Hagen (Westphalia)	.52	.35	.30	3.38	3.04	2.95	650	869	983
Average	.63	.52	.39	3.52	3.29	3.12	559	633	800

Textile industry.

Locality.	Average hourly earnings (piecework).						Index, February, 1920. (First quarter 1913=100.)		
	First quarter, 1913.			February, 1920.					
	Spinners.	Weavers, male.	Weavers, female.	Spinners.	Weavers, male.	Weavers, female.	Spinners.	Weavers, male.	Weavers, female.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*			
Berlin	0.54	0.58	0.29	3.91	4.39	2.95	724	757	1017
Leipzig	.52	.56	.24	3.45	2.73	2.24	663	488	933
Hanover	....	.43	.27	....	[1] 2.00	1.77	....	465	656
Stuttgart	....	.39	.28	....	4.14	2.64	....	1062	943
Chemnitz	.45	.51	.26	3.55	3.81	2.36	789	747	908
Bremen	.41	.45	....	[1] 2.23	[1] 1.98	....	544	440	....
Cassel	.47	.38	.30	[1] 3.14	3.49	2.25	668	918	750
Barmen	....	.52	....	....	4.33	....	....	833	....
Augsburg	.42	.41	.32	3.35	3.70	3.10	798	902	969
Crefeld	....	.42	.34	....	3.91	2.37	....	931	697
Plauen	....	.52	.33	....	3.57	3.19	....	687	967
Görlitz	....	.45	.22	[1] 4.00	2.25	1.58	....	500	718
Bielefeld	.52	.40	.35	[1] 3.65	3.15	2.35	702	787	671
Gera	....	.41	.29	....	3.18	2.71	....	776	934
Cottbus	....	.39	.31	[1] 3.32	3.38	2.94	....	867	948
Hof	.40	.30	.29	[1] 3.06	3.12	2.92	765	1040	1007
Guben	.29	.29	.26	2.15	3.34	3.25	741	1152	1250
Forst	.41	.39	.32	3.80	3.82	3.52	927	979	1100
Crimmitschau	.43	.39	.30	[1] 3.26	3.13	2.93	758	803	977
Meerane	....	.33	.23	....	2.84	2.73	....	861	1187
Göppingen	....	.42	.27	[1] 3.32	3.53	2.63	....	840	974
Langenbielau	....	.27	.20	3.03	2.60	2.26	....	963	1130
Reichenbach (Silesia)	.35	.28	.20	2.51	2.48	2.26	717	886	1130
Lörrach	.39	.35	.31	2.72	2.88	2.48	697	823	800
Average	.43	.41	.28	3.14	3.24	2.61	730	790	932

[1] Time rate.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES IN GERMANY, FEBRUARY, 1920, AS COMPARED WITH PREWAR RATES, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, OCCUPATIONS, AND LOCALITIES—Concluded.

Woodworking industry.

Locality.	Average rate per hour.						Index, February, 1920.		
	Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1913.	February, 1920.			Nov., 1911=100.	Nov., 1912=100.	Nov., 1913=100.
	Joiners.	Turners.	Instrument makers.	Joiners.	Turners.	Instrument makers.	Joiners.	Turners.	Instrument makers.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*			
Berlin	0.73	0.66	0.71	5.10	4.56	5.04	699	691	710
Hamburg	.71	.61	.76	4.57		5.04	644		663
Cologne	.61	.57		4.76	3.99		780	700	
Leipzig	.60	.54	.67	3.83	3.82	4.38	638	707	654
Dresden	.50	.41	.62	3.81		4.32	762		697
Breslau	.49	.46	.51	3.28	2.54	2.63	669	552	516
Frankfort-on-the-Main	.58		.60	4.20		3.64	724		607
Nuremberg	.52	.48	.50	3.90	3.53		750	735	
Stuttgart	.53	.60	.50	3.96	4.03	3.97	747	672	662
Königsberg	.47		.37	3.49			743		

Clothing industry.

Locality.	Average rate per hour.				Index, February, 1920. (1912=100.)	
	1912.		February, 1920.			
	Custom tailors.				Custom tailors.	
	Men's.	Ladies'.	Men's.	Ladies'.	Men's.	Ladies'.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*		
Berlin	0.62	0.77	4.42	4.33	713	562
Hamburg	.58	.68	3.60	3.21	621	472
Cologne	.50		3.69		738	
Munich	.42		2.93		698	
Dresden	.42	.66	3.30	3.50	786	530
Frankfort-on-the-Main	.49	.67	3.84	3.68	784	549
Düsseldorf	.56	.73	4.25	5.07	759	695
Nuremberg	.46	.60	3.34	2.41	726	402
Hanover	.49	.60	3.27	3.32	667	553
Stuttgart	.48	.62	3.59	3.47	748	560
Chemnitz	.43		3.10		721	
Dortmund	.49		4.45		908	
Magdeburg	.47	.66	3.40	3.43	723	520
Stettin	.40		2.64		660	
Mannheim	.45		4.17		927	
Kiel	.54	.60	3.56	3.52	659	587
Bielefeld	.40	.53	3.20	3.20	800	604

A study of the preceding table reveals the following facts:

1. Wages current in Germany in February, 1920, show a large increase when compared with prewar wages. In the occupations included in the table the extent of wage increases varies between a minimum of 289 per cent (machinists in Halle) and a maximum of 1150 per cent (female weavers in Guben).

2. Wages in Germany in the same industry and occupation vary greatly from locality to locality. Thus, for instance, carpenters in Hamburg were receiving 4.34 marks ($1.03, par) per hour in Feb-

ruary, 1920, while in Nuremberg the corresponding rate was 2.83 marks (67 cents, par); in the case of machinists the Mannheim average rate was 4.50 marks ($1.07, par), and the rate in Halle 2.53 marks (60 cents, par); male weavers earned 4.39 marks ($1.04, par) per hour in Berlin and 2.25 marks (54 cents, par) in Görlitz. This disparity of wage rates from town to town is as a rule due to disparity in the cost of living. Sometimes, however, it is due to other factors, such as lack of organization of the workers, strong employers' organizations, slackness of business in a particular branch of the industry strongly represented in a locality, oversupply of labor, etc.

3. Wage increases have been much more intensive in the case of unskilled labor (factory workers, helpers, laborers) than in that of skilled labor. This, however, is a phenomenon not peculiar to Germany, for the tendency of equalizing the wages of unskilled and skilled labor has been universal during the last few years. In Germany, however, this tendency has been even more marked than in other countries. It is due to several causes: First, the composition of the membership of the labor organizations has undergone a great change since the termination of the war. While formerly the membership of German labor organizations was mostly made up from among skilled workers, unskilled workers now form a large majority in nearly all labor unions. It is, therefore, only natural that trade-unions, in concluding collective wage agreements—and collective bargaining has now become the rule in Germany—have endeavored to obtain all possible concessions for unskilled workers in the matter of wages. Secondly, the great majority of the German trade-unions have socialistic or communistic tendencies, and it is contrary to socialistic principles to allow differential treatment of skilled and unskilled workers. Finally, all wage agreements recently concluded have aimed at assuring even to the unskilled worker a wage representing a minimum of existence. Owing to the continuously increasing cost of living in Germany this minimum is now very high as compared with prewar times, and, as wage disbursements for unskilled labor form the greater part of the costs of labor, employers can not afford to grant to skilled labor wage increases relatively as high as those granted to unskilled labor.

The tendency of equalizing the wages of skilled and unskilled workers has already produced injurious effects. Formerly, Germany had a very large number of highly skilled workmen, who, by having served three or four years as apprentices and by having attended trade schools, knew their trade thoroughly in every detail. During their apprenticeship term boys had to work for a nominal wage, or for their sustenance, and were subject to strict discipline. The prospect of receiving as journeymen much better remuneration than unskilled workers was their incentive for undergoing this training. Under present wage conditions this incentive is entirely lacking, and for this reason the number of boys who serve an apprenticeship term has alarmingly decreased. Boys, on leaving school, now generally go into a factory where they earn relatively high wages from the beginning, and where, after a few years' work, their earnings are nearly the same as those of skilled workers.

4. The wage rates of workers in the textile industry indicate that the relative increase in the wages of female workers has been much

greater than that in the wages of male workers. Women's wages in all industry groups are still much lower in Germany than those of men, but there seems to be a tendency to lessen the difference in the wages of the two sexes.

While in Table 1 the prewar rates were compared with rates current in February, 1920, the rates shown in the following two tables, 2 and 3, indicate the trend of wages up to the end of 1920:

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN GERMANY SPRING OF 1914 AND END OF 1920.

[1 mark at par=23.8 cents.]

Locality and class of workers.	Hourly wage rate.			Four weeks' earnings.		
	Spring of 1914.	End of 1920.	Index end of 1920 (spring of 1914=100).	Spring of 1914.	End of 1920.	Index end of 1920 (spring of 1914=100).
Berlin:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*		*Marks.*	*Marks.*	
Factory workers, single	0.50	5.75	1150	108.00	1,104	1020
Factory workers, married but childless	.50	6.05	1210	108.00	1,162	1076
Artisans, single	.72	6.20	861	155.52	1,190	765
Artisans, married but childless	.72	6.50	903	155.52	1,248	802
Düsseldorf:						
Factory workers, single	.45	6.50	1444	108.00	1,248	1156
Factory workers, married but childless	.45	6.75	1500	108.00	1,296	1200
Artisans, single	.55	6.90	1255	132.00	1,325	1004
Artisans, married but childless	.55	7.15	1300	132.00	1,373	1040
Elberfeld:						
Factory workers, single	.44	6.30	1432	95.00	1,210	1274
Factory workers, married but childless	.44	6.70	1523	95.00	1,286	1354
Artisans, single	.50	6.50	1300	108.00	1,248	1156
Artisans, married but childless	.50	6.90	1380	108.00	1,325	1227
Breslau:						
Factory workers, single	.34	3.90	1147	81.60	749	918
Factory workers, married but childless	.34	4.05	1191	81.60	778	953
Artisans, single	.42	4.80	1143	100.80	922	914
Artisans, married but childless	.42	4.95	1179	100.80	950	942

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN DÜSSELDORF, GERMANY, 1920.

[1 mark at par=23.8 cents.]

Industry and class of workers.	Average hourly wages.					
	Dec. 1, 1919.	Feb. 1, 1920.	June 1, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920.	Aug. 15, 1920.	Dec. 15, 1920.
Municipal workers.[1]	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Artisans	2.75	4.20	5.50	5.70	6.30	6.70
Unskilled workers in responsible positions	2.55	4.00	5.30	5.50	6.00	6.40
Laborers	2.35	3.80	5.00	5.20	5.50	5.90
	Jan. 1, 1920.	Mar. 1, 1920.	May 1, 1920.	Dec. 1, 1920.		
Manufacture of instruments and tools of precision.[2]						
Skilled workers over 25 years of age	3.77	5.40	6.40	6.94		
Skilled workers over 21 years of age	3.42	4.13	6.13	6.65		
Skilled workers over 18 years of age	2.50	3.66	4.26	4.62		
	Jan. 1, 1920.	April 15, 1920.	May 1, 1920.	Nov. 4, 1920.	Dec. 1, 1920.	
Wood working industry.						
Bench workers	4.30	5.60	6.00	6.80	7.00	
Machine hands	4.40	5.70	6.10	6.90	7.10	
Unskilled workers	4.00	5.20	5.60	6.30	6.50	
	Jan, 1920.	May, 1920.	Aug., 1920.			
Iron and metal working industry.[3]						
Foundry workers, skilled	4.99	9.07	9.60			
Boiler makers	3.85	7.16	7.35			
Turners	4.11	7.11	7.30			

[1] From Dec. 1, 1919, to Aug. 15, 1920, municipal workers received a daily bonus of 1 mark per child and since Aug. 15, 1920, of 1.50 marks, and beginning with the latter date an additional bonus of 2 marks per day is paid to heads of households or to workers having family members dependent upon them.
[2] These rates include cost-of-living bonuses and a piecework bonus of 20 per cent.
[3] Rates are for time workers; pieceworkers earn from 15 to 20 per cent more.

From both Tables 2 and 3 it becomes evident that the steady upward movement of wages must have continued up to the end of 1920. Table 2 shows that in the chemical industry hourly wage rates of factory workers in Düsseldorf and Elberfeld have increased by from 1300 to 1400 per cent as compared with prewar rates. The weekly earnings of these workers show a somewhat lower relative increase which is probably due to the introduction of the 8-hour day. This table, like Table 1, indicates that relatively the wages of artisans have increased less than those of unskilled workers. Another fact brought out by Table 2 is the practice lately adopted in Germany to pay to married workers a wage slightly higher than that paid to single workers.

The principal fact brought out by Table 3 is the present instability of wages in Germany. According to this table municipal workers in Düsseldorf received five wage increases during 1920 and woodworkers four increases.

Earnings of coal miners per shift during the third quarter of 1920 as compared with average earnings for 1913 are shown in the following table:

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE EARNINGS PER SHIFT OF MINE WORKERS IN GERMAN COAL MINES, THIRD QUARTER OF 1920, AS COMPARED WITH 1913.

[1 mark at par=23.8 cents.]

Class of mines and locality.	Average earnings per shift.						Index numbers (1913=100).		
	1913			Third quarter, 1920.					
	Workers below and above ground.		Laborers above ground.	Workers below and above ground.		Laborers above ground.	Workers below and above ground.		Laborers above ground.
	Miners.	Laborers.		Miners.	Laborers.		Miners.	Laborers.	
Hard coal mines.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*			
Upper Silesia	4.85	3.50	3.19	49.02	38.78	36.35	1011	1108	1139
Lower Silesia	3.84	3.41	3.09	45.97	43.64	41.33	1197	1280	1338
Mining district Dortmund	6.47	4.54	4.34	55.38	42.68	41.14	856	940	948
Aix-la-Chapelle	5.62	4.33	4.07	49.50	37.60	37.60	881	868	924
Left bank of the Rhine	6.33	5.21	4.37	58.08	42.01	39.70	918	806	908
Bavaria	4.82	3.83	3.52	39.23	31.96	31.30	814	834	889
Average	5.32	4.14	3.76	49.53	39.45	37.90	931	953	1008
Lignite mines.									
Mining district Halle	4.22	3.58	3.47	41.54	39.28	39.05	984	1097	1125
Left bank of the Rhine	4.78	4.37	3.97	53.37	48,82	53.41	1117	1117	1345
Thuringia	4.60	3.87	3.74	50.95	39.96	39.75	1108	1033	1063
Average	4.53	3.94	3.73	48.62	42.69	44.07	1073	1084	1182
General average	4.93	4.04	3.75	49.08	41.07	40.99	996	1017	1093

From Table 4 it is evident that coal miners' wages were about ten times as high during the third quarter of 1920 as in 1913. Wages of hard-coal miners in Upper and Lower Silesia underwent a larger relative increase than those of miners in the Ruhr Valley (mining district Dortmund). In prewar times the former earned considerably less than the latter; in 1920, however, the Ruhr miners' wages were only about 17 per cent higher than those of the Silesian miners. Wages of lignite miners, which in 1913 were also much lower than those of hard-coal miners, in 1920 were nearly as high as those of the latter.

In addition to the tables showing wage rates Weltwirtschaftliche Nachrichten also contains a table showing the trend of the cost of living in Germany during the year ending January 31, 1921. This table is reproduced on page 116 of this issue of the REVIEW. A comparison of this cost of living index with the wage indexes shown in Tables 1 to 4 would indicate that on the whole wages in Germany in 1920 increased in nearly the same ratio as the cost of living. During the latter part of the year the wage index is even higher than the cost of living index. However, when it is considered that the cost of living index includes rent, which, owing to drastic legislation against rent profiteering, has increased very little, and does not include clothing and furniture, prices of which have increased even more than food, one must come to the conclusion that the official cost of living index computed by the German statistical offices is not very well suited for a comparison with the wage index.

Wages and Employment Among Harbor Employees in Hamburg in 1920.

ACCORDING to a consular report dated April 20, 1921, received by this bureau wages for harbor work at the port of Hamburg greatly increased during 1920. During that period five increases in wages were granted by an arbitration committee after fruitless negotiations between the employers' association and the workers' union. The following table shows the wage rates established by decision for each class of labor:

WAGE RATES ESTABLISHED BY ARBITRATION COMMITTEE FOR SPECIFIED CLASSES OF LABOR AT THE PORT OF HAMBURG IN 1920.

[Mark at par=23.8 cents.]

Occupation.	Rates of wages per day effective from—					
	Nov. 1, 1919.	Feb. 6, 1920.	Apr. 1, 1920.	May 16, 1920.	Sept. 16, 1920.	Dec. 8, 1920.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Quay workmen, warehouse workmen, grain handlers, ship cleaners, and marine boiler cleaners	20.60	31.00	36.20	47.00	50.00	55.00
Lightermen, wherrymen, crane operators and workers, and donkey men	21.60	32.00	37.20	48.00	51.00	56.00
Tallymen, boatmen, and machinists in harbor shipping	22.60	33.00	38.20	49.00	52.00	57.00

The wages of harbor workers, according to the report, now exceed those of all other skilled and unskilled workers in the city district. It is stated that formerly these better wages were in consideration of the irregular employment provided by the shipping industry. This irregularity of employment disappeared in the last quarter of 1920, when a great amount of shipping was done. The average number of workmen of each class employed in 1919 and 1920 and the average number employed each week are shown in the following table:

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKMEN OF EACH CLASS EMPLOYED IN 1919 AND 1920 AND AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED PER WEEK, BY CLASS OF WORK PERFORMED.

Kind of work.	Year.	Number hired permanently.	Number having work cards.	Number of part-time and unskilled workers.	Average number employed each week.
Stevedoring	1919	74	1,797	210	664
	1920	415	2,471	1,082	2,090
Quay work	1919	763	319	1,665	1,964
	1920	2,285	986	2,857	3,772
Lightering	1919		404	359	561
	1920		984	278	913
Bunkering	1919		204	54	116
	1920	4	278	60	160
Storing	1919	182	90	80	244
	1920	417	257	278	675
Warehousing	1919	389	8	183	412
	1920	415	1	7	337
Working grain	1919		43	380	343
	1920		80	107	111
Ship and boiler cleaning	1919	11	572	144	422
	1920	14	781	117	549
Cargo supervision	1920		160	99	159
Harbor shipping	1920	640	210		640

Wages of Agricultural Workers in Italy.[1]

GENERAL statistics as to wages of agricultural workers in Italy are not available. The only sources of information on this subject are collective agreements concluded by landowners' associations and organizations of agricultural workers. Some of the provisions of these agreements which relate to wages are here reproduced. From these it will be seen that wages of agricultural labor in Italy vary greatly from Province to Province and even from locality to locality within the same Province.

Province of Vicenza.

A COLLECTIVE agreement concluded on May 7, 1920, by the agricultural associations of the province and representatives of three labor organizations (Unione del lavoro, Camera Confederale del Lavoro di Vicenza, and Camera sindacale di Verona) provides the following hourly wage rates for casual laborers (lavoratori avventizi) for the agricultural year 1920–21:

HOURLY WAGE RATES OF CASUAL DAY LABORERS IN THE PROVINCE OF VICENZA, AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1920-21.

[1 lira at par=19.3 cents.]

Month.	Men over 18 to 60 years of age.	Boys over 16 to 18 years of age.	Boys 14 to 16 years of age.	Girls 16 to 18 years of age.	Women over 18 years of age.	Daily hours of labor.
	Lire.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	
January	1.30	0.97	0.65	0.65	0.78	6
February	1.30	.97	.65	.65	.78	7
March	1.50	1.12	.75	.75	.90	8
April	1.50	1.12	.75	.75	.90	8
May	1.70	1.27	.85	.85	1.02	8
June	1.70	1.27	.85	.85	1.02	8
July	1.70	1.27	.85	.85	1.02	8
August	1.70	1.27	.85	.85	1.02	8
September	1.50	1.12	.75	.75	.90	8
October	1.50	1.12	.75	.75	.90	8
November	1.30	.97	.65	.65	.78	7
December	1.30	.97	.65	.65	.78	6

Overtime work, which may not be in excess of 2 hours per day, 30 hours per month, or 120 hours per year, is to be compensated with 40 per cent extra pay. Sunday and holiday work shall be required only when the harvest is endangered and shall be compensated with double pay. During harvest and threshing time the wages of adult men shall be 2.75 lire (53 cents, par) per hour and each man shall be furnished 1½ liters (1.6 quarts) of wine per day and each boy, girl, or woman three-fourths liter (0.8 quart). For haying, workers are to receive 25 to 30 per cent extra above the normal rates. While engaged in spraying vines men are to receive 1 liter (1.06 quarts) of wine per day and women one-half liter (0.53 quart). If during the cleaning of ditches the workers have to stand in water, 5 hours shall be considered 8 hours' work and be compensated as such.

[1] Compiled from various issues of the Bollettino del Lavoro, 1920.

The rates of permanently employed farm hands (*lavoratori obligati*) are to be 0.20 lira (3.9 cents, par) less per hour than those of casual laborers.

Live-stock tenders' (*bovai*) wage rates vary according to the commune in which they are employed. The communes of the Province are divided into four groups for this purpose. In communes of groups 1 and 2 live-stock tenders 18 to 65 years of age are entitled to the following compensation in kind and money per year: Seventeen metric centners (3,748 pounds) of maize, 3 metric centners (661 pounds) of wheat, one-half metric centner (110 pounds) of beans, 1½ hectoliters (159 quarts) of wine, 1,200 lire ($231.60, par) in cash, one-fourth campo (about one-fourth acre) in plowed and seeded land. Those employed in communes of groups 3 and 4 are entitled to 16 metric centners (3,527 pounds) of maize, 3 metric centners (661 pounds) of wheat, one-half metric centner (110 pounds) of beans, 1 hectoliter (106 quarts) of wine, 1,150 lire ($221.95, par) in cash, wood for the use of his family, gleanings according to usage, permission to raise one hog, two broods of chickens (he may keep 8 to 15 hens); he also may raise silkworms and keep half the cocoons. In all communes live-stock tenders are entitled to free housing for themselves and their families. The number of animals to be cared for by a live-stock tender is limited to 10. In case of sickness among the live stock the live-stock tender must keep watch for 8 nights without extra compensation; for any subsequent nights he is to be compensated at the rate of 5 lire (96.5 cents, par) per night. Live-stock tenders are entitled to 10 lire ($1.93, par) for each calf born and weaned.

Lower Parma.

A COLLECTIVE agreement was concluded on May 25, 1920, fixing the following hourly wage rates for day laborers:

	Lire.
Ordinary work:	
Men	2.40
Women	1.60
Spraying of vines, work in water, drainage work:	
Men	3.20
Women	2.80
Harvesting and threshing:	
Men	3.40
Women	2.80

Hours of labor.—January, February, November, and December, 6 hours; March and October, 7 hours; April to September, inclusive, 8 hours.

Overtime in excess of the regular 8 hours is to be compensated with 10 per cent extra pay for the first hour and 20 per cent for the second hour.

Upper and Middle Parma.

A COLLECTIVE agreement concluded in May, 1920, and effective until March 31, 1921, provided the following hourly wage rates for day laborers:

	Lire.
Men:	
Ordinary work	2.40
Work with power-driven machines	3.00
Harvesting and threshing	3.40
Irrigation work	3.20
Spraying of vines	3.20
Women:	
Ordinary work	1.65
Harvesting	2.80

Work in excess of 8 hours per day is to be compensated with 10 per cent extra for the first and 20 per cent for the second hour. Sunday and holiday work is to be compensated with 50 per cent extra pay.

Province of Cremona.

A COLLECTIVE agreement concluded on February 17, 1920, retroactive to November 11, 1919, and effective until November 11, 1920, was concluded between the Provincial Federation of Landowners and the Federation of Peasants affiliated with the Chamber of Labor. The agreement provides the following rates of wages and compensation in kind:

Head live-stock tenders.—Annual compensation—1,537 lire ($289.57, par) in cash, 6 hectoliters (17 bushels) of wheat, 42 metric centners (9,259 pounds) of wood.

Live-stock tenders.—Annual compensation—1,300 lire ($250.90, par) in cash, 5 hectoliters (14 bushels) of wheat, and 42 metric centners (9,259 pounds) of wood.

Farm hands employed by the year.—First class, 1.10 lire (21.2 cents, par) per hour; second class, 0.75 lira (14.5 cents, par) per hour. Both classes receive 2 hectoliters (5.7 bushels) of wheat and 15 metric centners (3,307 pounds) of wood. For overtime and Sunday and holiday work, 1.40 lire (27 cents, par) for all permanently employed farm hands.

Casual day laborers.—Men—ordinary work, 1.35 lire (26 cents, par) per hour; spraying of vines and haying, 1.55 lire (30 cents, par); harvesting of wheat, 2.20 lire (42 cents, par) (if wine and food is furnished, 1.40 lire (27 cents, par)); harvesting of oats and rye and threshing of grain, 1.90 lire (38 cents, par). Women—haying, gathering of grapes, pruning, 0.65 lira (13 cents, par) per hour; all other work, 0.90 lira (17 cents, par) per hour.

All permanently employed farm workers are entitled to free housing for themselves and families, a vegetable garden, hog pen, chicken house, etc.

Hours of labor.—December and January, 6 hours; from November 14 to 30 and from February 1 to 15, 7 hours; from February 15 to November 15, 8 hours.

Province of Reggio Emilia.

A COLLECTIVE agreement concluded on February 25, 1920, between the Farmers' Cooperative Association of Reggio Emilia and the Provisional Federation of Agricultural Workers provides the following working conditions and wage rates for agricultural laborers.

Hours of labor.—The maximum normal hours of labor are to be 8 per day. From November to February, inclusive, 6 hours shall represent a day's work. Overtime work in excess of the normal 8-hour day shall be compensated with 25 per cent extra for the first hour and 50 per cent for subsequent hours.

Wages.—Ordinary work—men, according to zone, 1.80 to 2.20 lire (35 cents to 42 cents, par) per hour; women, 1.30 to 1.50 lire (25 cents to 29 cents, par) per hour. Harvesting, thrashing, and work with machines—men, 2.50 to 3.00 lire (48 cents to 58 cents, par); women, 2.00 to 2.20 lire (39 cents to 42 cents, par) per hour. These rates do not include board.

Province of Ferrara.

A COLLECTIVE agreement concluded on March 6, 1920, between the Federation of Landowners and the Chamber of Labor provides the following wage and working conditions:

Hours of labor.—Maximum daily hours, 8. For overtime, 30 per cent extra pay.

Wages.—Live stock tender, 300 lire ($57.90, par) per month, and housing and milk for himself and family. If he has under his care a bull, he is to receive 20 lire ($3.86, par) per month extra, and 1 lira (19 cents, par) for each cow with calf. He also is entitled to 5 lire (97 cents, par) for each live-born calf and to 5 lire for each weaned calf.

Casual day laborers receive the following hourly wages for ordinary work:

[1 lira at par=19.3 cents.]

Month.	Hours of labor.	Wages per hour.		Month.	Hours of labor.	Wages per hour.	
		Men.	Women.			Men.	Women.
		Lire.	*Lire.*			*Lire.*	*Lire.*
January	6	1.50	1.00	July	8	2.30	1.30
February	6	1.50	1.00	August	8	2.30	1.30
March	7	1.50	1.00	September	8	2.00	1.20
April	8	1.50	1.00	October	7	2.00	1.20
May	8	2.00	1.20	November	6	1.50	1.00
June	8	2.00	1.20	December	6	1.50	1.00

Permanently employed laborers receive 30 per cent less.

Province of Rovigo.

A COLLECTIVE agreement concluded in May, 1920, by the Provincial Association of Landowners and the Chamber of Labor provides the following hourly wage rates for day laborers:

[1 lira at par=19.3 cents.]

Zone.	Hourly wage rates.			
	Men.		Women.	
	May 1 to Oct. 31.	Nov. 1 to Apr. 1.	May 1 to Oct. 31.	Nov. 1 to Apr. 1.
	Lire.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Massa-Badia	1.75	1.55	1.15	1.10
Lendinara-Occhiobello	1.60	1.40	1.10	.90
Rovigo	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00
Crespino	1.85	1.55	1.10	1.00
Adria	1.85	1.55	1.10	1.00
Ariano	1.60	1.40	1.20	.80
Loreo	1.90	1.60	1.10	1.00

Permanently employed laborers receive, according to zone, from 10 to 20 per cent less than casual laborers, but are furnished housing for themselves and their families.

Live-stock tenders (bovai and manzolai) are paid partly in kind and partly in money. If the cash value of the payment in kind is added to their money wages, their annual earnings total as follows in the various zones: Massa-Badia, 2,973 lire ($573.79, par); Lendinara-Occhiobello, 2,764 lire ($533.45, par); Rovigo, 2,874 lire ($554.68, par); Crespino, 2,886.50 lire ($557.09, par); Adria, 3,001.50 lire ($579.29, par); Ariano, 2,515 lire ($485.50, par); Loreo, 3,180.50 lire ($613.84, par). In addition they receive free housing.

Province of Novara.

ON August 14, 1920, a new collective agreement was concluded, applicable from November 11, 1920, to November 11, 1921, to agricultural workers who are engaged by the year. The agreement provides that the daily hours of labor shall be seven from November to February and eight from March to October. The money wage is to be 2,000 lire ($386, par) per year. In addition, workers are to receive certain allowances of rice, grain, wood, etc. Overtime is to be paid at the rate of 1.80 lire (35 cents, par) an hour, and every hour in excess of eight is to be considered overtime. Boys of 14 are entitled to half the above wage and boys from 15 to 17 to two-thirds. For workers over 65 the wage is to be reduced by 20 per cent, and for those over 70 by 30 per cent.

In case of illness no deduction is to be made from wages, unless the worker is absent from work for more than 20 days in the year. After that a deduction of 10 lire ($1.93, par) a day may be made. If the cost of living increases still further, wages are to be revised quarterly and a bonus granted. The first revision was to take place on March 11, 1921.

Wages and Wholesale Prices in Japan.[1]

THE Department of Industry of Osaka has issued a report showing the relation of the wage movement since July, 1914, to the variation in wholesale prices during the same period. A general idea of the changes in wages as compared with increased living costs may be gained from the following table, showing index numbers of wages and wholesale prices at different periods from July, 1914, to June, 1920, July, 1914, being taken as the base:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN JAPAN, 1914 TO 1920.

Month and year.	Wholesale prices.	Wages.	Month and year.	Wholesale prices.	Wages.
July, 1914	100	100	October, 1918	255	167
January, 1915	102	99	January, 1919	237	171
January, 1916	144	104	December, 1919	317	250
January, 1917	153	112	March, 1920	345	273
January, 1918	215	133	June, 1920	270	263

In March, 1920, wholesale prices had increased 245 per cent, while wages had increased only 173 per cent. By June, 1920, however, the difference was much less marked, owing to the general lowering of prices, so that the index numbers of wholesale prices stood at 270 and wages at 263.

Rates of Wages in New Zealand.

THE following statement of wages paid in certain occupations in New Zealand at the close of 1920, taken from the "Annual Business, Industrial, and Commercial Review of New Zealand for 1920," was recently forwarded to this bureau by the Department of Commerce. Although the report does not so state, it is presumed that the rates shown have been computed on a par value basis—£1=$4.8665.

[1] Statistique générale de la France et du Service d'observation des Prix. Bulletin, April, 1921. P. 251

MINIMUM, MAXIMUM, AND AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS AT THE CLOSE OF 1920.

[Conversions into United States money made on basis of pound sterling=$4.8665; shilling=24.3 cents; and penny=2.03 cents.]

Occupation.	Unit.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.
Blacksmith	Hour	$0.54	$0.58	$0.60
Bricklayer-mason	...do	.58	.66	[1] .85
Carpenter	...do	.54	.60	[1] .73
Cook or baker	Week	23.00	31.60	38.93
Electrical workers	Hour	[2] .54	[3] .73	[4] 1.09
Engineer, locomotive	Day	4.25	4.86	6.32
Engineer, stationary	...do	4.25	4.74	5.46
Fireman, locomotive	...do	3.77	4.01	4.50
Fireman, stationary	...do	3.77	4.01	4.38
Furniture maker	Hour	.54	.60	.66
Hostler, locomotive	Day	[5] 2.06	[6] 2.43	[7] 3.89
Linotyper	Week	16.05	17.02	[8] 17.99
Metal or wood worker	Hour	.54	.60	.66
Miner	Day	4.66	5.56	10.46
Motor mechanic	Hour	.54	.60	.73
Painter	...do	.50	.56	[1] .60
Plasterer	...do	.56	.60	[1] .85
Plumber	...do	.48	.54	[1] .66
Printer	Week	15.80	17.02	[8] 18.58
Quarryman	Hour	.48	.54	.60
Stevedore	...do	.54	.60	[9] .66
Timekeeper	...do	.48	.54	[10] .60
Trainman, railway	Day	3.65	4.01	4.50
Yardman, railway	...do	4.01	4.13	4.38
Labor, unskilled	Hour	.44	.48	.52
Labor, skilled	...do	.48	.52	.56
Foreman (general rate)	Day	4.38	5.34	[1] 7.29

[1] And "found." Out-of-town work always with "found."
[2] House work.
[3] Lineman.
[4] Shopman.
[5] Boy.
[6] Youth.
[7] Man.
[8] Night.
[9] For everything not otherwise classified as special rates.
[10] And storeman.

Recent Wage Rates in Western Australia.

FOLLOWING are the rates of wages prevailing among adults in certain principal occupations in Western Australia as shown by recent official sources.[1] Unless specifically indicated the weekly hours of work are 48. Night, holiday, and special rates generally are omitted.

RATES OF WAGES FOR ADULTS IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

[1 pound at par=$4.87; 1 shilling at par=24.3 cents; 1 penny at par=2.03 cents.]

Occupation.	Weekly rate. £ s. d. £ s. d.	Daily rate. s. d. s. d.
Baker	4 0 0; [a]5 15 0 to 6 5 0	
Blacksmith (engineering)		16 6; [a]15 0
Carpenter and joiner		16 0
Compositor	[b]4 2 6	
Dressmaker (factory)	[b]2 5 0	
Fitter and turner		16 6; [a]15 0
Hod carrier		[c]1 9
Laborer (builder's)		[c]1 6 to 1 9
Laundry employee		8 0 to 9 0
Linotype and monotype operator	[d]6 0 0	
Miner (coal)		11 8 to 17 0
Molder (metal)		16 0
Painter and paper hanger		[c]1 10½
Plasterer		[c]2 0
Plumber		[c]1 10½
Quarryman		9 0 to 11 0
Railways (Government):		
Cleaner (locomotive)		6 6 to 9 7
Engine driver (locomotive)		13 0 to 16 0
Fireman (locomotive)		10 0 to 12 0
Guard		13 6
Porter and shunter		11 0 to 13 6
Signalman		11 6 to 15 6
Setter (bricks)		13 6
Slaughterman	[b]5 7 6	
Tannery employee (unskilled)	3 18 0 to 4 12 0	
Tinsmith (general hand)		[e]1 10½
Tramways:		
Conductor or motorman (Government)	3 15 0	
Conductor or motorman		[a]11 9
Waiter	[e]2 7 0	
Waitress	[e]1 11 0; [a]2 1 6	
Wharf laborer		[f]2 3
Wire-mattress maker		[c]2 0½

[1] Western Australia. Government statistician. Pocket year book, 1921. Perth, 1921. pp. 42–45.
[a] Relates to Goldfields.
[b] 44 hours.
[c] Hourly rates.
[d] 42 hours.
[e] With board and lodging.
[f] Per hour; overtime (ordinary), 3s. 4½d. per hour.

Production Schedule of Master Plumbers' Association of Montreal.

THE need of a suitable standard by which the value of the different operations performed in the plumbing trade could fairly be judged has led to the formulation and adoption by the Master Plumbers' Association of Montreal of a "production schedule." This schedule fixes what the association "after very full consideration of all the factors concerned" feels to be a fair and reasonable standard production from journeymen plumbers and steamfitters. The following table shows for certain operations the standard amount of work to be accomplished in nine hours.

STANDARD NUMBER OF FEET OF PIPE TO BE ERECTED IN 9 HOURS, IN EACH SPECIFIED CLASS OF WORK.

Operation.	Size of pipe.	Number of feet per 9 hours.
Plumbing.[1]	*Inches.*	
Erecting cast-iron underground drains, less digging and back filling.[2]	3	50
	4	45
	5	40
	6	35
	8	25
Erecting upright stacks of medium soil pipe [2]	2	70
	3	60
	4	50
	5	45
	6	35
	8	25
Erecting medium soil pipe back vent stacks [2]	2	70
	3	60
	4	50
Erecting wrought-iron stacks of soil pipe for Durham system [2]	4	30
	4½	27
	5	25
	6	20
Erecting wrought-iron back vent pipe [2]	1¼	60
	1½	55
	2	50
	2½	45
	3	40
	3½	37
	4	35
Erecting upright stacks of galvanized-iron water pipe [2]	¾	100
	1	90
	1¼	75
	1½	70
	2	60
	2½	45
	3	40
	3½	35
	4	30
Hot-water heating.[3]		
Erecting hot-water mains in pairs on ceiling only [2]	1	90
	1¼	85
	1½	70
	2	50
	2½	40
	3	30
	3½	25
	4	20

[1] All work figured on the basis of the way being clear for everything; that is, thimbles and sleeves being provided in concrete work in concrete construction, and cutting being done by others when wood construction.

[2] Allowing a fitting at an average of every 10 feet.

[3] Time allowed includes all necessary hangers on the basement ceiling, and all necessary straps and supports on risers. No cutting or repairing of passages of pipes included.

STANDARD NUMBER OF FEET OF PIPE TO BE ERECTED IN 9 HOURS, IN EACH SPECIFIED CLASS OF WORK—Continued.

Operation.	Size of pipe.	Number of feet per 9 hours.
Hot-water heating—Concluded.		
	Inches.	
Erecting branches across ceiling and through ground floor with valve and elbow on, at proper height to receive radiator	¾	[4]6
	1	[4]5
	1¼	[4]4
	1½	[4]3
Erecting a pair of risers from 3 to 1'' [2]	1	65
	1¼	55
	1½	40
	2	35
	2½	25
	3	20
Erecting branches from risers to radiators, at an average distance of 8 feet from riser, with branches brought through floor at proper height to receive elbow and valve for radiator	¾	[4]6
	1	[4]5
	1¼	[4]4
	1½	[4]3
Single-pipe gravity steam job.[5]		
Erecting steam main on ceiling [2]	2	65
	2½	55
	3	45
	3½	40
	4	35
	4½	32
	5	30
	6	25
Erecting drip line back [2]	1½	90
	2	80
	2½	70
	3	65
Erecting single riser [2]	1	100
	1¼	90
	1½	80
	2	75
	2½	60
	3	55
	3½	50
	4	45
Erecting branches from risers to radiators at an average distance of 8 feet from riser, with branch brought through floor at proper height to receive elbow and valve for radiator	1	[4]12
	1¼	[4]10
	1½	[4]8
	2	[4]6
Setting and connecting radiator	1	[6]20
	1¼	[6]18
	1½	[6]16
	2	[6]12
Two-pipe vacuum-system steam jobs.		
Erecting pipe from top of boiler along ceiling of basement [2]	2	65
	2½	55
	3	45
	3½	40
	4	35
	4½	32
	5	30
	6	25
	7	20
	8	18
Erecting the corresponding return line [2]	1¼	95
	1½	90
	2	80
	2½	70
	3	65
	3½	55
	4	45
Erecting risers [2]	1	100
	1¼	90
	1½	80

[2] Allowing a fitting at an average of every 10 feet.
[4] Number of branches.
[5] Time all based on providing thimbles and sleeves in concrete work and the cutting being done by others in wood work.
[6] Number of radiators.

STANDARD NUMBER OF FEET OF PIPE TO BE ERECTED IN 9 HOURS, IN EACH SPECIFIED CLASS OF WORK—Concluded.

Operation.	Size of pipe.	Number of feet per 9 hours.
Two-pipe vacuum-system steam jobs—Concluded.	*Inches.*	
Erecting risers	2	75
	2½	60
	3	55
	3½	50
	4	45
Erecting return risers [2]	1	100
	1¼	90
	1½	80
	2	75
	2½	60

[2] Allowing a fitting at an average of every 10 feet.

The table below shows the standard time allowed a man and helper for certain operations:

STANDARD TIME ALLOWED FOR MAN AND HELPER FOR EACH SPECIFIED OPERATION.

Operation.	Number of hours (man and helper) allowed.
Plumbing.[1]	
Three-piece bathroom:	
Roughing in, with all waste, hot and cold water, and back vent, complete, using—	
Cast-iron soil pipe and galvanized-iron pipe for hot and cold water, at an average distance of 3 feet from the stack	20
Durham system	30
Setting up, using—	
Enameled-iron lavatory on brackets, standard enameled-iron bath, and low-down closet combination	15
Porcelain pedestal lavatory, porcelain bath, siphon W. C. with flushometer valve	30
Enameled iron fixtures, Durham system	30
Porcelain fixtures, Durham system	30
Kitchen or pantry sink:	
Roughing in, with waste, hot and cold water and back vent, at an average of 10 feet from the uprights	10
Setting up	5
Washtubs:	
Roughing in, with waste, back vent, hot and cold water, at an average distance of 10 feet from the connections on the drain	12
Setting up, from the floor line up	10
Porcelain or enameled-iron slop sink on pedestal:	
Roughing in, with waste, hot and cold water and back vent, at an average distance of 5 feet from the upright stacks	9
Setting up, from the floor line up	5
Hot-water heating.[2]	
Furnace:	
Setting sizes Nos. 1 to 4	4
Setting sizes Nos. 4½ to 6	6
Setting sizes Nos. 6A to 8	8
Radiator, setting and connecting, with an average connection of 1 inch	1¼
Automatic expansion tank, setting and connecting, complete	9
Two-pipe vacuum-system steam jobs.	
Erecting branches from risers to radiators with connections brought through floor and left at the proper height to receive elbows and valves for the radiators with an average distance of 5 feet from risers	1¼
Setting and connecting each radiator	1¼
Connecting in boiler room of standard outfit comprising 1 boiler feed pump and receiver and 1 vacuum pump with all necessary steam exhaust connections, suction and discharge connections, at an average distance of 20 feet from the boiler. Average pipes, sizes: Steam, 1 inch; exhaust, 1¼ inches; cold-water connections to receiver, ¾ inch; discharge from pump to boiler, 1½ inches; suction on vacuum pump, 4 inches	60

[1] All work figured on the basis of the way being clear for everything, that is, thimbles and sleeves, being provided in concrete work in concrete construction, and cutting being done by others when wood construction.

[2] Time allowed includes all necessary hangers on the basement ceiling, and all necessary straps and supports on risers. No cutting or repairing of passages of pipes included.

MINIMUM WAGE.

Report of California Industrial Welfare Commission, 1919-20.

THE Industrial Welfare Commission of California has issued a preliminary report of its proceedings for the biennial period 1919–20 under the title "What California Has Done to Protect its Women Workers." The report covers the period of high cost of living, during which the commission advanced rates from $10 to $13.50, then from $13.50 to $16 per week as a standard in the attempt to meet the needs of the workers coming within its purview.

Brief tables are given showing the percentage of women employed at different rates under the various orders in effect during the period covered, three principal industries being included. These three industries, laundry and dry-cleaning, mercantile and manufacturing, employ 57,000 women in 3,250 establishments, being "industries in which women workers are concentrated in the largest employment groups." It must be borne in mind that the $10 order fixed $10 as the minimum for the experienced worker, learners receiving less, the same being true for each order. Under the $10 order, in effect in January, 1919, 14.8 per cent of the female workers in the manufacturing industry received less than $10, while 52.1 per cent received $10 and less than $13.50; 10.9 per cent received over $17. Under the $13.50 order in effect in September, 1919, a survey showed 2.2 per cent receiving less than $10, 24.8 per cent receiving $10 and less than $13.50, and 20.8 per cent receiving over $17. A survey under the $16 order was made in October, 1920, when no worker was found receiving less than $10 and but 5.7 per cent receiving less than $13.50; 46.2 per cent received over $17. It is worthy of note that the number receiving over $17 was considerably larger than the number receiving $16 (the statutory wage) and less than $17, the percentage being 35.1.

In the laundry industry, under the $10 minimum, a survey in May, 1919, showed 5 per cent of the female workers receiving less than $10, while 58.8 per cent received $10 and less than $13.50, 10.7 per cent receiving over $17 at this time. Under the $13.50 order, in August, 1919, 0.3 per cent received less than $10; 11.9 per cent, $10 and less than $13.50, and 24.3 per cent over $17. In August, 1920, under the $16 order no one received less than $10, 2.7 per cent received $10 and less than $13.50, and 59.1 per cent over $17. Here again this group is much larger than that receiving the fixed rate of $16 and less than $17, the percentage for the group being 31.5 per cent. In both the foregoing industries there were considerable numbers of piece workers, all experienced piece workers being guaranteed the minimum rate.

In the mercantile industry 10 per cent of the workers were found to be receiving less than $10 under the $10 rate in force in March, 1919, while 46.4 per cent received $10 and less than $13.50, 18.7 per cent receiving over $17. Under the $13.50 order, in July, 1919, 6.3 per cent received less than $10, 18.8 per cent received $10 and less than $13.50, and 21.8 per cent over $17. In August, 1920, under the $16 order 0.4 per cent received less than $10 weekly, 5.5 per cent $10 and less than $13.50, while 46.9 per cent received over $17. Here again this group exceeded the minimum-wage group, $16 and less than $17, the percentage therein being 40. Thus, while it is true "that upon the adoption of a higher minimum wage the per cent of women in the minimum wage group itself is greatly increased, showing that many of the women in the lower-paid groups are raised to the minimum," it is perfectly obvious that there is no restriction in the higher-wage groups on this account, the number earning over $17 being doubled or more, under each advance in the manufacturing and laundry industries, while it was considerably increased also in the mercantile industry; and as already pointed out, the group receiving over $17 was in each case larger than the group receiving $16 and less than $17, thus refuting completely any claim that the minimum either becomes the maximum or requires the reduction of higher-paid workers to a lower grade in order to enable employers to advance the lower paid workers to the minimum.

Fruit and Vegetable Order Revised—1921.

BEARING date of March 14, 1921, and effective June 21, 1921, is a revision of the California Industrial Welfare Commission Order No. 3, covering fruit and vegetable canning. While the time rate remains unchanged at $16 per week, there are certain adjustments for piece workers which indicate the desire of the commission to benefit by experience and to avoid complaint of excessive costs where piece rates offer opportunity for high earnings. The time rate for male minor workers is also reduced, the hourly rate being 25 cents instead of 30 cents, and the weekly minimum $12 instead of $14.40.

The list of fruits and vegetables for which rates are fixed is considerably shortened as compared with last year, asparagus, string beans, plums, grapes, and the hand peeling of peaches being omitted, subject to the rates adopted by individual establishments, which must, however, yield 33⅓ cents per hour to 50 per cent of the adult women working in the individual establishments. This is a relaxation from the test under the preceding order, when 66⅔ per cent of the workers must earn the minimum in order to justify its continuance. Rates for cherries were unchanged, but for apricots the rate per 100 pounds was reduced from 50 cents to 48, for free peaches from 22 cents to 18, for cling peaches from 38 cents to 30, and for pears from 62 cents to 55. For tomatoes (finished products) the rate was reduced from 5½ cents per 12 quarts to 5 cents. Another relaxation which favors the employer is that labelers are to be counted experienced after two weeks of employment instead of after a single week as under the prior order. Slight changes were also made in regard to records, etc., of hours of labor, but not affecting working time.

AGREEMENTS.

Recent Labor Agreements and Decisions.

Railroads.

THE United States Railroad Labor Board on June 1, 1921, rendered a decision [1] authorizing wage reductions, or fixing wage rates, in certain occupations, on certain railroads. A supplementary decision [2] of the board, rendered June 25, extended the terms of this decision to virtually all roads. It is estimated by the board that the reduction will be approximately 12 per cent of the present wages. The reductions vary from 5 to 13 cents an hour and from 5 to 18 per cent. In certain cases the entire increase granted by the board in its decision No. 2,[3] made in July, 1920, and retroactive to May 1 of that year, is taken away.

The disputes which resulted in the decision were brought separately to the board, the first being filed by the New York Central Railroad Co. on March 19, 1921. Some of the carriers presented disputes applicable to only a few classes of employees, others applicable to nearly all classes. Since evidence offered in one case would be material and common to all roads the board decided on April 6 to hear at one time and decide in one decision, so far as possible, upon a reasonable wage for all classes of carriers party to decision No. 2, as to whose wages there had been a dispute. April 18, 1921, was set for the hearing, and all cases which had been filed on that date were consolidated for the purpose of hearing and decision. The decision of June 1 therefore covers only such cases as had been brought before the board on April 18. A total of 72 independent roads, each of which had a dispute with one or more of the 31 labor organizations named, are affected by the decision. The supplementary decision issued June 25 included approximately 150 roads, some of which filed petitions for reductions after April 18, and some of which were parties to the original decision, but which returned to ask reductions for employees not covered in the earlier order. The supplementary decision authorized reductions practically identical with those of the earlier order, the only imporant changes being the addition of rates for marine workers in certain harbors, for dining car and restaurant employees, and for laundry workers and porters.

The board estimates that the reduction will effect a saving to the roads of practically $400,000,000.

Space available does not permit the publication of the list of roads named in the decision, nor the specific occupations on each road

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[1] Decision No. 147 (Docket 353).
[2] Addendum No. 1 to Decision No. 147.
[3] See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, September, 1920, pp. 100-103; November, 1920, pp. 85-91.

that are affected. The decision, which becomes effective on July 1, is here quoted in part:

The Labor Board decides:

1. That the rates of wages heretofore established by the authority of the United States Railroad Labor Board, shall be decreased as hereinafter specified, and that such decreases shall be effective as of July 1, 1921,

2. That the scope of this decision is limited to the carriers named under Article I herein, to such carriers as may be included hereafter by addenda, and to the specific classes of employees named or referred to under each particular carrier.

3. That the reduction in wages hereby authorized shall be made in accordance with he following articles, which prescribe the regulations, designate the employees, affected, and establish the schedules of decreases. * * *

ART. II.—*Clerical and Station Forces.*

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedule of decreases per hour:

(NOTE.—For clerks without previous experience hereafter entering the service of a carrier, rates of wages specified in sec. 3 (b), this article, are hereby established.)

SEC. 1. Storekeepers, assistant storekeepers, chief clerks, foremen, subforemen, and other clerical supervisory forces..6 cents.

SEC. 2. (a) Clerks with an experience of two (2) or more years in railroad clerical work, or clerical work of a similar nature in other industries, or where their cumulative experience in such clerical work is not less than two (2) years................6 cents.

(b) Clerks with an experience of one (1) year and less than two (2) years in railroad clerical work, or clerical work of a similar nature in other industries, or where their cumulative experience in such clerical work is not less than one (1) year....13 cents.

SEC. 3. (a) Clerks whose experience as above defined is less than one (1) year..$6\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

(b) Clerks without previous experience hereafter entering the service will be paid a monthly salary at the rate of sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($67.50) per month for the first six (6) months, and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents ($77.50) per month for the second six (6) months.

SEC. 4. Train and engine crew callers, assistant station masters, train announcers, gatemen, and baggage and parcel room employees (other than clerks)......10 cents.

SEC. 5. Janitors, elevator and telephone switchboard operators, office, station, and warehouse watchmen, and employees engaged in assorting way bills and tickets, operating appliances or machines for perforating, addressing envelopes, numbering claims and other papers, gathering and distributing mail, adjusting dictaphone cylinders, and other similar work.......................................10 cents.

SEC. 6. Office boys, messengers, chore boys, and other employees under 18 years of age, filling similar positions, and station attendants..........................5 cents.

SEC. 7. Station, platform, warehouse, transfer, dock, pier, storeroom, stock-room, and team-track freight handlers or truckers, and others similarly employed...6 cents.

SEC. 8. The following differentials shall be maintained between truckers and the classes named below:

(a) Sealers, scalers, and fruit and perishable inspectors, one (1) cent per hour above truckers' rates as established under section 7.

(b) Stowers or stevedores, callers or loaders, locators and coopers, two (2) cents per hour above truckers' rates as established under section 7.

The above shall not operate to decrease any existing higher differentials.

SEC. 9. All common laborers in and around stations, storehouses, and warehouses, not otherwise provided for..$8\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

ART. III.—*Maintenance of Way and Structural and Unskilled Forces Specified.*

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per hour:

SEC. 1. Bridge, building, painter, construction, mason and concrete, water supply, and plumber foremen (except water supply and plumber foremen coming under the provisions of sec. 1 of Art. IV, this decision)............................10 cents.

SEC. 2. Assistant bridge, building, painter, construction, mason and concrete, water supply, and plumber foremen, and for coal wharf, coal chute, and fence gang foremen, pile driver, ditching and hoisting engineers and bridge inspectors (except assistant water supply and plumber foremen coming under the provisions of sec. 1 of Art. IV, this decision) .... 10 cents.

SEC. 3. Section, track and maintenance foremen, and assistant section, track and maintenance foremen .... 10 cents.

SEC. 4. Mechanics in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments (except those that come under the provisions of the national agreement with the federated shop trades) .... 10 cents.

SEC. 5. Mechanics' helpers in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments (except those that come under the provisions of the national agreement with the federated shop trades) .... 7½ cents.

SEC. 6. Track laborers, and all common laborers in the maintenance of way department and in and around shops and roundhouses, not otherwise provided for herein .... 8½ cents.

SEC. 7. Drawbridge tenders and assistants, pile-driver, ditching and hoisting firemen, pumper engineers and pumpers, crossing watchmen or flagmen, and lamp lighters and tenders .... 8½ cents.

SEC. 8. Laborers employed in and around shops and roundhouses, such as engine watchmen and wipers, fire builders, ash-pit men, flue borers, coal passers (except those coming under the provisions of sec. 3 of Art. VIII, this decision), coal chute men, etc .... 10 cents.

ART. IV.—*Shop Employees.*

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per hour:

(NOTE.—For car cleaners rates of wages fixed by a differential shown in sec. 4, this article, are hereby established.)

SEC. 1. Supervisory forces .... 8 cents.

SEC. 2. Machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, car men, molders, cupola tenders and core makers, including those with less than four years' experience, all crafts .... 8 cents.

SEC. 3. Regular and helper apprentices and helpers, all classes .... 8 cents.

SEC. 4. Car cleaners shall be paid a rate of two (2) cents per hour above the rate established in section 6 of Article III, this decision, for regular track laborers at points where car cleaners are employed.

ART. V.—*Telegraphers, Telephoners, and Agents.*

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedule of decreases per hour:

SEC. 1. Telegraphers, telephone operators (except switchboard operators), agents (except agents at small nontelegraph stations as referred to in Supplement No. 13 to General Order No. 27, Art. IV, sec. c), agent telegraphers, agent telephoners, towermen, lever men, tower and train directors, block operators, and staff men .... 6 cents.

SEC. 2. Agents at small nontelegraph stations as referred to in Supplement No. 13 to General Order No. 27, Article IV, section c .... 5 cents.

ART. VI.—*Engine Service Employees.*

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per mile, per hour, or per day, as the case may be:

SEC. 1.—*Passenger Service.*

Class.	Per mile, cents.	Per day, dollars.
Engineers and motormen	0.48	0.48
Firemen (coal or oil)	.48	.48
Helpers (electric)	.48	.48

SEC. 2.—*Freight Service.*

Class.	Per mile, cents.	Per day, dollars.
Engineers (steam, electric, or other power)	0.64	0.64
Firemen (coal or oil)	.64	.64
Helpers (electric)	.64	.64

SEC. 3 — *Yard Service.*

	Per hour, cents.
Engineers	8
Firemen (coal or oil)	8
Helpers (electric)	8

SEC. 4.—*Hostler Service.*

	Per day, dollars.
Outside hostlers	0.64
Inside hostlers	.64
Helpers	.64

ART. VII.—*Train Service Employees.*

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per mile, per day, or per month, as the case may be:

SEC. 1.—*Passenger Service.*

Class.	Per mile, cents.	Per day, dollars.	Per month, dollars.
Conductors	0.4	0.60	18.00
Assistant conductors or ticket collectors	.4	.60	18.00
Baggagemen handling both express and dynamo	.4	.60	18.00
Baggagemen operating dynamo	.4	.60	18.00
Baggagemen handling express	.4	.60	18.00
Baggagemen	.4	.60	18.00
Flagmen and brakemen	.4	.60	18.00

SEC. 2.—*Suburban Service (exclusive).*

	Per mile, cents.	Per day, dollars.	Per month, dollars.
Conductors	0.4	0.60	18.00
Ticket collectors	.4	.60	18.00
Guards performing duties of brakemen or flagmen	.4	.60	18.00

SEC. 3.—*Freight Service.*

	Per mile, cents.	Per day, dollars.
Conductors (through)	0.64	0.64
Flagmen and brakemen (through)	.64	.64
Conductors (local or way freight)	.64	.64
Flagmen and brakemen (local or way freight)	.64	.64

SEC. 4.— *Yard Service.*

	Per day, dollars.
Foremen	0.64
Helpers	.64
Switchtenders	.64

ART. VIII.—*Stationary Engine (Steam) and Boiler Room Employees.*

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per hour:

SEC. 1. Stationary engineers (steam)	8 cents.
SEC. 2. Stationary firemen and engine room oilers	8 cents.
SEC. 3. Boiler room water tenders and coal passers	6 cents.

ART. IX.—*Signal Department Employees.*

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per hour:

SEC. 1. Signal foremen, assistant signal foremen, and signal inspectors	8 cents.
SEC. 2. Leading maintainers, gang foremen, and leading signalmen	8 cents.
SEC. 3. Signalmen, assistant signalmen, signal maintainers, and assistant signal maintainers	8 cents.
SEC. 4. Helpers	6 cents.

ART. X.—*Floating Equipment Employees.*

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, the following schedules of decreased rates of pay are established:

SEC. 1.—*Ferries.*

Class.	Per month.
Captains	$200.00
Engineers	190.00
Firemen and oilers (licensed)	140.00
Firemen and oilers (unlicensed)	140.00
Deck hands	125.00
Porters	100.00

SEC. 2.—*Tugs and Steam Lighters.*

Captains	$200.00
Mates and first deck hands (licensed)	130.00
First deck hands (unlicensed)	130.00
Second deck hands	125.00
Floatmen and float watchmen	125.00
Engineers	190.00
Firemen and oilers (licensed)	140.00
Firemen and oilers (unlicensed)	140.00
Bridgemen	125.00

SEC. 3.—*Lighters and Barges.*

Captains, steam hoist—single drum	$135.00
Engineers, steam hoist—single drum	145.00
Captains, steam hoist—double drum	140.00
Engineers, steam hoist—double drum	150.00
Captains, derricks—under 30-ton hoist	140.00
Engineers, derricks—under 30-ton hoist	150.00
Captains, derricks—30-ton hoist and over	150.00
Engineers, derricks—30-ton hoist and over	160.00
Mates, derricks	100.00
Captains, hand winch lighters and covered barges	130.00

Sec. 4.—*Lighters and Barges.*

Class.	Per month.
Captains, hand hoist barges—covered lighters	$120.00
Captains, steam hoist—single drum	125.00
Captains, steam hoist—double drum	130.00
Engineers, steam hoist—single drum	135.00
Engineers, steam hoist—double drum	140.00

Sec. 5.—*New York Harbor.*

Tugboats.

Captains	$200.00
Pilots (Port Reading coal-towing lines)	180.00
Engineers	190.00
Assistant engineers (Port Reading coal-towing lines)	180.00
Firemen	140.00
Deckhands	125.00
Stewards	125.00

Sec. 6.—*Philadelphia Harbor.*

(*a*) *Ferries.*[1]

Pilots	$170.30
Extra pilots	130.22
Engineers	170.30
Extra engineers	130.22
Firemen	118.64
Wheelsmen	110.07
Deckhands	107.20
Bridgemen	107.20
Firemen's helpers	107.20

(*b*) *Tugs and Car Floats.*[1]

Captains	$130.96
Engineers	120.16
Mates	91.00
Firemen	90.84
Deckhands	90.84
Floatmen	90.84
Bridgemen	90.84

(*c*) *Dredges, Floating Elevators, and Barges.*

	Per hour.
Runners	$0.6975
Engineers	.665
Firemen	.5525
Deckhands	.5025
Mates	.5625
Watchmen	.2975

(*d*) *Floating Elevators.*

Engineers	$0.645
Firemen	.5125
Marine leg tenders	.5125
Weighers	.645
Assistant weighers	.57
Watchmen	.3775
Carpenter	.645

(*e*) *Barges.*

	Per month.
Bargemen	$121.52

1 Rates based on 8 hours per day.

(f) Shore Workers.

Class.	Per hour.
Sliptenders	$0.41
Tug steward	.43
	Per month.
Float captains	$140.00

Sec. 7.—*Hampton Roads district.*

(a) Ferries.

Pilots	$195.00
First mate	160.00
Second mate	150.00

(b) Tugboats.

Pilots	$192.00
Mates	145.00

(c) Tugboats.

Captains (day)	$170.00
Captains (night)	160.00
Engineers (day)	170.00
Engineers (night)	160.00
	Per day.
Deckhands	$4.00
Firemen	4.00

(d) Barges (Passenger).

	Per month.
Bargemasters	$102.00

Sec. 8—*New Orleans district.*

Captains	$210.00
Pilots	200.00
Mates	120.00
Chief engineers	195.00
Assistant engineers	170.00
Firemen	111.50
Deck hands	106.50
Water tenders	116.50
Oilers	95.00

Sec. 9.—*Natchez, Miss.*

Chief masters	$185.00
Master	161.80
Engineer	145.00
Car checker	89.00
	Per day.
Firemen	$3.60
Tug deck hands	3.25
Coal passer	3.10
Watchman	3.20
	Per trip.
Barge deck hands	$0.27

Sec. 10.—*Cairo, Ill.*

	Per month.
Master	$220.00
Pilots	195.00
First engineer	195.00
Second engineer	175.00
Third engineer	175.00

Class.	Per month.
Firemen	$116.50
Water tenders	116.50
Deck hands	110.00
Coal passers	110.00
Cradle tenders	110.00

SEC. 11—*St. Louis, Mo.*

Master	$174.00
First engineer	156.20
Second engineer	138.35
Third engineer	138.35
Mate	135.00
Carpenter and watchman	129.00
Sailor and deck hand	93.20
Deck hands	84.75
Firemen	94.70

SEC. 12—*Tennessee River.*

	Per day.
Master	$4.56
Pilots	4.56
Engineers	4.56
Mate and clerk	4.56
Mate	4.56
Firemen	3.15
Watchmen	2.90
Deck hands	2.90
	Per month.
Carpenters	$100.00

SEC. 13—*Duluth, Minn.*

Master	$230.00
Mate	230.00
Chief engineer	230.00
Assistant engineer	230.00
Firemen	155.00
Deck hands	155.00

ART. XI.—*Other Supervisory Forces.*

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per hour:

SEC. 1. Train dispatchers .... 8 cents.
SEC. 2. Yardmasters and assistant yardmasters .... 8 cents.

ART. XII.—*Miscellaneous Employees.*

For the miscellaneous classes of supervisors and employees not specifically listed under any article, named in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following rule for making decreases:

SEC. 1. For miscellaneous classes of supervisors and employees in the hereinbefore-named departments properly before the Labor Board and named in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, deduct an amount equal to the decreases made for the respective classes to which the miscellaneous classes herein referred to are analogous.

SEC. 2. The intent of this article is to extend this decision to certain miscellaneous classes of supervisors and employees submitted by the carriers, not specifically listed under any section in the classified schedules of decreases, and authorize decreases for such employees in the same amounts as provided in the schedules of decreases for analogous service.

For the specific classes of employees listed in the following sections of this article and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision deduct from the amount of increases granted since February 29, 1920, the following per cent of such increases:

SEC. 3. Chefs in bridge and building department and chefs in extra gangs	60 per cent.
SEC. 4. (a) *Restaurants.*—Managers, assistant managers, cashiers, head waiters and head waitresses, waiters and waitresses, bus boys and scrub girls, chefs, cooks, bakers, dishwashers, yardman, carvers and cold-meat men, vegetable man, storeroom man, linen-room man, pantry men and pantry girls, lunch-counter clerk, houseman, housekeeper, maids, and porters	60 per cent.
(b) *Dining cars.*—Stewards, chefs, cooks, waiters, and buffet porters	60 per cent.
(c) *Laundry workers.*—Washmen, assistant washmen, foreladies, seamstresses, body ironers, and manglers	60 per cent.
SEC. 5. Cooks in maintenance-of-way department	60 per cent.
SEC. 6. Cooks and campmen in extra gangs, cooks in carpenter gangs, and cooks in Russellton Hotel	60 per cent.
SEC. 7. Dining-car stewards	60 per cent.
SEC. 8. Stewards, cooks, waiters, and porters	60 per cent.
SEC. 9. (a) *Restaurants and hotels.*—Stewards, managers, chefs, cooks, dishwashers, pantry men, waiters, porters, bedmakers, and barbers	60 per cent.
(b) *Ferry restaurants.*—Stewards, chefs, cooks, waiters, porters, and dishwashers	60 per cent.
(c) *Dining cars.*—Stewards, chefs, cooks, pantry men, waiters, bus boys, and cabinet, buffet, and chair-car porters	60 per cent.
(d) *Miscellaneous.*—Commissary helpers, laundry workers, and chauffeurs	60 per cent.
SEC. 10. (a) *Restaurants.*—Managers, cooks, waiters, maids, and porters	60 per cent.
(b) *Dining cars.*—Cooks and waiters	60 per cent.
SEC. 11. Stewards, chefs, cooks, pantry men, and waiters	60 per cent.
SEC. 12. Waitresses, parlor-car chefs, and porters	60 per cent.

ART. XIII.—*General Application.*

The general regulations governing the application of this decision are as follows:

SEC. 1. The provisions of this decision will not apply in cases where amounts less than thirty dollars ($30) per month are paid to individuals for special service which takes only a part of their time from outside employment or business.

SEC. 2. Decreases specified in this decision are to be deducted on the following basis:

(a) For employees paid by the hour, deduct the hourly decrease from the hourly rate.

(b) For employees paid by the day, deduct eight times the hourly decrease from the daily rate.

(c) For employees paid by the month, deduct two hundred four (204) times the hourly decrease from the monthly rate.

SEC. 3. The decreases in wages and the rates hereby established shall be incorporated in and become a part of existing agreements or schedules, or future negotiated agreements or schedules, and shall remain in effect until or unless changed in the manner provided by the transportation act, 1920. * * *

The Clothing Trades.

Hat and Cap Industry in New York City.

ON MAY 21 the board of arbitration in the cloth hat and cap industry of the city of New York announced its decision on the controversy in that industry and thus terminated a period of hostility of varying degrees of intensity which had continued since August, 1920. This board was appointed in January, 1921, to investigate and adjust difficulties which threatened to dislocate the industry.

The tripartite board represents the interests of about 2,500 employees, approximately half the workers in the New York branch of the industry, members of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, and of the employers' association comprising a membership of over 100. There is an impartial chairman agreed upon by the parties in dispute

The decision authorizes a reduction of 10 per cent from last year's rates of wages for all crafts, and grants 6½ legal holidays for which the workers are paid

The so-called "corporation" shops, where wages, hours, and conditions are below standard, are virtually eliminated by the provision that members of the employers' association who find it necessary to have work done outside their own shops shall place such work in union shops.

General principles for the division of work during the dull season under the week-work system are provided.

The question of establishment of standards of production, which has been one of the principal points at issue since the introduction of week work, was deferred until more extensive investigation could be made; in the meantime "there is concededly a satisfactory productivity on the part of the workers in the shops."

On May 23, two days after the announcement of the decision, the Joint Council of New York of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America and the Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association signed an agreement fixing certain other conditions of work for the coming year. This agreement, which goes into effect immediately and terminates on June 30, 1922, provides that either party may reopen proceedings for a reconsideration of questions of wages, standards of production, methods and division of work, etc., on November 1, 1921. The parties to this contract agree that there shall be no strike or lockout during the continuance of the agreement, and that any controversy shall be immediately referred to the managers of the respective organizations. A controversy which fails of adjustment in this manner is referred to a committee on adjustment consisting of five members, two representing the association and two representing the union, and a chairman agreed upon by the four and designated for the life of the agreement.

It is agreed that only union labor shall be employed; that employees shall give three days' notice to employers before quitting; that no worker shall be discharged without sufficient cause nor without trial, withholding of production to be considered one cause for dismissal.

A 44-hour week is provided for, and payment at the rate of time and a half for overtime. Wages are to be paid weekly and in cash.

Other provisions in the agreement concern the making up of time lost because of breakdown of machinery through no fault of the employer; the transfer of workers from one department to another during the dull season; the introduction of machinery, etc. There is a stipulation that union agreements with other employers shall provide wages and conditions of work in no wise less than the terms of this agreement.

Rochester Clothing Workers.

In a decision rendered May 3, Dr. W. M. Leiserson, impartial chairman in the Rochester clothing industry, ruled that there should be no general decrease in the wages of clothing workers in the Rochester market, but that all week workers in the market be transferred to piecework. As a result of this decision 55 per cent, or approximately 7,000 workers in this market, are put on a piecework basis.

The decision also provides for a reduction in operating cost of off-pressing by classifying offpressers according to output.

Following are the conclusions reached by Dr. Leiserson from the evidence submitted, and his decision on this important case:

Conclusions from the evidence.

A careful consideration of all these facts leads inevitably to the conclusion that labor costs must be reduced. But at the same time the facts also show that there is little possibility of getting any worth-while amount of cost reduction by cuts in wages. The wage levels in the Rochester clothing industry now are below the competitive markets, even when the recent decrease in Chicago is included. Moreover, the union having lent its efforts to stabilize wages in 1919, and having been denied an increase in 1920 by arbitration, has a right to expect that the levels of wages it helped to establish and maintain on a stable basis will not be forced down at the first sign of a break in prices. In industries where labor relations are chaotic and unregulated, except by strikes and lockouts or dictatorship by one side or the other, there may be some cause for forcing wages down just as arbitrarily as they were forced up. But neither justice nor sound industrial policy can justify holding wages to reasonable levels by arbitration machinery in the interest of industrial stability on a rising market, and then when the market falls not using the same machinery to safeguard the workers' standards of living.

A glance at the tables of wages given above makes it evident that the wages of clothing workers in Rochester can not be appreciably cut without denying to many of them proper standards of living. Thirty-four dollars a week for men and $22.50 for women are not high wages that can stand much cutting and this is all the clothing workers average when the weeks of unemployent with no wages are taken into account. The week workers, who make up more than half the total, average 20 to 25 per cent less than the pieceworkers, and their wages could hardly stand any cutting at all, yet the labor costs of their operations are considerably higher than the costs on the piecework operations where the earnings are greater. To cut the latter, however, would be most unwise, because it would tend to discredit the piecework system and thereby to increase costs.

Nevertheless there is immediate need of decreasing labor costs, for at the present high prices of clothing employers can get little business and the workers must suffer a great amount of unemployment. If no other method of decreasing costs can be found, wages will have to be reduced in order that more work may be provided. This would be better than no cut at all with a great deal of unemployment, for lower wage rates which increase the amount of business and employment might bring greater annual earnings.

However, aside from some peaks of wages, especially among the underpressers, where earnings are considerably higher than the level of the market and which may be cut without injury to anyone, a better method of reducing cost is available than cutting wages. It is possible to transfer the week workers who are paid on a time basis, and whose unit cost of production is much higher than that of the pieceworkers, to a basis where they, too, would be paid according to production. This would increase production and thus result in a saving in labor cost much greater than could be secured in any other way.

The entire problem of wage readjustment at the present time arises out of the emergency created by the industrial depression from which the clothing industry is suffering. Something must be done to lower costs and prices in order that the industry may revive. The interests of all concerned require that more work be offered to the employees and this can only be done now by a sacrifice of some kind. In an emergency of this kind the chairman would have to reduce wages even though wages were comparatively low. Similarly, the chairman is of the opinion that the same emergency justifies a change in the wage payment plan from a time basis to a production basis, although if there were no emergency, such a change might not be justified. As an alternative therefore to a cut in wages, the chairman is of the opinion that time workers may properly be changed to payment by the piece.

This change from a time basis to payment according to production is, in the mind of the chairman, the most sound method of bringing industry out of the present depression. What is needed is lower costs and prices and at the same time increasing purchasing power of the people. By changing from week work to payment by the piece, the earnings of the workers would actually be increased and at the same time the unit cost of production, as experience has amply demonstrated, would be considerably reduced by increased output.

Decision.

In order to secure the substantial reduction in labor costs needed and in order at the same time to avoid a general reduction in the wages of the workers, the following decision is made:

1. Employers may require workers on any operation in the coat, pants, and vest shops and all others included under the agreement except those hereafter mentioned, to work on a basis of measured production which fixes the unit cost per piece in line with the existing piece rates in the market.
2. Costs in the cutting rooms appear to be on a reasonable basis and there is no reason for changing the existing systems of payment at the present time.
3. Offpressing also requires special treatment because of special conditions affecting this operation. Here some lowering of labor cost is necessary. The main reason for the comparatively high costs at the present time seems to be that all the offpressers, whether they have had 10 years' experience or only 1 year, are held to the one standard of production that is fixed for the scale. For the present the only practical method of reducing costs on this operation is to classify the pressers according to output. It is therefore ordered that three classes of offpressers be created immediately, with scales, respectively, of $41, $43, and $45. Any presser who is able to maintain the same quality of work that is fixed by the standard for $41 and can press more coats in proportion to justify the scales of $43 and $45, shall be paid these weekly scales. Additional classes may be created later if necessary, and, of course, those who do not produce the standards fixed are to be paid less in accordance with their production, as is now the practice in the market.
4. All the wage data submitted show that the earnings of piecework underpressers in coat, vest, and pants shops are far above the level of the rest of the workers. Although this is a comparatively unskilled operation, these men earn more than many of the skilled workers. This creates a serious and unjust inequality as well as unjustifiably high costs for this operation. Every shop, therefore, in which the average earnings of the underpressing sections are more than 25 per cent above the scales fixed for week workers on the same or similar sections, shall revise its piece rates to bring them down to between 20 per cent and 25 per cent above the weekly scales.
5. The minimum wages of $16 for learners after the six weeks' probationary period will not be necessary if workers are to be paid on the basis of cost per piece instead of on a time basis. This $16 minimum is therefore abolished, but the $15 minimum must remain, as the changes in cost of living that have so far taken place, in the opinion of the chairman, do not yet permit a worker to maintain self-support on less than this amount.
6. The decision is to be immediately effective.

Dated May 3, 1921.

Men's Clothing Workers in New York.

An agreement between the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of New York (Inc.) and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, signed June 2, ended the six months "lockout strike" in that industry. The agreement, which will extend until June 1, 1922, provides that group standards of production will be determined in each shop and for each operation, by representatives of the union and the employers.

The agreement continues the 44-hour week and provides for a reduction of 15 per cent in wages. Cutters are exempted from the wage reduction, but a classification of cutting-room employees is provided. The board of arbitration is reestablished, in which is vested the administration of the new agreement. The board is to be composed of three members—one representative of the union, one of the association, and the third jointly elected, and known as impartial chairman. Dr. William M. Leiserson, who acted as impartial chairman under the former contract, has been elected impartial chairman under the new agreement.

Ladies' Garment Workers in New York.

A temporary agreement governing labor relations between the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union until November 1, 1921, was signed on June 3. The agreement, which calls for no change in wages and no change in hours of work per week, makes provision for a commission charged with providing means for "bringing up production to a point fair and proper to both sides." Approximately 54,000 workers are affected.

The agreement in full follows:

(1) Both sides are in accord that it is in the interest of the industry to readjust the same in such a manner as to enable the manufacturers to sell their product at more attractive prices, and they therefore agree to proceed at once to the organization of a joint commission to be composed of three members of the association and three members of the unions, whose task it shall be:

(a) To study shop and labor production records and other available data with a view to working out measures which would tend to bring up the productivity of the workers to a point fair and proper to both sides.

(b) The commission shall report once a month, and on November 1, 1921, it shall make a final report of its activities and findings before a joint committee of the representatives of the association and the union, and shall accompany such report with complete and appropriate recommendations.

(2) Until November 1, 1921, the commission shall also act as a joint appeal committee and shall pass upon all complaints on the part of the employers and discharged workers presented to it by the unions or association, arising out of any controversy or dispute about the adequacy of productivity. In determining any case the labor records of the workers in the shop in question shall be taken as the basis for the committee's decisions. If such records will substantiate the contention of the employer, the action of the employer shall be sustained by the committee.

(3) Both sides agree to enforce compliance with the decisions of the joint appeal committee.

(4) All complaints shall first be taken up by the clerks of the unions and the association for investigation and adjudication.

Printing Trades.

New York.

IMPORTANT decisions have been made recently affecting the printing industry in New York. Two decisions, practically identical, fix wages and hours in the New York printing trades. One affected members of the closed-shop (Printers' League) branch of the Association of Employing Printers of New York City and Pressmen's Union No. 51, Paper Cutters' Union No. 119. The other affected Printing Press Feeders and Assistants Union No. 23, Job Pressmen and Job Press Feeders Union No. 1, and the Paper Handlers' Union No. 1. The decision affecting press feeders is as follows:

* * * After a careful consideration of the facts of the cost of living, of the evidence on the economic conditions of the industry, and of the nature of the contracts, the conclusion of the arbitrators is that the wages of the job pressmen should be set at $38.50, of the press assistants at $37.50, of the job press feeders at $28, and of the paper handlers at $33, effective April 1, 1921.

For members of the union this represents a decrease of approximately 12 per cent of their present wages. It should be observed, however, that the purchasing power of these wages is still somewhat greater than the purchasing power of the wages at the beginning of the contract, January 1, 1920. Thus there will have been no lowering of the standard of living as a result of this award from the standard determined by the contract on January 1, 1920. Furthermore, the wages of the job pressmen as set by this decision are 103 per cent higher than their 1914 scale, while the cost of living is only 92.9 per cent higher than in 1914. The readjusted wages of the press assistants are 121 per cent higher than the 1914 scale; those of the job press feeders are 133 per cent higher; and the paper handlers' wages are 106 per cent higher.

To the employers the decision means a cut in the pay roll, as made up of the members of these unions, of approximately 12 per cent, which ought to relieve somewhat the pressure due to the present business depression on the printing industry, which is, from the financial point of view, adversely affected by the agreement to introduce the 44-hour week.

In concluding these opinions, the arbitrators wish to comment particularly on the courtesy, fairness, and fine spirit displayed alike by both the representatives of the unions and of the league, and on their genuine and successful attempts to put the presentation of the cases on a high scientific standard. Such an attitude promises well for the continued cooperation of capital and labor, so necessary if there is to be progress toward a joint sharing of responsibility and rewards.

Following is the decision affecting pressmen:

* * * the arbitrators decide that the wages of the pressmen should be set at $46 a week, of the paper cutters at $40, and of the sheet straighteners at $35 effective April 1, 1921.

It may be observed in the case of the unions that there has been no cut in "real" wages, and that the purchasing power of their wages is as great as it was on January 1, 1920, at the beginning of the contract; their standard of living indeed is a little higher. It may also be observed that the wages of the cutters as set by this decision are double what they were in 1914 while the cost of living is only 92.9 per cent higher. The wages of the pressmen as a result of this award are 84 per cent higher than they were in 1914 while the cost of living is 92.9 per cent nigher; there is, therefore, only nine points difference between their wage increase and the increase in the cost of living, while at the previous arbitration readjustment there was a difference of 15 points, and at the beginning of the present contract the difference was 20 points.

For the employers the reduction in wage costs ought to relieve somewhat the pressure due to the present business depression, and make the introduction of the 44-hour week less burdensome financially.

Shipping.

Engineers.

ON June 15 the United States Shipping Board and the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association signed an agreement by which the union is recognized and wages and working conditions on Government vessels are fixed until December 31, 1921.

A general order of the Shipping Board, issued at the same time, provides that "all engineers and assistant engineers who have been employed since May 1 to take the place of striking engineers shall be retained in their positions so long as they are efficient and qualified to discharge their duties. No man now employed on any Shipping Board vessel shall be discharged to make room for the engineers who have left their ships because of the recent marine labor controversy."

The complete draft of the agreement governing employment of engineers for trans-Atlantic, trans-Pacific, Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coast service follows:

Vessels are to be classed according to their "power-tonnage," represented by gross tonnage plus indicated horsepower as given in the "List of Merchant Vessels of the United States," as compiled by the Commissioner of Navigation, or in other recognized maritime lists.

WORKING RULES AND WAGES.

Agreed on in committee conference between the representatives of the United States Shipping Board and National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

Class.	Single screw.	Twin screw.
A	Over 20,001	Over 15,001.
B	12,001 to 20,000	9,001 to 15,000.
C	7,501 to 12,000	5,501 to 9,000.
D	5,001 to 7,500	3,501 to 5,500.
E	Below 5,001	Below 3,501.

Engineers' Wages.

Class.	A	B	C	D	E
Chief engineer	$330	$295	$285	$270	$260
First assistant engineer	205	200	195	190	185
Second assistant engineer	180	175	170	165	160
Third assistant engineer	160	155	150	145	140
Fourth assistant engineer	140	135			
Junior engineer	115				

Working Rules.

RULE 1. Watch and watch to be maintained on sailing day or at any outside port or ports of call. No engineer shall be required or permitted to take charge of a watch upon leaving or immediately after leaving port, unless he shall have had at least 6 hours off duty within the 12 hours immediately preceding time of sailing.

RULE 2. A working day at any port where watches are broken shall be from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., during which time one hour shall be allowed for dinner.

Note: In tropical or other ports where conditions make it desirable to make special arrangements about working hours on account of climatic conditions, a special arrangement may be made which is mutually satisfactory to meet the situation.

RULE 3. When a ship arrives in home port the engineer standing the night watch shall have the next day off.

Note: For the purpose of these rules a "home port" shall be considered the port at which shipping articles are opened or the port at which crew is paid off upon completion of the voyage.

RULE 4. If the chief or assistant engineer is required to stay on board in any port on Sundays or on New Year's Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, or Christmas Day, he shall have one full day off with pay, or be paid one day's additional pay, but this shall not apply to a vessel sailing on or ready to proceed on her voyage.

It is the intention of this rule that no work shall be performed by the engineers except that which is necessary for the safety of the vessel, boilers, or machinery.

RULE 5. In all ports of call and foreign ports, one engineer shall be required to stay aboard at night. Engineers shall alternate and shall receive no extra compensation for this work.

It is the intention of this rule that no night work shall be performed by the engineers except for the safety of the vessel, boilers, or machinery.

RULE 6. No overtime shall be performed at sea except for the safety of the vessel.

The following work shall be considered necessary for the safety of the vessel:

All repairs to main engines and boilers in service, feed pumps, ballast pump, fire pump, general service pump, circulating pumps (main or auxiliary), air pumps (main or auxiliary), sanitary pumps, fresh water pumps, ice machines, dynamos, fuel pumps, evaporator feed pumps, ash hoists, telemotor, steering engine and gear, fuel transfer pumps, feed heaters, fuel heaters, condensors (main or auxiliary), evaporators, steam and exhaust lines, ballast and bilge lines, fresh water, sanitary and fire lines in engine room and fire room, anchor or windlass capstans, toilets and sanitary fittings, provided same become disabled after the commencement of the voyage.

The following work shall not be considered necessary for the safety of the vessel:

All repairs to jacking or turning engine, deck machinery or piping, galley and fittings, ventilators, building racks for grate-bars, storerooms, rearranging store rooms, and all boiler work, not necessary for the propulsion of the ship. Rearranging of pipes, and machinery, etc., provided, however, that on each passage the engineers may be required to take indicator diagrams from main engines.

RULE 7. A working day in port in excess of eight hours shall not be performed or paid for unless the work is done by written order of the chief engineer, master, owner, or agent of the vessel. An entry shall be made in the engine-room log book every time an assistant engineer is required to perform overtime service, covering kind of work, reason for same, and time started and finished. Authorized overtime to be paid at the pro-rata rate.

RULE 8. No engineer shall be laid off Sundays or holidays, but, at the option of the chief engineer, the assistants shall be granted shore liberty with pay.

RULE 9. When in port and board is not furnished, $3 per day shall be allowed for subsistence and $2.50 per day shall be allowed for lodging when no room is provided.

RULE 10. Final discharge of engineers to be at port of signing on ship's articles, except when impracticable or through no fault of his own, or in case of sale or abandonment of vessel by owner at other port, in which event members are to be reimbursed for all time and travel expenses incurred incident to return to port at which articles were signed.

In the event any question arises concerning the discharge of any engineer, he shall have the right of appeal to the home-port engineer before final decision is rendered.

RULE 11. This agreement to terminate December 31, 1921.

Radio Telegraphers.

An agreement between the United States Shipping Board and the National United Radio Telegraphers Association, effective June 16, 1921, and to continue in effect until December 31, 1921, fixes the following wage scale and working conditions for chief radio operators and assistant radio operators:

	Per month.
Chief operators	$107
Assistant operators	85

On ships carrying one operator he shall receive chief operator's salary.

Working Rules.

1. Radio men aboard ship shall receive the same consideration, accommodations, and general treatment as is afforded officers of the ship.
2. When in port and board is not furnished, $3 per day shall be allowed for subsistence; $1 per day shall be allowed for lodging when no room is provided.
3. Radio operators shall handle all moneys taken in for the transmission of messages in accordance with Shipping Board instructions.
4. Final discharge of radio operators to be in accordance with articles signed at commencement of voyage, except when discharged on account of misconduct.

Fishing.

Alaska Fishermen.

THE Alaska Salmon Packing Co. and the Alaska Fishermen's Union have reached an agreement for the coming season of 1921.[1] The agreement provides for a 48-hour week and limits a day's work to 11 hours out of the 24. Excess compensation of $0.75 per hour is provided for overtime.

Gill-net fishermen are to receive, in addition to their regular wages of $150 for the run and all other moneys earned under the agreement, $0.20 for each king salmon, 3½ cents for each red or coho salmon, 1½ cents for each dog or chum salmon, and three-fourths cent for each pink salmon caught and delivered to the company.

Beachmen and trapmen are to receive, in addition to $150 for the run and all other earnings provided for in the agreement, compensation equal to the average amount paid for salmon to all gill-net fishermen at the same station.

Other men are to receive the compensation "set opposite their respective names on the articles," but a man with a family dependent upon him shall be allowed no less than $75 per month, payable on the 1st of the month.

All money earned is to be payable in San Francisco after the return of the expedition, except the sum of $10, which is to be paid to each man signing the agreement, on the homeward voyage.

Compensation is fixed for men hired in Alaska and for those remaining in Alaska after the regular season.

Specific provisions are made for equipment of fishing boats; maintenance for time detained at port of shipping; discharges; transfer of men to other canneries; repair work; compensation for fishermen required to work on shore; fines for failure to lay out nets, weather permitting; medical and surgical attendance, etc.

Boot and Shoe Workers.

Rochester, N. Y.

THE Rochester Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the United Shoe Workers of America, representing approximately 4,000 workers in the local factories, reached an agreement on May 11. No change is to be made in the wage schedules, either week or piece work, during the present season, but provision is made for a reopening of the wage question in August, 1921, if either side so desires.

Provision is made for the retention of the shop committee system by which minor disputes are now adjusted, and for a wage arbitration board to be chosen when the wage question is again discussed. The wage board is to be composed of five members, three of whom are to be neutral and the other two representatives of the respective sides.

The agreement also calls for the appointment of a mediator to be selected by the parties to the agreement. He is given the power to interpret the agreement and to decide any and all differences arising under the contract that can not be settled between the secretary of the manufacturers and the business agent of the union. He is not empowered to revise existing wage schedules.

[1] Seaman's Journal, May 4, 1921.

Collective Wage Agreements in Italy.

AS A consequence of the rapid growth of organization of labor in Italy collective bargaining seems to have become the universal method in that country for fixing wage and working conditions. The Bollettino del Lavoro, the official organ of the Italian Ministry of Labor, used to publish every month the full text of the latest more important agreements. Of late, however, such agreements have become so numerous that the Bollettino del Lavoro has discontinued this practice. In its issue of February, 1921, it merely reports in table form the principal provisions of collective agreements. Even these tables cover so much space (nearly 40 pages) that they can not be reproduced here. The agreements tabulated relate to agriculture, mining, woodworking, foodstuff industries, hide and leather, paper, button, notions, precious metals industries, stonecutting, building trades, textile industries (silk and wool), chemical industries, printing trades, and commercial establishments. Wages and working conditions are regulated in these agreements as follows:

Wages.—All the agreements tabulated, most of which became effective during the last months of 1920 or during the first months of 1921, provide for substantial increases either in wage rates or cost-of-living bonuses or in both. This fact makes it evident that the steady upward movement of wages which began in 1915 has not yet come to a halt. The wage rates shown in the tables vary greatly from industry to industry and within the same industry from locality to locality. Agreements making provision for the payment of a cost-of-living bonus generally contain a clause subjecting the rate of the bonus to quarterly revision in accordance with the rise or fall of the cost-of-living index computed by a specified municipal statistical office.

Hours of labor.—Although the eight-hour day has not yet been established by law in Italy, it is apparent that Italian employers have accepted the principle that eight hours represent a normal day's work, for all collective agreements recently concluded, with the exception of those relating to mining ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hours for work below ground), building trades ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hours during December), and newspaper printing establishments (linotype operators, day shift, 6 hours, night shift, 5 hours; hand compositors, pressmen, press feeders, day shift, 7 hours; night shift, 6 hours; stereotypers, day shift, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, night shift, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours), provide for an 8-hour day or a 48-hour week.

Overtime.—Nearly all collective agreements contain a clause making it obligatory for workers to work overtime in cases of pressure of work or emergency. A limit is, however, generally fixed as to the number of hours overtime that may be worked per day, week, month, or year. Extra pay for overtime varies between 25 and 100 per cent. As a rule, the first hour or the first two hours of overtime are compensated at a lower rate than subsequent hours. Work on Sundays and holidays is also considered overtime work and extra compensation is provided for such work.

Piecework.—In an agreement covering the woodworking industries workers employed at piecework are guaranteed 20 per cent above the minimum wages. In agreements covering the gilding and varnishing trade and the photo-engraving trade piecework is prohibited.

Vacations.—Nearly all agreements allow to manual workers short annual vacations (one to two weeks). In some instances these vacations are granted with pay, in others without pay. The right to an annual vacation is generally conditioned on employment for at least one year in the same establishment.

Unjustified absence from work.—Quite a number of agreements provide a fine for unjustified absence from work. The rates of these fines vary between 25 and 50 per cent of the product of the hours of absence and the hourly wage rate.

Absence owing to sickness or military service.—In many agreements is to be found a clause which assures to workers who are forced to absent themselves owing to sickness or call for military reserve duty, reinstatement and preservation of seniority. Absence without pay is also generally allowed for the performance of civic duties, attendance on arbitration boards, etc.

Retention of pay.—A number of agreements provide that six days' pay may be withheld from the worker as a guaranty for his compliance with the duties assumed in the labor contract.

Strikes and lockouts.—Nearly all agreements contain a clause prohibiting strikes, partial interruption of work, or lockouts while conciliation proceedings are going on, and provide for forfeiture of pay withheld in case of contravention of this prohibition.

Engagement of workers.—The majority of the agreements make it obligatory for the employer to hire his help through equipartisan employment offices. A few stipulate that organized labor must be engaged through a trade-union labor exchange. A clause generally encountered provides that a newly engaged worker must undergo two weeks' trial service before being definitely engaged and assigned to a wage class. In certain industry groups the engagement of a worker is made dependent upon his passing a medical examination and submitting his birth and citizenship certificate.

Discharge.—It is generally provided that discharge must be preceded by one or two weeks' notice. Discharge without notice is to take place only in case of serious insubordination, theft of material, damage to materials or plant, etc.

Suspension of work without fault of the worker.—In quite a number of agreements is found a clause allowing to workers full or part pay for interruptions in work caused by force majeure, lack of materials or power, breakdown of machinery, etc.

Settlement of disputes.—Submission of labor disputes to local, provincial, or national equipartisan conciliation and arbitration boards is provided for in practically all collective agreements.

Works councils and workers' committees.—Works councils (*commissioni interne*) which are to represent the workers before the employer in all matters relating to the labor contract and settle disputes between workers are provided for in a number of agreements. It is generally specified that the members of these councils or committees shall be elected by all the adult workers (over 18 years of age) and that their term of office shall be one year.

Compensation in case of sickness or accident.—A few agreements make it obligatory for the employer to pay part or full wages for a specified period to workers who are sick or have been disabled by an accident. Other agreements provide that all fines shall go into a workers' benefit fund.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employment in Selected Industries in May, 1921.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics received and tabulated reports concerning the volume of employment in May, 1921, from representative establishments in 13 manufacturing industries and in bituminous coal mining.

Comparing the figures of May, 1921, with those for identical establishments for May, 1920, it appears that in 13 industries there were decreases in the number of persons employed. The one industry reporting an increase in the number of persons employed was cigar manufacturing, which shows an increase of 0.3 per cent over May, 1920. The largest decrease reported, 41 per cent, appears in car building and repairing. Leather, paper, and automobiles show respective decreases of 35 per cent, 34.4 per cent, and 34 per cent.

All of the 14 industries show a decrease in the total amount of the pay roll for May, 1921, as compared with May, 1920. The most important percentage decrease is 56.1, which appears in iron and steel. Paper making shows a decrease of 48.3 per cent, and leather a decrease of 45 per cent.

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

Industry.	Establishments reporting for May, both years.	Period of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.			Amount of pay roll.		
			May, 1920.	May, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−).	May, 1920.	May, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−).
Iron and steel	111	½ month.	166,296	111,123	−33.2	$12,341,536	$5,419,262	−56.1
Automobile manufacturing	44	1 week	128,982	85,159	−34.0	4,471,040	2,874,032	−35.7
Car building and repairing	60	½ month.	69,577	41,038	−41.0	4,371,966	2,667,698	−39.0
Cotton manufacturing	60	1 week	48,875	48,348	− 1.1	1,044,267	822,848	−21.2
Cotton finishing	17	...do	12,497	12,423	− .6	295,750	273,334	− 7.6
Hosiery and underwear	60	...do	31,512	23,502	−25.4	649,394	387,978	−40.3
Woolen	51	...do	48,339	46,465	− 3.9	1,261,927	1,097,338	−13.0
Silk	47	2 weeks	20,645	18,957	− 8.2	995,505	856,269	−14.0
Men's ready-made clothing	43	1 week	35,298	25,695	−27.2	1,260,437	757,166	−39.9
Leather manufacturing	35	...do	17,307	11,247	−35.0	465,138	255,816	−45.0
Boots and shoes	85	...do	69,873	56,788	−18.7	1,751,473	1,286,063	−26.6
Paper making	57	...do	32,574	21,366	−34.4	976,203	504,387	−48.3
Cigar manufacturing	56	...do	16,563	16,608	+ .3	369,542	321,397	−13.0
Coal mining (bituminous)	105	½ month.	26,325	22,252	−15.5	1,712,984	1,296,938	−24.3

Comparative data for May, 1921, and April, 1921, appear in the following table. The figures show that in 9 industries there was an increase in the number of persons on the pay roll in May, as compared with April, and in 5 a decrease. The largest increases reported are 6.8 per cent in hosiery and underwear; 5.9 per cent in leather, and 5.7 per cent in woolen. Paper making shows the most important percentage decrease—12.5; while in men's ready-made clothing and car building and repairing, respective decreases of 4.1 per cent and 3.4 per cent appear.

In comparing May, 1921, and April, 1921, 10 industries show an increase in the amount of money paid to employees and 4 show a decrease. The most important increases are 9.6 per cent in automobiles, 7.7 per cent in woolen, and 6.7 per cent in hosiery and underwear. A decrease of 17.3 per cent appears in paper making, and one of 14.6 per cent in men's ready-made clothing.

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

Industry.	Establishments reporting for April and May.	Period of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.			Amount of pay roll.		
			April, 1921.	May, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−).	April, 1921.	May, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−).
Iron and steel	115	½ month.	112,713	111,101	− 1.4	$5,743,075	$5,434,846	− 5.4
Automobile manufacturing	46	1 week	83,556	87,266	+ 4.4	2,665,106	2,921,215	+ 9.6
Car building and repairing	62	½ month.	45,554	44,027	− 3.4	3,059,184	2,889,152	− 5.6
Cotton manufacturing	58	1 week	46,590	47,532	+ 2.0	789,374	812,447	+ 2.9
Cotton finishing	17	...do	11,986	12,423	+ 3.6	267,574	273,334	+ 2.2
Hosiery and underwear	65	...do	24,642	26,316	+ 6.8	407,502	434,879	+ 6.7
Woolen	51	...do	43,978	46,465	+ 5.7	1,018,957	1,097,338	+ 7.7
Silk	47	2 weeks	18,564	18,957	+ 2.1	840,345	856,269	+ 1.9
Men's ready-made clothing	45	1 week	27,226	26,098	− 4.1	898,620	767,656	−14.6
Leather manufacturing	37	...do	11,330	12,000	+ 5.9	260,828	271,777	+ 4.2
Boots and shoes	86	...do	55,430	57,432	+ 3.6	1,285,392	1,300,316	+ 1.2
Paper making	59	...do	24,630	21,555	−12.5	613,244	506,943	−17.3
Cigar manufacturing	58	...do	16,612	16,873	+ 1.6	309,401	325,495	+ 5.2
Coal mining (bituminous)	97	½ month	22,815	22,459	− 1.6	1,291,253	1,308,255	+ 1.3

In addition to the data presented in the above tables as to the number of employees on the pay roll, 86 plants in the iron and steel industry reported 77,000 employees as actually working on the last full day of the pay period reported for May, 1921, as against 121,381 for the reported pay-roll period in May, 1920, a decrease of 36.6 per cent. Figures given for 83 establishments in the iron and steel industry show that 77,138 were actually working on the last full day of the pay period reported for May, 1921, as against 77,645 for the period in April, 1921, a decrease of 0.7 per cent.

Changes in Wage Rates and Per Capita Earnings.

DURING the period April 15 to May 15 there were wage changes made by establishments in 11 of the 14 industries.

Iron and steel: The entire force of three establishments had respective wage rate decreases of 25 per cent, 18 per cent, and 16⅔ per cent. In one concern practically all laborers were reduced 17½ per cent in wages, while a 10 per cent reduction was made to those engaged in other occupations. Thirty per cent of the men in one plant were reduced 15 per cent, 95 per cent of the men in a second plant were reduced approximately 14 per cent, while in a third plant 40 per cent of the men were reduced 12½ per cent. Four plants reported a decrease of 10 per cent, affecting the entire force in two plants, 75 per cent of the force in the third plant, and 50 per cent of the force in the fourth plant. A reduction of 8.9 per cent was made to 42 per cent of the employees in one concern. A decrease of 8 per cent was reported by two mills, affecting 42 per cent of the force in the first mill and 40 per cent of the force in the second mill. The entire force of another mill was reduced 7½ per cent in wages. In one establishment wages in the hot mill department were reduced 7 per cent. Less time was reported for this industry, due to irregular operations. The per capita earnings for May show a decrease of 4 per cent when compared with April.

Automobiles: In this industry market conditions have improved since April, and the per capita earnings show an increase of 4.9 per cent, when comparing April and May figures.

Car building and repairing: All hourly men in one shop had wage rate decreases ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. A reduction in force was reported by several shops, and the amount of time worked throughout the industry as a whole was less than during the preceding month. The per capita earnings show a decrease of 2.3 per cent when April and May figures are compared.

Cotton manufacturing: All employees in one establishment were reduced 14 per cent in wages. When per capita earnings for May are compared with those for April an increase of 0.9 per cent appears.

Cotton finishing: There were no wage rate changes reported for this industry during the period in May. The per capita earnings show a decrease of 1.4 per cent when comparing April and May figures.

Hosiery and underwear: A decrease of about 30 per cent to 90 per cent of the force was reported by one establishment. All employees in two mills were reduced 25 per cent in wages, while the entire force in another mill was reduced about 19 per cent. Ninety per cent of the men in one concern were cut 11 per cent in wages. The increase in the total amount of pay rolls is due to more time being worked during the May pay roll period, but the per capita earnings show a slight decrease of 0.1 per cent.

Woolen: Increased production was reported for this industry. When comparing per capita earnings for May with those for April an increase of 1.9 per cent is shown.

Silk: An increase of 4 per cent, affecting 1 per cent of the employees, was reported by one mill. Business conditions remained much the same during May as in the preceding month. The per capita earnings in May were 0.2 per cent less than in April.

Men's ready-made clothing: The entire force of one plant was reduced approximately 10 per cent in wages. Three establishments reported a wage rate decrease of 8 per cent, affecting 90 per cent of the men in the first establishment and 80 per cent in the second establishment. The number affected in the third establishment was not stated. In one concern 10 per cent of the employees were cut 8 per cent in wages, while 5 per cent of the employees were reduced 5 per cent. Owing to a depression in employment in consequence of a seasonal decline in trade, the per capita earnings for May are 10.9 per cent less than for April.

Leather: An increase of 5 per cent was granted to 10 per cent of the force in one tannery. Another establishment gave a 2 per cent increase to 6 per cent of the employees. A 20 per cent decrease, affecting the entire force, was reported by one concern. Practically all employees in one establishment were reduced 16⅔ per cent in wages. All employees in one plant were reduced approximately 9 per cent in wages; while 75 per cent of the employees in another plant were reduced 10 per cent. A decrease of 50 cents per day was made to the entire force in one tannery. The per capita earnings for May show a decrease of 1.6 per cent when compared with the per capita earnings for April.

Boots and shoes: A general decrease of 20 per cent was reported by four factories. Decreases ranging from 5 to 10 per cent were made to all employees in one establishment. The entire force in another establishment was cut 8⅓ per cent in wages. The per capita earnings are 2.4 per cent less for May than for April.

Paper making: All employees in one mill were reduced 19 per cent in wages. A general wage rate decrease of 15 per cent was reported by one establishment. Decreases ranging from 8½ to 20 per cent were made to all employees in one concern. The entire force of another concern received decreases ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. A decrease of approximately 10 per cent was made by three plants, affecting the entire force in the first plant, 90 per cent of the force in the second plant, and 85 per cent of the force in the third plant. Owing to wage rate reductions and labor trouble in several mills the per capita earnings have decreased 5.5 per cent since last month.

Cigars: A wage rate reduction of 12 per cent was made to 85 per cent of the force in one establishment. Comparing May with April, an increase of 3.5 per cent in per capita earnings is shown.

Bituminous coal: All employees in one mine were reduced 30 per cent in wages. Three mines reported a decrease of 20 per cent, affecting 53 per cent of the men in the first mine, 42 per cent of the men in the second mine, and 39 per cent of the men in the third mine. Although many mines are working part time, the per capita earnings for May show an increase of 2.9 per cent over per capita earnings for April.

Irregular Employment in the Building Industry.

THE housing situation has directed attention to the building industry generally, and one result of the consideration given it has been a greater appreciation of the part which unemployment plays in increasing costs and creating wastes. The matter has been taken up in several different quarters of late. Secretary Hoover, in an address before the American Institute of Architects, May 12, 1921, emphasized the situation.

> One phase that requires exhaustive study is the intermittent operation of the industry. In my view it is the definite point where the greatest waste finds its roots and is the largest element of high costs affecting both labor and material. I believe that any study will show that the average employment of labor in these industries is not over 65 per cent of their possible time. One of the reasons for the constant drive for higher hourly wages is to maintain an adequate annual income and to offset the loss due to intermittent occupation.[1]

The Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production approached the question from another angle, being concerned over

[1] Commerce Reports, May 13, 1921; No. 111.

the failure of the industry to attract capable men who are willing to train themselves or to be trained into skilled, efficient workers. The supply of such men in the building industry, according to its report, is decreasing, and one of the causes is the irregularity of employment which they must face.

In addition, however, it does appear that the building trades have exceptional problems. Chief among these is the irregularity of the building industry. This particularly affects the outside trades, such as bricklayers and roofers, but it affects in an important degree the whole industry. In certain of the trades 200 days, and even 175 days, of work per year is regarded as a normal average; but during the past several years this normal average has been materially reduced through governmental interferences and transportation difficulties. This loss of time seriously affects the worker's earnings. Every worker is naturally interested primarily in his annual income, not in his daily rate when working. Thus, 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.[2]

It is difficult to form an estimate of the time lost by the workman through irregular employment, but several attempts to do so have been made. Deducting Sundays and the seven national holidays of the United States, there are 306 possible working days. Applying to this number Secretary Hoover's estimate of 65 per cent gives about 200 days a year as the time worked. At a recent conference of the building industries in Canada, noted elsewhere in this issue,[3] the estimate was put forward, and not contradicted, that a good worker who "hustled" might get 42 weeks of employment during the year, which, on a six-day basis, would be 252 days. In a recent program submitted by the Associated Building Trades to the Trades Relation and Policies Committee of the Builders' Exchange in Philadelphia,[4] it is declared that "most building trades lose from 75 to 100 working days a year," which would give a working year of something over 200 days. The Iowa State Federation of Labor has recently conducted a survey of the building trades in Cedar Rapids, which included a study of the time actually worked in 1920 by 1,500 building trade employees. The average of time worked at their own trades was eight months, the range being from five months for hoisting engineers to 11 months for sheet-metal workers.[5]

The estimated average time, therefore, of employment on which a building worker may count ranges from 175 to 252 days, varying according to the trade under consideration and the source of the estimate. Some confirmation of these estimates is perhaps to be found in the records of the days worked by 20 slate and tile roofers in Philadelphia, as given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1921, page 110. For these the average number of days worked was $175\frac{1}{2}$, and the range was from 100 to 259 days, the only ones having as much as 250 days of employment being foremen, whose work naturally is steadier than that of the average workman.

Although weather conditions were primarily responsible for this irregularity of employment, it is generally agreed that they are far from being the only causes. Secretary Hoover gives three general groups of causes: (1) Seasonal and weather interruptions; (2) strikes and jurisdictional quarrels; (3) inability of transportation to

[2] 66th Cong., 3d sess.; Senate Report No. 829, Washington, 1921, p. 47.
[3] See p. 181.
[4] Quoted in American Contractor, June 4, 1921, p. 39.
[5] Economic Survey as Applying to the Building Trades Industry in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, p. 7.

meet the peak load. A Philadelphia architect admits the importance of weather conditions, but adds a number of other factors.

Some others are the lack of coordination of structural facilities and lack of cooperation between all those engaged in building. These causes are largely due to archaic methods, poor management and scheduling of work, materials not being available when needed, lost time in waiting from either cause, men looking for work while employers are looking for men, sympathetic strikes, and others.[6]

Other causes assigned by various speakers and writers are the custom in regard to letting houses and apartments at a certain time of year, which brings a great demand for repair work all at once; bad management on the part of the employer which leads to intervals of idleness between jobs; and especially the lack of any definite attempt to make work continuous by taking small jobs to fill in the intervals between larger contracts, arranging as much outdoor work for the good weather and as much indoor work for the bad as possible, and so on.

The fact that the industry demands at its peak period so many more workers than it can employ continuously leads to a waste of industrial power, since all these extra workers are inevitably idle for some considerable part of the time. It increases the cost of building, since during the period of employment wages must be higher than would be necessary if the force were reduced and all were sure of fairly continuous employment. Moreover, the effort to secure wages sufficiently high to meet a year's expenses with from six to ten month's work is a fruitful cause of the labor troubles which tie up construction and cost both the industry and the community heavily. But these wastes are not confined to the building industry alone; Secretary Hoover points out that they extend to the various industries which supply building materials.

Our equipment capacity for production of building materials is probably 30 per cent higher than is necessary for it, if we could secure nearly an average demand. For instance, our lumber mills have a capacity of above 50 to 60 billion board feet, yet the annual production is but from 32 to 40 billion board feet. The annual capacity of our cement mills is above 130 million barrels, but the annual production runs from 70 to 100 million barrels. The annual capacity of our brick plants is about 8 billion bricks; the annual production is from 3½ to 7 billion. There are periods when the production of many building materials is actually suspended, just as is labor suspended on construction work.

Various methods of reducing or eliminating these wastes are suggested. Secretary Hoover suggests local community action to establish a definite repair season out of conflict with the season of new building, local adjustment boards to settle general labor troubles without resort to strikes, and action by organized labor to prevent strikes over jurisdictional disputes. At the Canadian conference the suggestion was brought forward that the Government might attempt to have its building work done out of season, thereby releasing men for general work during the peak period and giving them employment when the private employer is out of the market. The Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production dwells on the hindrances to building caused during 1920 by the transportation difficulties, and by the high price and alleged scarcity of coal, with the consequent irregularity in the supply of materials, and urges steps to prevent a

[6] Unemployment as one Hold-back in the Building Industry; D. Knickerbocker Boyd in Bulletin of the Master Builders' Exchange, Philadelphia, April, 1921.

recurrence of such interferences. From another source comes the suggestion of a central group or bureau which should devote itself to the definite attempt to regularize employment.

The group referred to should act as a central bureau through which, voluntarily, all construction programs should be cleared, including national, state, municipal and private work in this territory. Suggestions could be made for coordination of activities, allocation of materials, and reduction of estimating costs. Local production could be encouraged, rail hauls shortened, traffic congestion lessened, a constant labor survey could be maintained to the advantage of employer as well as employee, good management promoted, efficiency encouraged, apprentices attracted to the trades, educated and properly trained, and increased production would result all round.[7]

Another proposal is made by an industrial engineer of Boston, who draws a comparison between employment conditions existing in the building trades and those which formerly were practically universal in the clothing trades. These also, he points out, were seasonal, nearly half of the force were unemployed for nearly half of the year, and the employers had no knowledge of what might fairly be expected from a worker, with the natural consequence that wage scales were poorly set and there was constant trouble over rates, leading to frequent strikes. At present certain manufacturers find it possible to maintain production at almost a uniform figure throughout the year. This has been accomplished by careful study of the work to find the most economical method of performing each operation and the time which may fairly be required for each, by careful planning and scheduling of the work so that delays within the factory are avoided, and by deliberate effort to promote demand throughout the year, instead of merely trying to meet it as it comes of itself. Similar methods, he considers, if applied in the building trades might have similar results. Citing certain studies which he himself had made in regard to bricklaying, which showed an astonishingly wide variation in the number of bricks which a man might reasonably be expected to lay in a day, according to the kind of work on which he was engaged, the speaker suggested that such studies might well be carried much further.

> We might take up carpentry; show how by these same means it is possible to designate the time for laying floors in different sizes and shapes of rooms accurately, show how and why it takes twice as long to fit and hang one kind of a door than another. Similarly, we might show how even plastering can be accurately figured for different sizes and shapes of rooms.
>
> You may ask why studies of details, why the determination of standards will aid in eliminating waste. It is because it will increase the initiative of the worker, it is because it will differentiate the good man from the poor man, it is because it will present an aim to work for, it is because, and this is perhaps the most important feature of all, it will show up the easiest and the most economical way of doing work and will compel employers to take more thought of the methods of handling the work in planning out the work that is to be done.
>
> Thus, costs can and will be reduced. Thus, will be made possible, and only thus, a gradual increase from year to year in the wages, in the number of days per year worked, and especially in the elimination of friction which is so often caused by lack of knowledge of facts.[8]

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[7] Bulletin of the Master Builders' Exchange, Philadelphia, April, 1921, p. 5.

[8] Address by Sanford E. Thompson delivered before the Council of the Associated Building Trades, Philadelphia; The American Contractor, May 28, 1921, p. 20.

Employment Conditions in Illinois and Ohio.

A STATEMENT issued by the Illinois Free Employment Office shows in a striking way the change in employment conditions in May as compared with May a year ago. In May, 1920, there were 81 persons registered for each 100 places open. In May, 1921, 220 persons were registered for each 100 places open. The statement shows employment conditions not quite so favorable in May as in March or April, but considerably better than in February. For each 100 places open 261 persons were registered in February, 216 in March, and 204 in April.

The report of the Free Employment Office of Ohio for May shows 214 registrations for each 100 cases of help wanted.

Employment in New York State Factories in May.

MAY employment conditions in factories in the State of New York are set forth in a statement issued by the New York Department of Labor, here quoted in part:

Manufacturing operations in New York State continued to decline from April to May. The May decrease in employment for the manufacturing industries as a whole was 2 per cent. During the period from March, 1920, to May, 1921, employment in factories has declined 27 per cent. This would indicate that the number of factory workers employed in the State in May was at least 400,000 less than in March, 1920. The May number of workers was slightly below that reported in January, 1915, when employment reached its lowest level during the depression of the winter of 1914–1915.

A considerable part of the reduction in employment in May was due to strikes, particularly in the paper and printing industries. The strike in the paper industry has tied up a number of plants. The bookbinders' strike in New York City continued during May, while in up-State cities several printing establishments reported a strike. In addition there were a few cases of labor troubles reported in other industries during the month. In the men's clothing industry in New York City a large number of plants were still closed in May as a result of the labor trouble.

Among the metal industries of the State the most conspicuous reductions in employment from April to May appear in the structural and architectural iron work, machinery, automobile, railway equipment, and shipbuilding industries. The decrease in the automobile industry, which follows a gain reported in April, is due to a sudden curtailment of production in one large establishment. The railway equipment, machinery, and shipbuilding industries reported heavy reductions in employment in April. Minor reductions in activity from April to May also appear in jewelry and silverware, cutlery, and instruments and appliances. Iron and steel mills continued to operate in May at the low level of activity reached in April. Little change in working forces was reported in the sheet metal work and hardware, and cooking and heating apparatus industries. Brass and copper factories reported a slight improvement during the month. Since March, 1920, the number of workers employed in the metal industries as a whole has declined 40 per cent.

The largest reduction in employment from April to May was 26 per cent in the paper industry, due to the strike in some of the paper mills. The paper box and printing industries showed further decreases in working forces during the month. Reduced operations were also reported in the manufacture of paper bags, stationery, and wall paper. Among the chemical industries lessened activity occurred in drugs and chemicals, shoe polishes, soap and perfumes, starch, and fertilizers. The paint industry, which has been gaining since January, showed some further improvement in May.

The May changes in employment in the wood manufactures industries were small decreases in the production of barrels, boxes, furniture, pencils, corks, and wall board, and an increase in the manufacture of pianos.

The reopening of several plants and increased activity in many others account for a further 15 per cent gain in employment during May in the brick industry. Slight increases also occurred in the manufacture of cement and plaster and glass products. Employment in the production of abrasives continued to decline.

Most of the wearing apparel industries showed gains in employment in May. Greater activity was reported in fur goods, boots and shoes, leather gloves, silk goods, knit goods, men's clothing and furnishings, and women's furnishings. Decreases in employment appear in hair goods, felt goods, women's clothing, and millinery. The largest reductions, which were due to the slack season, were reported in the women's clothing and millinery industries.

Increases in activity from April to May also occurred in tanning, rubber reclaiming, and worsteds. Rope and twine factories reported a drop in employment during the month.

Among the food products industries small gains in activity during May were reported in canning, meat, and dairy products, bakery goods, and confectionery. Flour and cereal mills and sugar refineries showed further reductions during the month. The beverage industry reported a gain in employment, and in the tobacco industry the recovery noted in April continued in May.

Light and power plants showed a small seasonal reduction in working forces from April to May.

Coordinating Committee on Employment in New York City.

ONE effect of the war was an increased appreciation of the loss to the community involved in unemployment. With a view to making this greater interest effective, a number of organizations in New York have formed a new body, to be known as the Coordinating Committee on Employment Activities of New York City. Employers' organizations, the Central Trades and Labor Council, the State employment and labor bureaus, the United States Employment Service, noncommercial employment agencies, and various vocational and educational associations are represented on the new committee. The hope is that by uniting their activities these organizations may cover the field more effectively than is done at present, and that "duplication of effort, inaction, and drift may give way to positive and well-coordinated community action."

The committee proposes to issue monthly bulletins, of which two have already appeared. The issue for April contains data on unemployment prepared by the State industrial commission. These cover from 750 to 800 factories, and as the figures are secured from identical establishments they form a valuable record of the fluctuations of employment in the city. According to these, the unemployment situation in New York has been considerably worse this season than it was in 1914, although at that time the whole community was aroused over it, while this year it has been taken very quietly.

The heaviest depression in the earlier period occurred in December, 1914, when the index figure was 91, whereas last January it was 85, and on March 31 it was 89, or nearly two points lower than the minimum of 1914.

Attention should be called to the fact that if the index figure 91 in 1914 indicated a serious condition, the figure 89 in 1921 indicates one that is much more grave because of the great industrial expansion and the increase in population that has taken place in the past six or seven years. Since the number of unemployed must naturally be computed with reference to the maximum number of employed, the base line should be drawn not through 1914, itself a year of marked depression, but the average maximum peak of the years 1916-1920. * * * On this basis 17½ per cent of the workers employed in the factories reporting were idle on March 31, 1921.

Assuming that 45.2 per cent of the present total population in the city over 10 years of age are gainfully employed, as was the case according to the census of 1910, and that the percentage of unemployment in the selected 750-800 factories is typical for the whole community, there would be upward of 444,000 people out of work in New York City at the present time. At best, this is but a general estimate because it is based only on factory employment, but it is a matter of common knowledge that there is widespread unemployment in other lines as well. For instance, building construction, transportation, the export trade, brokerage, and certain other commercial activities are now at a low ebb. Moreover, it has always been assumed that the state of the manufacturing industry serves as a fairly reliable index to general industrial and commercial conditions.

However much the reader may see fit to discount the above estimate, it can not be denied that the city is confronted with a serious state of unemployment. Its continuation constitutes an inestimable loss to the community, both in unused productive power and the lowering of the standard of life and general well-being that inevitably accompany unemployment.

The organizations concerned with vocational guidance, juvenile placement, and continuation schools, present some facts concerning openings for young people. It is agreed that it is practically impossible to place either boys or girls under 16 years of age, and that in the few openings which can be found for them the pay is low and there is virtually no future. Generally, the trades do not admit boys until they are over 16. Clerical workers must be from 16 to 17 years old before they can hope for employment. Stenographers and typists under 17 or 18 are a drug on the market. Those who have reached this age are numerous, so that employers can set their own standards, and they manifest a marked preference for applicants who have had the equivalent of a high-school education. The following table of prevailing wages is presented.

Beginners in the trades, $8 to $12 a week, $10 being the most common wage.
Beginners in clerical work, $10 to $12 per week.
Beginners, stenographers, $12 to $18, $15 being the most common wage.
Beginners, typists, approximately same wage as stenographers.
Experienced typists, $18 to $20.
Experienced stenographers, $20 up, $25 being the most common wage.

Report of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom.

IN THE British Labor Gazette for May, 1921, the operations of the employment exchanges for the five weeks ending April 8, 1921, are summarized as follows: The average daily number of applications from workpeople during the five weeks was 31,845; of vacancies notified, 3,779; and of vacancies filled, 3,032. This means 8 applications for every vacancy and 10 applications for every vacancy filled.

Conditions are becoming more serious, for, compared with the previous month, the daily average of applications from workpeople showed an increase of 25.1 per cent, while the daily average of vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed decreases of 3.2 per cent and 4.3 per cent, respectively.

The average daily number of applications from adults was 28,687—21,132 men and 7,555 women. There were 3,318 average daily vacancies reported—1,992 men and 1,326 women. The average number of positions filled daily, when compared with the previous month, showed a decline of 8.7 per cent among men, while in the case of women there was an increase of 7.3 per cent.

The decrease in the number of vacancies filled by men was common to most of the principal occupations, the only important exception being an increase of 8.9 per cent in the number of men placed in commercial and clerical occupations. Vacancies filled in building and construction of works, which have increased considerably during recent months, show a slight decrease (1.8 per cent) for the period ending April 8. In the women's department most occupations showed increases, the principal being domestic service (5.9 per cent), dress, including boots and shoes (9.7 per cent), and commercial occupations (10.5 per cent).

With reference to juveniles, 44,706 applications were received from boys and 5,556 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified 4,761, or 85.7 per cent, were filled. The number of applications received from girls was 40,546. The number of vacancies notified was 6,889, of which number 5,345, or 77.6 per cent, were filled. Of the total vacancies (10,106) filled by juveniles 1,575, or 15.6 per cent, were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The following table shows, for men and for women, the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled during the five weeks ending April 8, 1921.

APPLICATIONS FROM WORKPEOPLE, VACANCIES NOTIFIED, AND VACANCIES FILLED DURING FIVE WEEKS ENDING APR. 8, 1921.

Group of trades.[1]	Applications from workpeople.		Vacancies notified.		Vacancies filled.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Building	53,765	....	9,548	....	8,388	....
Construction works	9,510	....	17,097	....	17,261	....
Engineering and iron founding	114,972	12,676	2,294	144	2,144	128
Shipbuilding	41,203	....	2,067	....	2,065	....
Construction of vehicles	3,425	....	136	....	110	....
Miscellaneous metal trades	75,383	8,813	240	132	203	90
Domestic service	6,220	45,225	844	27,284	658	15,038
Commercial and clerical	10,368	9,563	1,948	1,343	1,645	1,127
Conveyance of men, goods, and messages	61,308	6,555	2,101	250	1,855	221
Agriculture	4,384	407	1,266	256	1,046	167
Textiles	22,609	52,954	271	800	220	527
Dress (including boots and shoes)	9,084	17,920	489	3,426	380	2,129
Food, tobacco, drink, and lodging	5,591	7,464	242	470	179	364
General laborers	62,168	7,124	11,341	52	11,040	54
All other trades	90,586	35,291	3,911	1,634	3,622	1,105
Total	570,576	203,992	53,795	35,791	50,816	20,905

[1] Casual occupations (dock laborers and coal laborers) are excluded from this table and from all other figures above. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period was 2,071.

Volume of Employment in the United Kingdom in April, 1921.

THE following statement as to the condition of employment in Great Britain and Ireland in April, 1921, as compared with March, 1921, and April, 1920, has been compiled from figures appearing in the British Labor Gazette for May, 1921. Similar information for January was published in the April MONTHLY REVIEW.

A general stoppage of work at coal mines began on April 1, and was still in progress at the end of the month. The cessation of work at coal mines resulted in the closing of nearly all iron mines during April. The number of employees in iron and steel works shows a decrease of 49.2 per cent when March and April figures are compared, and the pottery trades a decrease of 48.8 per cent. A decrease of 25.4 per cent in the number employed is reported for quarrying. Many works were reported to be entirely closed or working part time, owing to the shortage of fuel resulting from the labor dispute in the coal-mining industry. Dressmaking and millinery show an increase of 3.3 per cent.

VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND) IN APRIL, 1921, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1921, AND APRIL, 1920.

[Compiled from figures in the Labor Gazette, London, May, 1921.]

Industry and basis of comparison.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in April, 1921, as compared with—	
	March, 1921.	April, 1920.
Coal mining:		
Average number of days worked	(1)	(1)
Number of employees	(1)	(1)
Iron mining:		
Average number of days worked	(1)	(1)
Number of employees	(1)	(1)
Quarrying:		
Average number of days worked	[2] + 0.4	+ 0.1
Number of employees	−25.4	−20.9
Pig iron: Number of furnaces in blast	−90.1	−96.0
Iron and steel works:		
Number of employees	−49.2	−65.4
Number of shifts worked	−49.2	−69.4
Tin plate, steel, and galvanized sheet trades: Number of mills in operation	−74.3	−93.0
Cotton trade:		
Number of employees	−11.0	−35.8
Earnings of employees	− 6.7	−47.3
Woolen trade:		
Number of employees	−14.3	−27.3
Earnings of employees	−22.0	−48.4
Worsted trade:		
Number of employees	− 6.1	−14.7
Earnings of employees	−17.6	−39.0
Hosiery trade:		
Number of employees	− 5.3	−31.7
Earnings of employees	− 7.8	−44.5
Jute trade:		
Number of employees	−18.7	−28.4
Earnings of employees	−18.3	−55.3
Linen trade:		
Number of employees	−23.8	−53.8
Earnings of employees	−24.1	−59.5
Silk trade:		
Number of employees	− 5.5	−14.8
Earnings of employees	−11.2	−29.7
Carpet trade:		
Number of employees	− 2.2	+ 0.3
Earnings of employees	−23.0	−15.0
Lace trade:		
Number of employees	−11.3	−43.2
Earnings of employees	−17.2	−59.5
Bleaching, printing, dyeing, and finishing:		
Number of employees	− 7.8	−19.4
Earnings of employees	−13.0	−42.9
Boot and shoe trade:		
Number of employees	− 1.1	−18.1
Earnings of employees	+ 3.1	−29.7
Leather trades: Number of employees [3]	− 2.5	−13.2
Tailoring trade:		
Number of employees	− 1.6	−24.7
Earnings of employees	− 6.7	−35.4
Shirt and collar trade:		
Number of employees	− 6.1	−15.4
Earnings of employees	−10.5	−29.8
Other clothing trades:		
Dressmaking and millinery—Number of employees	+ 3.3	−13.8
Wholesale mantle, costume, blouses, etc.—Number of employees—		
London	− 2.7	−23.0
Manchester	− 4.2	−18.0
Glasgow	− 0.3	−18.4
Corset trade—Number of employees	− 2.0	−16.4
Woodworking and furnishing: Number of employees [3]	− 1.9	−10.4
Brick trade:		
Number of employees	−24.3	−19.2
Earnings of employees	−25.3	11.1
Cement trade:		
Number of employees	−13.9	+ 0.5
Earnings of employees	−21.0	[4] +12.7
Paper, printing, and book binding trades:		
Paper trades—		
Number of employees reported by trade-unions [3]	(5)	(5)
Number of employees reported by employers	− 8.5	−16.5
Earnings of employees reported by employers	− 9.0	−22.6
Printing trades—		
Number of employees reported by trade-unions [3]	− 1.9	− 6.8
Number of employees reported by employers	− 1.6	− 8.0
Earnings of employees reported by employers	− 5.3	− 2.4
Bookbinding trades—		
Number of employees reported by trade-unions [3]	− 1.0	− 9.8
Number of employees reported by employers	− 1.8	− 3.8
Earnings of employees reported by employers	− 4.9	− 9.8
Pottery trades:		
Number of employees	−48.8	−47.9
Earnings of employees	−56.7	−51.6
Glass trades:		
Number of employees	−24.0	−43.2
Earnings of employees	−29.8	−44.8
Food-preparation trades:		
Number of employees	− 1.0	− 9.7
Earnings of employees	− 5.7	− 8.1
Dock and riverside labor: Number of employees	− 1.3	−24.6
Seamen: Number of employees	−22.6	−19.5

[1] No figures available due to general stoppage of work at coal mines.
[2] The increase, compared with a month ago, is due to the closing of some quarries which were formerly working short time.
[3] Based on unemployment.
[4] Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.
[5] No report.

Comparing April, 1921, with March, 1921, relative to earnings of employees, a decrease of 56.7 per cent is shown in the pottery trade. Respective decreases of 29.8 per cent and 25.3 per cent appear in the glass and brick trades, owing chiefly to the exhaustion of coal supplies. An increase of 3.1 per cent is reported in the boot and shoe trade.

A decrease of 65.4 per cent is shown in the number of employees in iron and steel works, when comparing April, 1921, with April, 1920. A decrease of 53.8 per cent is reported in the linen trade. A decrease of 47.9 per cent is shown in the pottery trade and one of 43.2 per cent in both the lace and the glass trades. Cement shows an increase of 0.5 per cent and the carpet trade an increase of 0.3 per cent.

The aggregate earnings of employees in April, 1921, as compared with April, 1920, show a decrease in all trades reported except cement, which reports an increase of 12.7 per cent, caused by changes in rates of wages. In both the linen and the lace trades, a decrease of 59.5 per cent is reported. Jute shows a decrease of 55.3 per cent and pottery a decrease of 51.6 per cent. Percentage decreases of 48.4, 47.3, 44.8, and 44.5, appear in the woolen, cotton, glass and hosiery trades, respectively.

Employment of Ex-Service Men in Great Britain.

ACCORDING to the May, 1921, issue of the British Labor Gazette (p. 232) there were 24,460 ex-service men receiving industrial training in Great Britain. Of these, 10,732 were receiving this training in Government instruction factories, 5,762 at other training centers, and 7,966 in regular workshops. Up to April 27, 1921, 4,403 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,531 employers, while 2,047 had been rejected. Of those accepted, 23,587 had completed their training and 50,516 were still receiving instruction.

It is stated that in spite of the business depression most of the employers have endeavored to provide continuous training; and where this has not been possible, have made efforts to arrange for institutional training. Apprentices who have unavoidably been thrown out of work will be given an opportunity for an extension of the training period to cover the lost time.

HOUSING.

Building Operations in Representative Cities, 1914 to 1920.

THE accompanying table shows the building operations as indicated by building permits issued for certain representative cities for the years 1914 to 1920, inclusive.

The data for the years 1914 to 1919, inclusive, were collected by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The data for 1920 were collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. From most of the cities the information for 1920 was obtained from the building inspectors of the different cities by correspondence. In a number of instances, however, the agents of the bureau obtained the information in person, either from the tabulated records kept in the building inspector's office or direct from the building permits.

Information is published only where data were obtained for the year 1920. In a few cases information was at hand for previous years but not for 1920. These cities are not included in the table.

The table shows 126 cities for which comparative figures are given for 1919 and 1920, Greater New York being considered as one city. Of this number 77 show an increase in the cost of buildings as shown in the permits and 49 show a decrease.

The greatest relative increase in cost of construction in 1920 over 1919 was in Charleston, S. C.—$2,352,623, or 251 per cent—while the greatest relative decrease was in Dubuque, Iowa—$770,756, or 67 per cent.

Of the ten largest cities in the United States, six—New York, Cleveland, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Los Angeles—showed a gain over 1919, while four—Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and St. Louis—showed a loss.

Reports for 119 cities are shown for each of the seven years covered by the report. The total amount of money covered by permits in these 119 cities each year is as follows:

	Cost stated in permits.
1914	$736, 758, 492
1915	764, 149, 180
1916	963, 384, 664
1917	636, 919, 123
1918	395, 016, 535
1919	1, 235, 548, 397
1920	1, 318, 992, 872

This shows that 1918 witnessed the smallest amount of building during the seven years covered as measured by cost. The year 1919 showed a great revival of building, and 1920, while not increasing much over 1919, at least, showed no lessening of building operations.

Building inspectors in most of the cities covered by the report say there is a pressing need of more dwelling houses and that 1921 will be a record year for building operations of all kind.

For the years 1914 to 1919 the report shows indefinitely the number of permits or buildings. Some cities may have reported permits, others buildings. For 1920 both permits and buildings are reported.

These figures as to the cost of buildings as indicated by building permits must not be interpreted as indicating the relative physical amount of building construction, as the cost of construction has greatly increased between 1914 and 1920. A table of index numbers is published by the Engineering-News Record (May 12, 1921) showing the change in the relative cost of building construction from 1913 to 1921. The figures take into consideration the rate paid common labor and the price movement of the three construction materials least influenced by local conditions, steel, lumber, and cement. These index numbers are as follows:

1913	100	1918	192
1914	94	1919	210
1915	106	1920	237
1916	135	1921	220
1917	184		

The wholesale price index numbers for building material published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are:

1913	100	1917	124
1914	97	1918	151
1915	94	1919	192
1916	101	1920	308

Index numbers showing changes in the union scale of wages per hour as of May each year, 1913 to 1920, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are here given for certain building trades.

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION SCALES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE BUILDING TRADES, MAY 1913 TO 1920.

Trades.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Bricklayers	100	102	103	104	107	115	128	175
Building laborers	100	101	101	106	117	137	156	226
Carpenters	100	102	103	106	115	126	146	195
Cement finishers	100	101	102	103	109	120	135	183
Hod carriers	100	101	102	105	117	137	160	232
Inside wiremen	100	103	105	107	114	127	146	192
Lathers	100	102	103	106	110	119	132	189
Painters	100	103	104	113	117	129	151	206
Plasterers	100	101	101	105	108	113	131	171
Plasterers' laborers	100	102	102	105	112	129	147	213
Plumbers and gas fitters	100	101	102	103	107	117	133	172
Sheet metal workers	100	104	105	107	112	131	144	193
Structural iron workers	100	102	102	104	110	126	143	179
Tile layers	100	101	101	103	108	111	121	163

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED AND COST OF BUILDINGS ERECTED IN REPRESENTATIVE CITIES IN EACH YEAR, 1914 TO 1920.

City.	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		
	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits.	Buildings.	Cost.
Akron, Ohio	2,092	$4,030,015	2,532	$6,030,950	4,658	$12,824,536	5,039	$14,166,818	2,185	$4,112,236	6,894	$27,219,436	4,253	4,253	$20,347,625
Albany, N. Y	424	5,084,000	677	3,570,150	......	......	......	......	1,600	1,286,226	2,162	2,729,553	2,057	2,057	3,903,159
Allentown, Pa	680	1,910,006	679	1,477,335	833	2,178,585	494	1,367,907	199	731,715	619	2,736,674	......	662	2,709,810
Altoona, Pa	813	1,077,725	828	776,884	647	739,258	396	320,464	471	205,853	926	1,046,334	......	807	1,586,261
Atlanta, Ga	3,146	4,564,387	2,752	4,589,214	2,419	3,685,663	2,274	4,967,676	2,044	3,572,086	3,022	10,442,739	2,618	2,618	13,372,660
Atlantic City, N. J	1,323	3,137,743	1,808	2,144,215	1,165	1,785,802	597	2,437,876	398	530,661	1,149	4,063,975	......	1,442	12,473,998
Augusta, Ga	1,272	1,718,578	1,115	658,052	1,931	1,816,095	2,372	1,240,621	1,083	432,249	......	......	1,744	1,815	1,840,242
Baltimore, Md	12,058	16,308,299	1,957	9,541,891	10,682	10,647,893	1,424	6,299,643	6,170	5,390,483	5,554	17,574,847	......	16,293	30,629,881
Bayonne, N. J	275	981,366	491	995,124	459	1,384,265	217	876,439	157	440,478	301	1,924,050	365	409	3,078,949
Berkeley, Calif	1,086	2,082,949	1,102	2,593,425	1,196	2,806,203	945	1,243,850	615	722,290	1,105	1,801,366	......	1,289	3,079,822
Binghamton, N. Y	1,621	2,225,647	1,807	1,519,007	3,157	1,927,949	2,631	1,657,742	1,524	607,293	2,536	1,672,031	2,387	2,387	1,461,394
Birmingham, Ala	3,524	3,043,374	4,521	1,885,511	5,435	2,386,599	4,306	1,818,736	3,001	1,765,172	4,133	3,885,960	4,168	4,168	4,276,474
Boston, Mass	4,247	23,187,282	6,328	29,113,692	9,045	49,201,122	4,679	23,294,161	3,977	1,704,190	6,042	23,520,855	6,426	6,426	28,167,668
Bridgeport, Conn	1,032	3,666,340	1,635	8,790,274	2,091	7,064,564	1,491	4,497,983	982	3,040,913	1,464	4,846,909	......	1,206	5,287,641
Brockton, Mass	586	1,215,689	553	1,133,993	586	1,252,440	469	805,009	245	273,803	606	1,156,088	685	685	1,525,659
Brookline, Mass	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	269	273	2,515,038
Buffalo, N. Y	3,984	10,709,000	4,809	11,798,000	4,749	13,737,000	4,068	10,501,000	3,457	7,014,000	5,886	13,033,000	......	4,563	13,522,100
Cambridge, Mass	541	6,300,105	627	3,384,290	667	4,033,115	561	3,146,367	454	2,170,368	754	3,592,534	876	876	5,211,216
Camden, N. J	615	2,377,335	1,346	2,334,000	1,032	3,628,760	794	2,305,483	481	7,727,187	1,236	3,421,270	905	949	2,792,280
Canton, Ohio	548	1,409,345	727	2,005,190	1,348	3,869,655	970	2,647,280	917	1,845,067	2,018	6,039,960	1,763	1,763	3,210,449
Charleston, S. C	480	482,493	438	375,380	464	544,661	313	481,930	234	491,326	416	937,399	544	544	3,290,022
Chattanooga, Tenn	2,129	967,277	2,525	613,690	2,439	1,474,760	1,877	754,860	2,722	819,100	2,161	1,600,128	2,037	2,037	2,983,320
Chester, Pa	453	1,221,200	295	772,225	656	3,122,750	693	3,678,735	......	......	560	1,277,432	432	448	1,999,332
Chicago, Ill	9,938	83,261,710	10,340	97,291,400	10,277	112,835,150	4,838	49,167,990	2,529	34,792,200	6,589	104,198,850	7,246	7,246	84,602,650
Chicopee, Mass	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	239	239	1,528,250
Cincinnati, Ohio	3,600	8,150,000	4,797	13,443,414	15,987	10,842,895	4,262	9,151,925	3,200	4,265,635	4,734	9,058,531	3,306	3,306	10,899,085
Cleveland, Ohio	12,790	26,991,050	14,451	32,660,305	14,022	33,108,260	11,952	30,483,750	8,668	16,385,800	12,283	47,707,975	11,320	11,320	64,198,600
Columbus, Ohio	2,636	6,885,065	2,836	4,928,425	3,141	7,194,240	2,117	3,915,030	1,824	3,301,220	3,436	6,345,760	2,822	2,873	10,257,170
Council Bluffs, Iowa	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	497	497	1,611,875
Covington, Ky	315	633,320	335	455,710	554	844,308	226	245,950	140	142,800	253	496,065	348	348	514,765
Dallas, Tex	1,852	5,093,497	(1)	3,422,512	1,523	4,293,464	814	3,577,849	537	1,668,030	1,594	14,695,608	2,569	2,569	13,420,742
Dayton, Ohio	870	2,977,990	1,234	3,534,620	......	......	1,694	3,506,000	1,223	3,956,990	1,271	3,694,720	2,045	2,045	5,882,210
Denver, Colo	3,721	3,750,460	3,085	2,648,575	2,578	4,014,590	2,357	4,252,000	1,960	2,595,890	3,036	6,779,880	2,903	2,903	7,143,220
Des Moines, Iowa	619	1,981,846	771	1,967,817	855	3,375,945	982	2,640,469	670	4,460,566	1,220	5,266,185	928	928	4,318,198
Detroit, Mich	7,844	28,207,395	8,966	32,235,540	16,489	51,068,310	12,109	39,666,800	7,010	18,226,832	2,143	82,995,071	19,423	19,423	77,737,165
Dubuque, Iowa	83	1,027,600	312	970,000	171	667,108	139	603,170	67	273,019	257	1,142,114	216	216	371,358
Duluth, Minn	1,591	2,805,223	1,816	2,714,464	1,963	10,223,598	1,460	4,508,665	1,243	2,627,814	2,066	5,453,463	1,968	1,968	6,989,673

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED AND COST OF BUILDINGS ERECTED IN REPRESENTATIVE CITIES IN EACH YEAR, 1914 TO 1920—Continued.

City.	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		
	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits.	Buildings.	Cost.
East Orange, N. J														685	2,935,924
East St. Louis, Ill	532	970,368	487	1,253,258	410	795,496	371	1,199,162	258	886,086	446	1,493,415	428	436	1,872,293
Elizabeth, N. J	431	1,336,934	458	1,362,989	495	2,301,633	342	1,453,642	284	1,497,627	833	5,449,372	612	612	2,835,058
El Paso, Tex	(1)	1,934,297	1,540	3,612,418	1,654	3,551,909	1,474	3,749,407	1,041	626,121	1,269	2,255,580	635	635	2,039,500
Everett, Mass													355	355	816,390
Fall River, Mass	590	1,493,235	704	1,824,696	598	2,284,742	440	1,132,878	277	644,496	567	1,414,591	670	687	3,748,582
Fitchburg, Mass	231	659,986	259	703,463	235	473,203	222	467,230	175	364,546	342	1,065,855	322	322	1,722,395
Flint, Mich	651	773,028	1,743	2,104,879	3,002	4,733,447	1,453	2,454,805	670	945,453	4,772	13,657,424	4,325	4,325	10,543,575
Fort Wayne, Ind	743	2,351,535	702	2,009,415	823	3,479,531	569	3,329,091	329	913,124	771	2,228,792	894	894	2,929,942
Fort Worth, Tex	622	2,181,931	681	1,166,907	845	2,127,884	527	1,789,612	646	2,267,887	2,010	18,657,654	2,234	2,234	10,373,229
Galveston, Tex	1,206	1,341,318	3,692	2,311,950	1,928	774,141	1,837	218,664	548	61,110	5,846	663,013	3,562	3,562	628,608
Gary, Ind													737	737	3,279,524
Grand Rapids, Mich	1,982	3,618,119	1,909	2,684,037	1,748	3,519,245	1,351	1,817,165	858	1,199,985	1,808	3,784,088	1,779	1,779	4,448,700
Hamilton, Ohio													588	588	1,464,356
Harrisburg, Pa	572	1,269,500	607	1,428,950	529	1,830,923	437	2,006,515	219	910,865	712	2,733,815	446	446	1,454,854
Hartford, Conn	1,025	4,052,076	1,403	5,575,895	1,423	7,383,163	1,082	7,671,616	808	2,978,561	1,552	9,084,340	1,505	1,505	20,691,324
Haverhill, Mass	278	1,148,935	414	1,402,000	408	1,172,350	231	466,777	93	161,735	305	1,324,975	119	119	726,850
Hoboken, N. J	201	876,293	195	802,060	228	1,789,750	196	337,219	170	662,635	243	937,688	220	220	1,975,369
Holyoke, Mass	183	1,183,261	202	928,105	170	1,337,570	166	853,610	94	208,270	364	1,336,425	361	361	3,452,195
Houston, Tex	4,551	3,802,591	4,314	2,425,555	3,449	3,086,871	2,423	2,644,468	2,206	2,270,649	1,432	6,281,306	1,334	1,404	7,829,886
Indianapolis, Ind	5,693	7,933,381	6,177	7,083,642	5,746	8,934,694	5,086	7,103,102	4,308	4,558,676	7,454	12,794,556	6,689	6,689	14,593,762
Jackson, Mich													1,051	1,097	1,133,671
Jacksonville, Fla	888	1,667,470	640	1,658,158	617	1,558,924	559	1,914,171	1,475	1,145,351	2,528	3,642,744	470	470	2,921,089
Jersey City, N. J	1,171	3,826,174	1,306	5,351,630	1,036	5,005,243	364	2,628,283	684	4,232,693	1,008	4,557,951	1,016	1,156	7,458,849
Johnstown, Pa													593	770	6,000,000
Kalamazoo, Mich	244	545,257	226	359,015	184	581,195	146	428,915	79	191,458	320	1,218,906	483	483	1,396,093
Kansas City, Kans	737	1,110,988	748	962,749	612	748,430	494	1,645,670	260	1,058,016	491	1,640,086	453	453	1,280,295
Kansas City, Mo	3,253	10,204,970	3,517	10,667,405	3,620	11,563,444	3,259	10,128,450	1,910	5,649,645	1,900	9,544,925	4,416	4,416	13,522,265
Kenosha, Wis													1,466	1,466	2,572,774
Knoxville, Tenn	563	408,707	669	493,044	732	468,771	1,091	1,271,759	785	643,345	1,031	2,654,213	968	991	2,469,041
Lakewood, Ohio													805	805	4,338,963
Lancaster, Pa	388	689,956	428	897,378	323	1,023,677	225	365,616	159	282,640	370	1,149,562	391	412	1,273,918
Lansing, Mich													1,270	1,332	2,075,175
Lawrence, Mass	243	1,307,645	349	1,496,194	335	1,516,723	227	592,405	221	1,852,398	503	1,738,061	501	501	2,548,991
Lincoln, Nebr	458	1,003,287	567	1,697,049	524	1,939,917	393	1,355,868	342	759,172	674	2,052,452	536	536	2,110,495
Little Rock, Ark					601	1,293,452	410	1,210,477	640	749,712	1,179	2,754,731	1,803	1,803	3,738,433
Los Angeles, Calif	9,979	17,361,925	7,845	11,888,662	7,565	15,036,045	6,699	16,932,082	6,381	8,678,862	13,209	28,225,833	25,555	25,555	60,023,600
Louisville, Ky	2,306	4,397,310	2,432	4,055,390	2,299	3,853,140	1,267	1,758,060	1,213	2,017,432	2,163	4,140,714	2,493	2,493	6,986,260

Lowell, Mass	633	773,514	732	1,231,310	831	1,492,973	686	1,241,351	550	1,342,362	1,059	3,352,710	924	924	4,981,375
Lynn, Mass	610	2,264,637	660	1,685,713	621	1,520,427	449	1,396,191	269	361,670	711	1,949,066	694	694	1,026,675
McKeesport, Pa	138	277,741	159	559,842	232	706,046	196	498,225	173	269,049			247	254	817,581
Macon, Ga	617	676,210	643	977,134	637	670,576	427	751,046	772	596,500	845	985,340	744	744	1,420,6 5
Malden, Mass	339	593,695	376	893,985	341	852,400	298	521,320	262	400,420	451	713,049	442	442	1,149,475
Manchester, N. H	956	1,649,867	1,148	2,598,055	1,106	1,448,129	766	1,263,945	562	320,862	891	1,784,815	790	790	2,612,795
Medford, Mass													375	375	1,462,524
Memphis, Tenn	2,617	2,946,818	2,303	2,730,488	2,439	3,091,970	1,694	2,626,855	643	1,591,078	1,974	7,518,950	1,563	1,563	6,173,265
Milwaukee, Wis	3,865	9,882,085	3,882	11,564,325	4,008	13,010,312	14,983	11,270,292	11,043	6,513,096	4,388	20,006,303	4,329	4,329	14,845,530
Minneapolis, Minn	6,015	15,214,525	6,831	16,349,940	6,970	22,917,290	4,992	9,258,365	3,695	5,395,740	6,704	17,309,160	6,665	6,665	15,914,825
Mobile, Ala	223	576,000	145	102,895	83	75,390	91	131,780	53	80,784	189	698,804	147	147	612,965
Montgomery, Ala	444	368,900	544	384,883	1,512	444,929	1,378	335,496					1,203	1,203	469,075
Mount Vernon, N. Y													426	473	2,155,507
Nashville, Tenn					6,367	3,657,510	1,615	1,036,676	1,211	534,783	1,962	2,159,873	1,776	1,776	1,946,228
Newark, N. J	2,105	10,061,910	2,547	7,912,184	3,627	10,236,316	2,488	9,395,920	1,696	5,336,033	3,182	20,102,812	2,625	2,625	22,597,656
New Bedford, Mass	1,062	3,039,736	1,012	3,126,734	949	4,762,081	384	3,054,161	352	976,714	762	7,005,423	749	749	6,125,704
New Britain, Conn	513	1,214,840	633	1,480,785	610	1,419,010	489	1,254,479	480	880,990	1,054	2,806,914	785	785	2,572,382
New Haven, Conn	1,136	4,380,842	1,524	7,104,947	1,465	5,022,556	1,230	5,642,869	928	3,227,058	1,758	8,910,917	1,339	1,369	5,134,343
New Orleans, La	1,635	2,948,751	1,334	2,950,357	1,015	3,117,604	823	2,814,051	542	1,770,930	1,065	5,249,092	1,294	1,540	10,927,596
New Rochelle, N. Y													431	431	2,588,852
New York, N. Y	20,209	115,902,548	22,229	148,625,651											
Borough of Brooklyn					16,448	42,163,505	12,255	33,590,071	4,824	21,566,382	17,890	77,280,360	9,573	12,518	68,116,384
Borough of Bronx					3,687	18,425,060	3,037	10,126,360	1,847	5,207,320	3,888	23,385,799	1,472	1,810	21,492,530
Borough of Manhattan					4,448	134,078,044	3,756	42,738,169	2,668	17,697,650	3,962	106,773,373	3,976	4,791	139,199,563
Borough of Queens									2,228	6,768,138	8,910	46,022,687		10,261	42,639,472
Borough of Richmond					2,002	4,565,567	1,643	3,766,757	1,308	2,362,514	2,840	4,295,268	2,292	2,700	6,246,388
Niagara Falls, N. Y													730	730	673,984
Norfolk, Va	683	2,014,681	674	1,865,928	674	2,712,988	526	1,665,180	591	2,834,107	1,458	7,968,609	1,029	1,029	4,640,592
Oakland, Calif	3,649	4,717,520	3,352	5,045,290	3,683	5,368,290	2,938	4,442,520	2,948	5,382,160	4,059	7,134,573	4,442	4,442	9,401,768
Oak Park, Ill													792	792	2,059,211
Oklahoma City, Okla	210	1,972,442	437	1,166,806	757	2,073,634	963	3,089,737	849	2,510,221	1,641	9,039,633		1,674	6,050.861
Omaha, Nebr	1,295	4,610,456	1,351	5,385,005	1,454	7,226,107	1,039	7,737,047			1,959	9,022,647	1,359	1,359	11,435,970
Passaic, N. J	331	856,149	320	1,074,331	340	1,420,758	269	1,733,060	181	390,520	349	1,790,668	328	328	1,594,035
Paterson, N. J	884	1,539,640	1,063	1,693,881	1,164	2,347,745	1,019	1,599,838	823	1,087,540	1,536	4,599,541	1,511	1,511	3,685,985
Peoria, Ill	802	4,757,511	640	4,090,645	797	4,643,182	718	4,183,574	532	1,941,163	919	7,050,048	1,040	1,040	3,677,542
Philadelphia	12,774	34,694,340	13,884	35,010,640	13,708	49,319,225	7,555	33,050,220	5,820	15,340,500	14,509	65,088,750	8,653	10,003	54,174,045
Pittsburgh, Pa	3,522	18,194,182	3,916	14,227,020	4,175	13,554,810	3,587	11,318,502	2,571	7,938,350	4,832	14,731,616		3,989	16,555,174
Portland, Me	405	1,145,045	519	1,557,469	576	1,653,742	386	769,543	303	601,647	727	2,062,300	639	639	1,391,621
Portland, Oreg	5,959	8,334,075	4,623	4,895,345	4,351	6,272,865	3,377	3,643,410	5,707	6,176,047	8,922	9,840,725	9,988	9,988	11,850,120
Portsmouth, Va													428	428	683,443
Providence, R. I	3,589	6,334,900	3,848	7,023,700	3,661	9,248,900	2,881	3,817,800	2,532	4,963,100	3,406	8,077,200	4,023	4,073	10,034,200
Pueblo, Colo	214	330,270	165	219,910	221	436,520	445	1,032,479	442	374,796	562	676,300	605	605	739,070
Quincy, Ill	65	533,900	79	420,700	103	339,090	41	637,700	14	95,700	53	615,925	31	31	344,000
Reading, Pa	470	1,148,850	494	1,227,160	2,080	1,719,675	1,471	1,276,030	1,581	793,575	2,381	2,268,325	2,494	2,564	3,341,900
Richmond, Va	1,591	3,391,571	1,710	3,244,752	2,155	4,927,396	1,558	4,118,688	949	1,838,614	2,339	8,770,452	1,722	2,038	6,919,278
Rochester, N. Y	3,247	8,733,257	3,391	9,108,333	3,136	9,379,447	2,268	6,739,620	1,361	1,949,551	3,525	9,641,579	3,322	3,322	9,906,945
Rockford, Ill													1,429	1,429	2,415,905
Sacramento, Calif	1,418	2,329,978	1,311	1,395,578	1,229	2,102,158	938	1,895,303	653	1,213,513	1,229	2,054,843	1,733	1,733	3,516,643
Saginaw, Mich	531	679,755	(1)	999,434	265	426,100	286	424,496	428	521,947	1,882	3,880,472	2,150	2,175	2,697,483
St. Joseph, Mo	740	625,574	469	942,770	562	1,068,243	442	828,629	310	560,672	559	1,093,940	702	702	2,165,985
St. Louis, Mo	9,418	12,885,398	9,052	11,434,320	8,550	15,444,103	7,491	12,538,532	5,396	6,352,582	7,923	20,538,460	8,700	8,700	17,694,078

[1] Not reported.

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED AND COST OF BUILDINGS ERECTED IN REPRESENTATIVE CITIES IN EACH YEAR, 1914 TO 1920—Concluded.

City.	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		
	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits or buildings.	Cost.	Permits.	Buildings.	Cost.
St. Paul, Minn	3,741	14,718,696	2,688	9,237,458	1,845	8,811,961	2,794	7,266,706	1,977	10,152,709	4,159	19,258,733	2,684	2,684	9,282,606
Salem, Mass	672	3,130,225	646	3,941,219	470	1,554,124	332	440,872	358	189,546	476	859,440	671	671	547,722
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,050	2,984,347	1,225	2,250,720	1,146	2,869,749	803	2,787,925	721	2,319,695	1,118	4,060,321	810	810	3,839,353
San Diego, Calif	1,928	2,757,164	1,495	1,248,791	1,425	1,824,162	1,313	906,097	1,195	1,602,990	1,527	2,856,015	2,402	2,402	3,442,058
San Francisco, Calif	5,907	28,177,563	6,461	13,990,704	6,492	18,837,173	5,513	15,635,319	3,688	7,924,319	5,363	15,163,242	5,626	5,626	26,729,992
Savannah, Ga	1,010	1,383,680	727	2,180,960	573	1,673,880	366	718,160	241	768,675	568	1,765,995	508	508	4,020,850
Scranton, Pa	665	1,668,904	784	1,683,592	644	1,536,440	391	1,338,671	185	426,346	381	1,087,950	551	551	3,036,334
Seattle, Wash	9,104	12,664,970	8,217	6,456,995	8,486	8,304,689	7,736	6,714,315	12,016	10,876,183	12,993	15,575,590	9,702	9,702	12,630,805
Shreveport, La													2,277	2,277	5,686,200
Sommerville, Mass	446	1,574,067	480	1,854,236	427	1,498,432	348	883,412	192	676,470	441	773,099	391	394	1,389,106
Spokane, Wash	687	982,227	857	1,200,667	1,298	1,586,787	1,066	2,140,760	847	423,056	1,509	1,689,928	1,621	1,621	3,036,334
Springfield, Mass	1,492	5,056,242	1,495	6,066,394	1,695	7,101,032	1,199	3,779,612	787	1,598,423	1,593	5,879,845	1,409	1,409	6,675,054
Stockton, Calif													855	855	2,248,464
Superior, Wis	791	1,541,619	821	919,825	693	1,400,929	944	2,163,053	830	1,008,927	1,050	1,724,013	255	255	1,601,116
Syracuse, N. Y	1,855	3,412,184	1,934	4,693,316	1,809	2,556,008	1,767	4,319,005	1,311	1,637,894	2,281	6,122,547	2,181	2,181	6,915,680
Tacoma, Wash	1,457	1,471,628	1,216	790,424	1,372	1,617,981	879	751,911	3,087	2,796,500	3,045	2,516,035	3,063	3,063	4,677,348
Tampa, Fla	1,684	1,615,028	1,731	1,396,044	1,200	1,288,663	1,018	801,300	836	575,345	1,043	1,202,534	1,065	1,067	2,664,392
Toledo, Ohio	2,915	6,085,182			4,295	9,692,268	3,156	7,264,546	1,529	2,660,161	3,650	7,899,132	3,881	3,881	6,732,266
Trenton, N. J	(1)	1,736,492	892	2,648,396	(1)	2,256,156	592	1,801,549	425	522,615	1,026	3,323,053	1,267	1,267	6,419,850
Washington, D. C	3,701	10,415,645	4,428	9,749,301	5,239	17,494,804	3,141	12,507,311	4,362	10,675,632	7,255	20,665,683	4,342	4,342	17,892,919
Waterbury, Conn	612	1,800,200	748	2,600,350	1,337	4,270,000	1,394	6,562,930	1,251	3,852,620	1,482	4,767,867	990	990	3,969,090
West Hoboken, N. J	160	675,208	172	344,869	140	462,518	167	163,760	90	110,556	400	400,459	194	194	767,709
Wheeling, W. Va	609	1,428,909	669	586,173	672	976,696	605	416,880	414	340,452	593	473,780	589	589	1,081,772
Wichita, Kans	183	519,430	274	964,695	343	1,998,805	826	3,674,859	842	3,064,731	1,241	4,849,851	1,777	1,777	3,874,963
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1,014	1,143,238	1,085	1,076,800	887	1,213,605	699	704,678	619	640,510	672	834,286	627	627	1,359,916
Wilmington, Del	577	2,519,443	723	1,524,879	1,029	2,788,028	866	2,986,715	772	3,015,209			1,159	1,159	3,690,994
Worcester, Mass	1,587	5,731,469	1,794	4,526,382	1,816	6,164,871	1,705	4,838,840	1,195	2,066,734	2,219	5,925,164	2,201	2,201	6,748,086
Yonkers, N. Y	388	1,401,900	545	2,830,500	463	2,213,100	355	1,405,400	156	1,157,000	469	2,713,600	654	654	4,835,800
York, Pa	521	471,200	621	311,179	668	631,180	449	483,496	373	195,212	541	652,084	730	730	700,571
Youngstown, Ohio	1,087	3,055,221	1,108	2,573,555	1,355	3,400,079	1,641	4,542,395	1,726	4,577,984	2,141	6,990,089	1,337	1,337	3,295,670

Housing Conditions in Foreign Countries.

Canadian Joint Conference on Building.

A CONFERENCE concerning the building industry of Canada was recently held in Ottawa which was of rather unusual interest owing to the frankness of the discussions carried on, and the sincerity of the attempts to find a common ground from which, as a starting point, employers and employees might work together for the advancement of the industry. The conference was made up of delegates representing employers and workers, and was presided over by the minister of labor, the Government taking an active interest in the meeting. It may be remarked in passing that the occasion furnished a striking demonstration of the ability of the Canadian Department of Labor not only to assist in such a conference, but to report it. The conference was held from May 3 to May 6, inclusive, and within less than two weeks from its adjournment the full report of its proceedings was published and distributed.[1] Employers, employees, and the general Government were concerned in securing the conference.

The conference was convened on invitation of the Government of Canada, in accordance with a request received from the National Joint Conference Board of the building and construction industries in Canada. Thirty-two delegates were in attendance on behalf of the employers, selected by the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries, and an equal number of delegates on behalf of the employees, selected by the labor organizations in the building trades which are represented on the National Joint Conference Board.

The conference had five subjects before it: (1) Existing conditions in the industry; (2) apprenticeship and craftsmanship; (3) costs and production; (4) conditions of employment; (5) development of joint industrial councils. Each subject was referred to a committee made up of equal numbers from each side, who were expected to draw up resolutions dealing with it, and report them back for action by the conference as a whole. On the first two topics there seemed but little difference of opinion. The committee on existing conditions in the industry brought in a report dwelling upon the shortage of houses and the seasonal nature of the industry, and recommended as one means of overcoming the latter the "systematic regulation of public work of all kinds so that it may be let and carried on during those periods of the year when private operations are at a minimum." The committee on apprenticeship and craftsmanship presented an elaborate plan for encouraging and regulating apprenticeship, which will be dealt with hereafter. On the other subjects there was considerable diversity of opinion.

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[1] Department of Labor, Canada. Joint Conference of the building and construction industries in Canada. Held at Ottawa, May 3-6, 1921. Ottawa, 1921. 84 pp. Bulletin No. 3. Industrial Relations Series.

Development of Joint Industrial Councils.

The committee on joint industrial councils presented the following report:

(*a*) Your committee is of the unanimous opinion that joint industrial councils are a benefit to the building industry as a whole.

(*b*) Your committee recommends that joint councils be formed by equal representation from organized employees' and employers' associations, and that they may select an independent chairman.

(*c*) Your committee recommends that the duties of joint councils shall be to adjust any grievances that may arise out of the interpretation of agreements made between employees and employers in the affiliated trades.

(*d*) Your committee recommends that the Department of Labor continue to cooperate with the National Joint Council in the formation of local joint councils and that the assistance of the department be available for local councils.

(*e*) Your committee recommends that the National Joint Council consider the advisability of applying the principles of the industrial conditions act of Manitoba to the other Provinces of the Dominion.

In the discussion of this report little, if any, opposition to joint councils appeared, but there was considerable variance of opinion as to their proper functions. Should they, for instance, deal with wages? One of the employers thought decidedly they should not; their function should be the settlement of disputes after wages had been determined. The secretary of the Building Trades Council of Vancouver fully agreed with him.

Wage and conditions must of necessity be arrived at by the organizations of master contractors and journeymen on both sides. Therefore the work of a joint council is not to set wages. * * * But the idea of the joint councils is to interpret the spirit of agreements, and to continue the trades so that there will be harmony among all branches, so that one organization is not going out on strike at one period and another at another period, making a continual break in the work of the building industry.

An employer from Manitoba gave some account of the working of the industrial conditions act there, showing that under it the council dealt not so much with wages as with disputes concerning discrimination against workers or jurisdictional disputes between the workers themselves. An employer from Ottawa concurred, saying that an experience of two years with an industrial council in that city had persuaded him of its value.

Last year we had some 16 different meetings and in that time took up 11 different disputes, 9 of which were settled without any independent chairman whatever. We had a chairman appointed, but he is very difficult to get at certain times; and our men were so reasonable that when we sat down around the table and talked over the matters in dispute we had very little difficulty in settling them. * * * In those little disputes that are likely to arise between different trades and the employers we found this council very beneficial indeed. In fact, on two or three different occasions the dispute did not affect the employers at all; it was between two unions that were employed on a building, in regard to the classes of work that should be done by those men.

An employee delegate from Toronto differed somewhat from this view, claiming that industrial councils, to be of the fullest value, must take up fundamental questions, even though these should involve wages or conditions of employment, and pointed his moral by citing the experience of the Toronto joint council:

I might state that the first thing our council considered was what they could do as a council to improve the conditions of all the employers and workmen engaged in the building industry in Toronto. The situation was fully surveyed, and we came to the conclusion that the different trades, having separate agreements, it simply meant that at the height of the building season, if any of the basic trades went out on strike, their action would probably tie up the other trades, and also involve the employers of those trades. The council set out, as a basic principle, that they should endeavor to get all the agreements connected with the basic trades covered at the one period. That proposition was submitted to the membership of the Toronto council, which embraced all the employers' groups within that city, and all the building trades unions; and incidentally we also had a representative of the association of architects as chairman of that body. Some associations were left to go into that organization on the 1st of January. We recommended, and it was agreed in the fall of 1919, to adopt the following:

Recommendations.

1. That all agreements between employers and employees in the building trades be made to expire on December 31 of each year.
2. That this method be put into operation at once, and all agreements running into 1920 to continue, but new agreements to be made this year covering the balance of 1920, and to be operative at the expiration of the present old agreements.
3. All negotiations to be started on or about September 15, and to be completed on or before November 15 of each year.
4. In case of failure of the employers and employees to reach an agreement on or before November 15, then the settlement will be automatically placed in the hands of a board of arbitration.
5. The board of arbitration to consist of two members appointed by the Building Trades League, and two by the associations of employers, these four to appoint a fifth who will act as chairman of the board.
6. That the award of the board of arbitration shall be final and binding on all parties.

There was strenuous objection to binding all the trades to the 1st of January, but the argument was used that if the agreements were fixed for January, it would tend to open up the building operations in the city of Toronto five or six weeks earlier in the spring. Last year was a normal year so far as the building work was concerned, and we found that that was the way it went.

The discussion ranged widely, but in general the sentiment seemed in favor of joint councils so formed that they could handle problems of any kind developing in the industry. The report was finally adopted unanimously, and acting on requests made during the debate, the committee brought in a supplementary report, indorsing the National Joint Conference Board, and recommending both sides to undertake "further consideration of such matters relating to finance and representation as would tend to strengthen the board." This also was unanimously adopted, and approval was given to a suggested outline of a constitution for local joint councils.

Conditions of Employment.

The following report was unanimously adopted by the conference:

(a) Distribution of Labor.

This committee recommends that the present system of distribution of labor operated under private and Government agencies be modified by the abolition of private agencies, and that closer cooperation between Federal and provincial bureaus, employers' associations, and labor organizations be maintained.

We suggest that individual contractors, when requiring any additional employees, apply for same to building trades organizations or Government bureaus in their respective localities, and further, in case of application for help every assistance should be given by labor organizations to provide same from districts where a surplus of labor exists, and the Government transfer such employees over the Government roads wherever possible at reduced rates.

(b) Unemployment Insurance.

Whereas there is an acute unemployment situation in Canada at the present time, and Federal unemployment insurance has been brought forward as a remedy:

We recommend that the National Conference on the Building Industries go on record as being strongly opposed to unemployment insurance except as a last resort.

We strongly recommend that the Government formulate some constructive policy to provide employment for the great mass of unemployed who are willing to work and earn a livelihood.

(c) Industrial Safety.

Whereas the question of the jurisdiction and operation of regulations for safety appliances on construction work is intimately connected with the question of workmen's compensation insurance, and in certain Provinces provincial compensation insurance and safety laws are under the jurisdiction of the workmen's compensation boards and have been found to work out satisfactorily, this committee recommends:

1. That in the Provinces where there is no provincial insurance, that the provincial governments take over workmen's compensation insurance and pass suitable legislation to cover the question of safety appliances after the pattern of existing building trades protection acts, and that the operation of this legislation be under the supervision of the provincial workmen's compensation boards;
2. We further recommend that a committee be established, with a subcommittee in each Province, by the National Joint Conference Board, to study the question of safety appliances in the construction industry;
3. That the National Joint Conference Board make the necessary representations to the provincial Governments to put this resolution into operation.

The principal discussion on this report concerned unemployment insurance. The section dealing with this subject as at first presented was found unsatisfactory, and was referred back to the committee, who later brought in the resolutions given above. The labor representatives disagreed on this topic, some holding that unemployment insurance was unnecessary and undesirable, that it would be far better to prevent unemployment than to insure against it, and that the Government, by using its program for public works in such a way as to take up slack as private employment began to lessen, could materially reduce irregularity of employment, or perhaps do away with it altogether. Others held that while the Government takes its present detached attitude, there is little hope of preventing unemployment, and that insurance should be adopted as the next best thing. The minister of labor brought out the fact that it would take a considerable time to get any insurance scheme into working order, and that if nothing were done about it until a period of depression set in, it would be extremely difficult to make it effective at the time of need. A labor delegate voiced the same idea.

Unless Governments exercise a stronger supervision, controlling the industries so that they do to some extent coordinate their work over longer periods, and unless such work as the Government is able to provide is given out in the slacker periods; unless we can revolutionize—using that word in the sense of bringing about a quick evolution—unless we can revolutionize our present system, then the time for the last resort has arrived and will have to be prepared for, with our eyes open to the fact that under our present careless system the periods of unemployment will come on, and therefore must be prepared for in the good times, as we can not provide for them overnight.

Costs and Production.

The report on this subject, as finally adopted, ran as follows:

(a) Facts in Building Costs.

Resolved, That this conference agrees that the cost of a building is divided in general under three headings:

	Per cent.
(a) Direct labor costs on the contract	35
(b) Materials, delivered on the contract	55
(c) Contractor's overhead and profit	10
Making a total of	100

Item (a).—The direct labor on the job needs no analysis other than to state that it represents the wages paid to the building trades mechanics.

Item (b).—The materials delivered on the job is further subdivided into labor, freight, manufacturers' and distributors' profit and overhead, and Government royalties and taxes in the relative importance, as named. Beyond stating the relative importance we do not feel further analysis is justified. We are further agreed that these costs of materials, delivered on the job, are influenced in great measure by too much purchasing through numerous retailers.

Item (c).—The contractor's overhead and profit, covers the contractor's office labor, maintains his plant, meets his fixed charges, and supplies net profit.

(b) Efficiency and its Relation to Production.

Resolved, That this conference agrees that the following features if properly understood will tend strongly to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

(a) Standard practice in the design of all buildings, especially in the establishment of sizes and the working out of details; also the standardization of general conditions, and the specification of stock materials and shapes wherever possible. This is especially true in the construction of small houses.

(b) Constant, steady, and interested supervision on the part of the management and the construction superintendent.

(c) Employment of properly skilled workmen, properly skilled foremen, and the possession of organizing ability by the general superintendent, so as to insure the steady flow of the materials and the supply of proper tools and equipment.

(d) The introduction of the apprenticeship system.

(e) The extension as far as reasonably possible of the building season by the early commencement of construction.

(f) By the steady maximum output of the individual workman.

This conference further agrees that the efficiency of the building trades workman, although it had been publicly assailed from time to time, is to-day equal to the prewar efficiency.

(c) Hours of Labor.

Resolved, That this conference recognizes that the greatest efficiency per hour of the workman is attained in the 8-hour day.

Employers' qualification: We realize that it would be difficult to make universal the 8-hour day, and we would not look favorably upon any legislation governing hours of labor in the building trades.

Employees' qualification: We believe that legislation should be immediately enacted which would establish the 8-hour day for the building industry, in harmony with draft conventions approved at the International Labor Conference at Washington.

(d) Wages and their Relation to Cost of Living.

The following resolution, prepared by the general committee of the conference, was substituted for the original report of the special committee, and was adopted unanimously by the conference:

The general committee of this joint conference of employers and employees in the construction industries begs to report that it has had three meetings during the sessions and has considered without hesitation some of the vital questions of our industry, with a view to aiding this conference in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. The chief questions on which no agreement has been reached at this time either in committee or in the conference itself are those of wages and the methods which have been used to obtain wage reductions.

After the most serious and careful consideration and with the full knowledge that we are not in any sense a legislative or authorized body, but a voluntary one, and therefore without jurisdictional powers, we beg to recommend the following:

Whereas there now exists a condition of either strike or lockout in our industry in several of our Canadian cities because of the so-called arbitrary reductions demanded by employers; and

Whereas this condition is the result of a general abnormal situation, over which we could not possibly have any control; and

Whereas the postwar unnatural high peak in cost of living and therefore in wages was passed last year; and

Whereas in many important centers throughout Canada and adjacent U. S. points wage adjustments have been reached by mutual agreements or arbitration; and

Whereas the chief deterring factor which prevents a real substantial reduction in cost of living is undoubtedly high rent; and

Whereas it is realized by us that only the building of many thousands of dwellings can alleviate Canada's deplorable housing shortage; and

Whereas we are as an industry to a slight degree responsible for this situation; and

Whereas it has been conclusively shown in this conference that building material prices have already been substantially reduced; therefore, be it

Resolved by this conference, acting as individual builders and workers, and not in our capacity as officers of any particular organization, and with the full realization that each locality must of necessity deal with its own peculiar situation, as follows: That in our best judgment a moderate and reasonable adjustment of wages should be agreed upon without further delay in such large centers, where an abnormally high peak has been reached and where no settlement has been accepted, and that such agreement should be fixed upon for a period of 12 months; and further that we strongly urge the immediate resumption of negotiations with a view to mutual agreement; and that failing mutual agreement, voluntary arbitration should be entered into.

In conclusion, your general committee feels that this action will tend to stabilize conditions by preventing an undue and abnormal drop in wages, and remove strikes, strife and distrust, and that a new postwar normal will more speedily be determined.

The first disagreement over this report arose on the question of the percentage which labor costs form of the total cost of a building. In the opening speech an employer delegate laid down the proposition that these amount to 80 per cent of the whole. The direct labor costs, he said, were 40 per cent, but to this must be added the cost of the labor which went into the production of the materials, which he placed at 80 per cent of their value. He maintained that since the materials absorb about 50 per cent of the total cost of the building, the labor factor in them would amount to 40 per cent of the total cost, and this, added to the direct labor cost, would make 80 per cent; because of this dominance of labor in the costs of a building, the solution of the building problem depends far more on the worker than on the employer.

You have to realize that the efficiency of production and the limiting of the cost of construction lies in your hands to the extent of 80 per cent and in our hands to the extent of 5 or 10 per cent. That is something which we should freely discuss and think over. If everyone understood that, I think we would be a great deal better off. Remember that in the expenditure of $100,000 on a building you control 80 per cent.

The employee delegates would not admit the accuracy of this contention. Without stopping to inquire how the wages and efficiency of a lumberjack in the Northwest, or the steel worker in Duluth "lay in the hands" of a plumber in Montreal, they challenged the figure of 80 per cent as representing the labor costs of a building. A hot discussion raged over this point, but neither side had the data necessary to prove its contention, since neither was prepared to follow the various materials from their starting point, showing at each stage of their preparation how the added value was due to the various items of wages, salaries, profits, interest, insurance, etc. An approach to this was made by an employer present in respect to lumber which he had recently sold at $49 per thousand feet, delivered, of which $8 was clear profit, and who analyzed the various factors making up the cost of $41. As given in the report, the analysis is not entirely clear, some figures apparently having been omitted, but according to his calculation, the labor cost amounted to $29.50.

That lumber was sold to the man who was building a house for $49; $29.50 divided by $49 gives you very close to 60 per cent as the actual labor in the lumber. Now, we sold that lumber in competition with other lumber dealers in our district. That means that we got all the profit that we could, and what we got is not a fictitious figure, but it is a figure in competition; so it is fair. I think that is a concrete example of the proportion of labor in the lumber that is sold in the Province of Quebec to-day.

Neither side was fully satisfied with this example, but both agreed to the compromise represented by the section, "Facts in Building Costs," in the committee's report.

The resolutions on "Efficiency and its relation to production" were adopted without discussion, and those on the 8-hour day evoked only one comment, which came from a Quebec employer who was anxious to put himself on record as protesting against it in the name of his city. In regard to the topic, "Wages and their relation to the cost of living," two resolutions were presented. The employees recommended that as there had never been any national standard for wages established during the time of increasing living costs, so now there should be no national standard of reduction recommended, but that any adjustments actually necessary "should be arrived at by agreement between the employers and employees of the building trades industries in their respective localities." The employers presented a rather lengthy set of resolutions, recapitulating the facts in the building situation, ascribing the stagnation to the high costs of building, recommending that every possible reduction be made in the cost of labor and materials, and ending with a paragraph to which the workers decidedly objected:

> It has been shown that reductions of from 20 per cent to 50 per cent have already been made in many materials, and we have endeavored by every means possible to persuade the labor side that labor should do its share, but unsuccessfully. We feel that building trade wages, in order to conform to the reduction of materials and the wages of workers in factory and mill, should be reduced from 10 per cent to 25 per cent, depending on conditions.

On the question of which of these reports should be adopted, the debate was waged long and earnestly. Employers pointed out the high wages received in some localities, and the relative rise in wages as compared with the increase in the cost of living. Employees cited the low wages received in other localities, and dwelt on the difference between rates of wages and annual income in an industry as seasonal as building. (In an earlier discussion, it had been brought out that a building employee could not reasonably hope for more than 42 weeks' employment in the year.) Employers pointed out that the conference had already gone on record as believing that building costs must be reduced or the deadlock could not be broken; employees cited figures to show the actual earnings of building workers and their relation to the cost of living. Employers reported reductions in wages already agreed upon in various places as proof of the necessity for such reductions generally; employees retorted that these facts showed the uselessness of making any general recommendations, since the situation was already adjusting itself according to local conditions. Employers glanced at the desirability of the open shop; employees dwelt upon the need for organized negotiations if working conditions were to be tolerable and labor reasonably efficient. But in spite of apparent digressions, the point at issue was clear: The employers wanted to put the conference on record as favoring a general reduction in wages; the employees were strongly opposed to any such general recommendation, holding that wages varied so widely that adjustment must be reached by local bodies, and that it would be unwise to attempt to standardize downward.

We have sometimes asked for uniform rates of wages and working conditions throughout this Province, and we even wanted them all through this Dominion at some time or other. We have been striving for this, but we have been a long time getting the employers to see eye to eye with us, that uniform conditions in the building industry are the ideal thing. We have been unable to get them to agree with us, through their builders' exchange or individually, to put into effect a uniform wage in any way, either in one town or city, or throughout even smaller areas than the Province of Ontario. That being the case, it seems unreasonable to ask this side of the house for a uniform reduction in wage rates throughout Canada.

The disagreement between the two sides was so pronounced that the conference adjourned at nearly midnight, apparently at a deadlock, but when it reconvened the next morning it was reported that the National Joint Conference Board had met in the interim and drawn up the set of resolutions presented above under section (d), which it offered as a substitute for the two resolutions over which the disagreement had risen. On consideration, both sides found that this compromise was satisfactory, and it was unanimously adopted.

This completed the proposed work of the conference. But in the concluding addresses, references were made to a topic of much importance to the building industry both in Canada and in the United States—the supply of money for construction purposes. An employer delegate dealt most fully with this matter, throwing upon it the greatest share of responsibility for the stagnation in building.

If money were available we would have so much building in this country that we could not take care of it. We could not get half enough men to construct the buildings required. There must be some regulation, but the obstruction in the way of building is a little too strong owing to the fact that money is not available. It seems to me if there is any duty at the present moment which devolves upon our Government or Governments, it is to inquire into the financial situation which has been created, and which prevents the investment of money in building projects, and, if possible, see if there is not some method which can be worked out which will make some money available through the usual channels of this country. That is all I have to say on that question, but I felt that I could not let this conference close without saying it.

Improvement in Housing Conditions in the Netherlands.

ACCORDING to a report from the United States consul general in Rotterdam, Dutch authorities believe that the housing situation in Holland will soon be favorably modified. It is anticipated that in the rural districts the shortage of houses will be overcome in a few months, and this in spite of the fact that there has been a distinct movement back to the country of people who during and since the war have been employed in the cities. This movement, combined with the development of the housing program, has relieved the situation in the cities slightly. "Rents," states the report, "have fallen in slight degree, if at all; but there are now a few houses on the market most of the time, whereas at the close of the past summer it was practically impossible to secure dwellings at any price." The general situation in the cities, however, will not improve so rapidly as in the country, owing to the greater seriousness of the problem, and to complications "growing out of the labor situation, the 45-hour week, the lack of available sites, and other similar difficulties."

The gradual overcoming of the shortage is attributed largely to the operation of comprehensive schemes of Government aid to housing.

Such aid was given long before the war, but the expenditures involved have increased enormously in late years.

The Government expenditures in this line in 1905 amounted to Fl. 46,000 ($18,400, par) for 31 houses; in 1913 the expenditures were Fl. 8,437,741 ($3,375,096, par) for 3,655 houses, and in 1919 it was Fl. 92,124,791 ($36,849,916, par) for 13,652 houses. In 1920 the expenditures rose to about Fl. 150,000,000, or $60,000,000, par.

The Government has had several different methods of aiding in the construction of houses, but the most generally effective, it is reported, is one under which a subsidy is given municipalities, building societies, or private persons who put up houses not exceeding 450 cubic meters in size; the subsidy is Fl. 20 ($8, par per cubic foot, but the total amount must not exceed Fl. 2,000 ($800, par) per dwelling. No restriction is placed upon the disposition to be made of these dwellings, i. e., they may be sold or rented or occupied by the owner himself, as he chooses.

A good deal, also, has been accomplished in meeting the housing situation by the cooperative building societies, which have not only put up workmen's dwellings, but have done much in the way of constructing model tenement houses, and aiding in garden city plans and suburban developments.

Housing Conditions in New Zealand.

ACCORDING to extracts from the Annual Business, Industrial, and Commercial Review of New Zealand for 1920, recently forwarded to this bureau from the Department of Commerce, at the beginning of 1920 the outlook for the construction of homes was not at all favorable, although restrictions had been placed on the use of building materials and on the employment of workmen on construction work other than the erection of buildings for residence purposes.

Early in the year the Government organized a force and erected workmen's homes in the different centers, and also arranged to supply funds for different municipalities at a low rate of interest, to be used for this purpose in the respective cities. In April, 1920, the Government railway department organized a campaign for the erection of homes for employees, and a number of homes were built in towns and cities at the end of railway divisions.

The cost of construction increased greatly during the year, in many cases being 60 to 80 per cent over prewar prices, and in some cases even 100 per cent. Conditions began to improve near the end of the year.

Housing Conditions in Beirut.

THE United States vice-consul at Beirut reports, under date of May 6, 1921, that housing conditions in that city are becoming extremely serious. Thousands of Syrians have returned from North and South America, and these, with the French army of occupation, the civil officials, and European commercial travelers, tourists, and refugees, have enormously increased the demand for housing, while practically no effort has been made to increase the supply. Rents have been advanced from 400 to 500 per cent. The Government has tried to help tenants by forbidding landlords to increase the rents of occupied property, but as the prohibition does not apply to vacant property this has resulted in landlords dispossessing tenants, in order to relet at higher rates. Working class families are crowded together in one or two rooms, several families sometimes living in the same room. Hotels are few and small, and quite unequal to the city's needs. Sanitation has been neglected, and the situation from a health standpoint, is considered dangerous.

The vice-consul suggests that the situation affords an opening worth considering for the American builder and investor. Failing such outside effort it is not apparent what will be the outcome of the problem, as little or nothing is being done to solve it.

Although the wealthy landlords of Beirut have made immense sums through speculation, no desire or action is shown on their part to further or encourage building, nor is anything being done to alleviate the present situation.

SERIES OF BULLETINS PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

*[The publication of the annual and special reports and of the bimonthly bulletin was discontinued in July, 1912, and since that time a bulletin has been published at irregular intervals. Each number contains matter devoted to one of a series of general subjects. These bulletins are numbered consecutively, beginning with No. 101, and up to No. 236 they also carry consecutive numbers under each series. Beginning with No. 237 the serial numbering has been discontinued. A list of the series is given below. Under each is grouped all the bulletins which contain material relating to the subject matter of that series. A list of the reports and bulletin of the Bureau issued prior to July 1, 1912, will be furnished on application. The bulletins marked thus * are out of print.]*

Wholesale Prices.

* Bul. 114. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1912.
Bul. 149. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1913.
* Bul. 173. Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and foreign countries.
Bul. 181. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1914.
* Bul. 200. Wholesale prices 1890 to 1915.
Bul. 226. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1916.
Bul. 269. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1919.
Bul. 284. Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and foreign countries. [Revision of Bulletin No. 173.] [In press.]

Retail Prices and Cost of Living.

* Bul. 105. Retail prices, 1890 to 1911: Part I.
Retail prices, 1890 to 1911: Part II—General tables.
* Bul. 106. Retail prices, 1890 to June, 1912: Part I.
Retail prices, 1890 to June, 1912: Part II—General tables.
Bul. 108. Retail prices, 1890 to August, 1912.
Bul. 110. Retail prices, 1890 to October, 1912.
Bul. 113. Retail prices, 1890 to December, 1912.
Bul. 115. Retail prices, 1890 to February, 1913.
* Bul. 121. Sugar prices, from refiner to consumer.
Bul. 125. Retail prices, 1890 to April, 1913.
* Bul. 130. Wheat and flour prices, from farmer to consumer.
Bul. 132. Retail prices, 1890 to June, 1913.
Bul. 136. Retail prices, 1890 to August, 1913.
* Bul. 138. Retail prices, 1890 to October, 1913.
* Bul. 140. Retail prices, 1890 to December, 1913.
Bul. 156. Retail prices, 1907 to December, 1914.
Bul. 164. Butter prices, from producer to consumer.
Bul. 170. Foreign food prices as affected by the war.
Bul. 184. Retail prices, 1907 to June, 1915.
Bul. 197. Retail prices, 1907 to December, 1915.
Bul. 228. Retail prices, 1907 to December, 1916.
Bul. 270. Retail prices, 1913 to 1919.

Wages and Hours of Labor.

Bul. 116. Hours, earnings, and duration of employment of wage-earning women in selected industries in the District of Columbia.
* Bul. 118. Ten-hour maximum working-day for women and young persons.
Bul. 119. Working hours of women in the pea canneries of Wisconsin.
* Bul. 128. Wages and hours of labor in the cotton, woolen, and silk industries, 1890 to 1912.
* Bul. 129. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber, millwork, and furniture industries, 1890 to 1912.
* Bul. 131. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, 1907 to 1912.
* Bul. 134. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe and hosiery and knit goods industries, 1890 to 1912.
* Bul. 135. Wages and hours of labor in the cigar and clothing industries, 1911 and 1912.
Bul. 137. Wages and hours of labor in the building and repairing of steam railroad cars, 1890 to 1912.
Bul. 143. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1913.
Bul. 146. Wages and regularity of employment and standardization of piece rates in the dress and waist industry of New York City.
* Bul. 147. Wages and regularity of employment in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry.

Wages and Hours of Labor—Concluded.

- * Bul. 150. Wages and hours of labor in the cotton, woolen, and silk industries, 1907 to 1913.
- Bul. 151. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry in the United States, 1907 to 1912.
- Bul. 153. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber, millwork, and furniture industries, 1907 to 1913.
- * Bul. 154. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe and hosiery and underwear industries, 1907 to 1913.
- Bul. 160. Hours, earnings, and conditions of labor of women in Indiana mercantile establishments and garment factories.
- Bul. 161. Wages and hours of labor in the clothing and cigar industries, 1911 to 1913.
- Bul. 163. Wages and hours of labor in the building and repairing of steam railroad cars, 1907 to 1913.
- Bul. 168. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1913.
- * Bul. 171. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 1, 1914.
- Bul. 177. Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industry, 1907 to 1914.
- Bul. 178. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1914.
- Bul. 187. Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1914.
- * Bul. 190. Wages and hours of labor in the cotton, woolen, and silk industries, 1907 to 1914.
- * Bul. 194. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 1, 1915.
- Bul. 204. Street railway employment in the United States.
- Bul. 214. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1916.
- Bul. 218. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1915.
- Bul. 221. Hours, fatigue, and health in British munition factories.
- Bul. 225. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber, millwork, and furniture industries, 1915.
- Bul. 232. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1916.
- Bul. 238. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1916.
- Bul. 239. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing and finishing, 1916.
- Bul. 245. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1917.
- * Bul. 252. Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1917.
- Bul. 259. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1918.
- Bul. 260. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1918.
- Bul. 261. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1918.
- Bul. 262. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing and finishing, 1918.
- Bul. 265. Industrial survey in selected industries in the United States, 1919. Preliminary report
- Bul. 274. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1919.
- Bul. 278. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907–1920.
- Bul. 279. Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous coal mining.
- Bul. 286. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1920. [In press.]
- Bul. 288. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing, 1920. [In press.]
- Bul. 289. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1920. [In press.]

Employment and Unemployment.

- * Bul. 109. Statistics of unemployment and the work of employment offices.
- Bul. 116. Hours, earnings, and duration of employment of wage-earning women in selected industries in the District of Columbia.
- Bul. 172. Unemployment in New York City, N. Y.
- * Bul. 182. Unemployment among women in department and other retail stores of Boston, Mass.
- * Bul. 183. Regularity of employment in the women's ready-to-wear garment industries.
- Bul. 192. Proceedings of the American Association of Public Employment Offices.
- * Bul. 195. Unemployment in the United States.
- Bul. 196. Proceedings of the Employment Managers' Conference held at Minneapolis, January, 1916.
- Bul. 202. Proceedings of the conference of the Employment Managers' Association of Boston, Mass., held May 10, 1916.
- Bul. 206. The British system of labor exchanges.

Employment and Unemployment—Concluded.

Bul. 220. Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Public Employment Offices, Buffalo, N. Y., July 20 and 21, 1916.
Bul. 223. Employment of women and juveniles in Great Britain during the war.
* Bul. 227. Proceedings of the Employment Managers' Conference, Philadelphia, Pa., April 2 and 3, 1917.
Bul. 235. Employment system of the Lake Carriers' Association.
Bul. 241. Public employment offices in the United States.
Bul. 247. Proceedings of Employment Managers' Conference, Rochester, N. Y., May 9–11, 1918.

Women in Industry.

Bul. 116. Hours, earnings, and duration of employment of wage-earning women in selected industries in the District of Columbia.
* Bul. 117. Prohibition of night work of young persons.
* Bul. 118. Ten-hour maximum working-day for women and young persons.
Bul. 119. Working hours of women in the pea canneries of Wisconsin.
* Bul. 122. Employment of women in power laundries in Milwaukee.
Bul. 160. Hours, earnings, and conditions of labor of women in Indiana mercantile establishments and garment factories.
* Bul. 167. Minimum-wage legislation in the United States and foreign countries.
* Bul. 175. Summary of the report on condition of woman and child wage earners in the United States.
* Bul. 176. Effect of minimum wage determinations in Oregon.
* Bul. 180. The boot and shoe industry in Massachusetts as a vocation for women.
* Bul. 182. Unemployment among women in department and other retail stores of Boston, Mass.
Bul. 193. Dressmaking as a trade for women in Massachusetts.
Bul. 215. Industrial experience of trade-school girls in Massachusetts.
Bul. 217. Effect of workmen's compensation laws in diminishing the necessity of industrial employment of women and children.
Bul. 223. Employment of women and juveniles in Great Britain during the war.
Bul. 253. Women in the lead industry.

Workmen's Insurance and Compensation (including laws relating thereto).

Bul. 101. Care of tuberculous wage earners in Germany.
Bul. 102. British National Insurance Act, 1911.
Bul. 103. Sickness and accident insurance law of Switzerland.
Bul. 107. Law relating to insurance of salaried employees in Germany.
* Bul. 126. Workmen's compensation laws of the United States and foreign countries.
* Bul. 155. Compensation for accidents to employees of the United States.
* Bul. 185. Compensation legislation of 1914 and 1915.
Bul. 203. Workmen's compensation laws of the United States and foreign countries.
Bul. 210. Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.
Bul. 212. Proceedings of the conference on social insurance called by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.
Bul. 217. Effect of workmen's compensation laws in diminishing the necessity of industrial employment of women and children.
Bul. 240. Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the United States.
Bul. 243. Workmen's compensation legislation in the United States and foreign countries.
Bul. 248. Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.
Bul. 264. Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.
Bul. 272. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and Canada, 1919.
* Bul. 273. Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.
Bul. 275. Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the United States and Canada.
Bul. 281. Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. [In press.]

Industrial Accidents and Hygiene.

Bul. 104. Lead poisoning in potteries, tile works, and porcelain enameled sanitary ware factories.
Bul. 120. Hygiene of the painters' trade.
* Bul. 127. Dangers to workers from dusts and fumes, and methods of protection.

Industrial Accidents and Hygiene—Concluded.

Bul. 141. Lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead.
* Bul. 157. Industrial accident statistics.
Bul. 165. Lead poisoning in the manufacture of storage batteries.
* Bul. 179. Industrial poisons used in the rubber industry.
Bul. 188. Report of British departmental committee on the danger in the use of lead in the painting of buildings.
* Bul. 201. Report of committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. [Limited edition.]
Bul. 205. Anthrax as an occupational disease.
Bul. 207. Causes of death by occupation.
Bul. 209. Hygiene of the printing trades.
* Bul. 216. Accidents and accident prevention in machine building.
Bul. 219. Industrial poisons used or produced in the manufacture of explosives.
Bul. 221. Hours, fatigue, and health in British munition factories.
Bul. 230. Industrial efficiency and fatigue in British munition factories.
Bul. 231. Mortality from respiratory diseases in dusty trades.
* Bul. 234. Safety movement in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1917.
Bul. 236. Effect of the air hammer on the hands of stonecutters.
Bul. 251. Preventable death in the cotton manufacturing industry.
Bul. 253. Women in the lead industries.
Bul. 256. Accidents and accident prevention in machine building. Revision of Bul. 216.
Bul. 267. Anthrax as an occupational disease. (Revised.)
Bul. 276. Standardization of industrial accident statistics.
Bul. 280. Industrial poisoning in making coal tar dyes and dye intermediates.
Bul. 291. Carbon monoxide poisoning. [In press.]

Conciliation and Arbitration (including strikes and lockouts).

* Bul. 124. Conciliation and arbitration in the building trades of Greater New York.
* Bul. 133. Report of the industrial council of the British Board of Trade on its inquiry into industrial agreements.
Bul. 139. Michigan copper district strike.
Bul. 144. Industrial court of the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City.
Bul. 145. Conciliation, arbitration, and sanitation in the dress and waist industry of New York City.
Bul. 191. Collective bargaining in the anthracite coal industry.
* Bul. 198. Collective agreements in the men's clothing industry.
Bul. 233. Operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada.

Labor Laws of the United States (including decisions of courts relating to labor).

* Bul. 111. Labor legislation of 1912.
Bul. 112. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1912.
* Bul. 148. Labor laws of the United States, with decisions of courts relating thereto.
* Bul. 152. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1913.
* Bul. 166. Labor legislation of 1914.
* Bul. 169. Decisons of courts affecting labor, 1914.
* Bul. 186. Labor legislation of 1915.
* Bul. 189. Decisions of courts affecting labor, 1915.
Bul. 211. Labor laws and their administration in the Pacific States.
* Bul. 213. Labor legislation of 1916.
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Bul. 229. Wage-payment legislation in the United States.
* Bul. 244. Labor legislation of 1917.
Bul. 246. Decisions of courts affecting labor, 1917.
Bul. 257. Labor legislation of 1918.
Bul. 258. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1918.
Bul. 277. Labor legislation of 1919.
Bul. 285. Minimum-wage legislation in the United States. [In press.]
Bul. 290. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1919–1920. [In press.]
Bul. 292. Labor legislation of 1920. [In press.]

Foreign Labor Laws.

Bul. 142. Administration of labor laws and factory inspection in certain European countries.

Vocational Education.

Bul. 145. Conciliation, arbitration, and sanitation in the dress and waist industry of New York City.
* Bul. 147. Wages and regularity of employment in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry.
* Bul. 159. Short-unit courses for wage earners, and a factory school experiment.
Bul. 162. Vocational education survey of Richmond, Va.
Bul. 199. Vocational education survey of Minneapolis.

Labor as Affected by the War.

Bul. 170. Foreign food prices as affected by the war.
Bul. 219. Industrial poisons used or produced in the manufacture of explosives.
Bul. 221. Hours, fatigue, and health in British munition factories.
Bul. 222. Welfare work in British munition factories.
Bul. 223. Employment of women and juveniles in Great Britain during the war.
Bul. 230. Industrial efficiency and fatigue in British munition factories.
Bul. 237. Industrial unrest in Great Britain.
Bul. 249. Industrial health and efficiency. Final report of British Health of Munition Workers Committee.
Bul. 255. Joint industrial councils in Great Britain.
Bul. 283. History of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, 1917 to 1919.
Bul. 287. National War Labor Board. [In press.]

Miscellaneous Series.

* Bul. 117. Prohibition of night work of young persons.
* Bul. 118. Ten-hour maximum working-day for women and young persons.
* Bul. 123. Employers' welfare work.
Bul. 158. Government aid to home owning and housing of working people in foreign countries.
* Bul. 159. Short-unit courses for wage earners, and a factory school experiment.
* Bul. 167. Minimum-wage legislation in the United States and foreign countries.
Bul. 170. Foreign food prices as affected by the war.
Bul. 174. Subject index of the publications of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics up to May 1, 1915.
Bul. 208. Profit sharing in the United States.
Bul. 222. Welfare work in British munition factories.
Bul. 242. Food situation in Central Europe, 1917.
Bul. 250. Welfare work for employees in industrial establishments in the United States.
Bul. 254. International labor legislation and the society of nations.
Bul. 263. Housing by employers in the United States.
Bul. 266. Proceedings of Seventh Annual Convention of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada.
Bul. 268. Historical survey of international action affecting labor.
Bul. 271. Adult working-class education in Great Britain and the United States.
Bul. 282. Mutual relief associations among Government employees in Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Descriptions of occupations, prepared for the United States Employment Service, 1918-19.

- Boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, and tanning.
- Cane-sugar refining and flour milling.
- Coal and water gas, paint and varnish, paper, printing trades, and rubber goods.
- Electrical manufacturing, distribution, and maintenance.
- Glass.
- Hotels and restaurants.
- Logging camps and sawmills.
- Medicinal manufacturing.
- Metal working, building and general construction, railroad transportation, and shipbuilding.
- Mines and mining.
- Office employees.
- Slaughtering and meat packing.
- Street railways.
- Textiles and clothing.
- Water transportation.

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INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE.

Metal-mine Accidents in the United States during 1919.

THE report of the United States Bureau of Mines on metal-mine accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1919 (Technical Paper 286) notes a considerable decrease in the quantity of minerals produced, the number of persons employed, and in the number of fatalities and injuries. The fatality rate was the lowest on record for the industry in the United States, and the injury rate was lower than for any other year since 1914. Reports from 3,383 operators for 1919 give a total of 145,262 employees as compared with 182,606 reported by 3,636 operators for 1918.

The number of men killed in metal mines in 1919 was 468, and the number injured was 31,506 as compared with 646 killed and 42,915 injured in 1918. In 1919 for each 1,000 300-day workers there were 3.43 fatalities and 231.18 nonfatal injuries as compared with 3.57 and 237.09, respectively, in 1918.

As many of the States now have compensation laws, the bureau's classification of serious and slight injuries is on a 14-day basis in order to conform to the classification used by the States. The classification of injuries includes three types, as follows:

FATAL, SERIOUS, AND SLIGHT INJURIES IN METAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1918 AND 1919.

Injury.	1918	1919	Per cent of decrease.
Fatal	646	468	27.6
Serious (time lost more than 14 days):			
Permanent disability—			
Total[1]	62	7	88.7
Partial[2]	640	321	49.8
Others	9,066	7,848	13.4
Slight (time lost 1 to 14 days, inclusive)	33,147	23,330	29.6
Total	42,915	31,506	26.6

[1] Permanent total disability is loss of both legs or arms, one leg and one arm, total loss of eyesight, paralysis, or other condition permanently incapacitating the workman from engaging in a gainful occupation.

[2] Permanent partial disability means 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.

The following table shows the number of employees, the number of fatalities and injuries, and the fatal and nonfatal accident rates, by kind of mine, during 1918 and 1919:

NUMBER EMPLOYED, NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED, AND FATAL AND NONFATAL ACCIDENT RATES IN METAL MINES DURING 1918 AND 1919.

Kind of mine.	Active operators.	Number of men employed.	Average days active.	Number killed	Number injured (time lost more than 1 day.)	Number 300-day workers.	Number killed per 1,000 300-day workers.	Number injured per 1,000 300-day workers.
1918.								
Copper	524	59,447	321	220	20,513	63,681	3.45	322.12
Gold, silver, and miscellaneous metal	2,429	43,643	197	181	7,847	42,375	4.27	185.18
Iron	176	53,665	290	179	9,621	51,878	3.45	185.45
Lead and zinc (Mississippi Valley)	236	14,004	251	47	3,746	11,723	3.58	319.54
Nonmetallic mineral	271	11,847	287	19	1,188	11,349	1.67	104.69
Total	3,636	182,606	297	646	42,915	181,006	3.57	237.09
1919.								
Copper	410	39,327	301	140	12,236	39,522	3.54	309.60
Gold, silver, and miscellaneous metal	2,430	32,130	267	126	5,469	28,590	4.41	191.29
Iron	157	47,676	292	139	9,098	46,373	3.00	196.19
Lead and zinc (Mississippi Valley)	141	12,968	252	45	3,185	10,897	4.13	292.28
Nonmetallic mineral	245	13,161	248	18	1,518	10,900	1.65	139.27
Total	3,383	145,262	281	468	31,506	136,282	3.43	231.18

The report shows the causes of accidents in considerable detail. Comparative data for accidents at metal mines, coal mines, and quarries are given; also statistics of accidents at metallurgical plants during 1919.

Industrial Accident Experience in the State of Washington, 1916 to 1920.

THE following table, taken from the Monthly Bulletin of the Department of Labor and Industries of the State of Washington for May, 1921, shows, by industries, the total number of compensable accidents occurring in that State from 1916 to 1920:

COMPENSABLE ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE 5-YEAR PERIOD, 1916 TO 1920, BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Industry.	Class.	Fatal accidents.		Nonfatal accidents.		Total (five years).
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Excavations, sewers	1	15	0.866	279	0.401	294
Bridges, pile driving	2	17	.980	553	.797	570
General construction	5	63	3.631	2,918	4.204	2,981
Machine installation	6	18	1.039	655	.944	673
Land clearing	7	36	2.094	526	.758	562
Streets and highways	8	40	2.306	1,687	2.430	1,727
Shipbuilding	9	123	7.090	7,205	10.380	7,328
Saw and shingle mill	10	247	14.236	18,724	26.973	18,971
Teaming and truck driving	11	2	.116	161	.232	163
Dredging	12	7	.404	164	.236	171
Electric power plants	13	34	1.956	273	.393	307
Electric railways	14	23	1.326	740	1.066	763
Telegraph and telephone	15	3	.172	106	.153	109
Coal mines	16	169	9.740	4,017	5.787	4,186
Metal mines and quarries	17	37	2.132	783	1.128	820
Steel works, smelters	18	12	.692	1,616	2.328	1,628
Gas works	19	5	.289	157	.226	162
Feed mills, warehouses	21	14	.807	1,097	1.580	1,111
Laundries	22	4	.230	374	.539	378
Waterworks	23	5	.289	151	.217	156
Paper mills	24	11	.635	942	1.357	953
Woodworking	29	15	.865	2,946	4.244	2,961
Building materials	31	14	.808	274	.394	288
Fish canneries	33	8	.462	434	.625	442
Metal working trades	34	24	1.384	4,017	5.787	4,041
Brick and tile	35	4	.230	261	.376	265
Chemicals, bottling works	37	1	.059	147	.212	148
Textiles, leathers, etc	38	3	.172	379	.546	382
Bakeries, foodstuffs	39	6	.346	666	.960	672
Condensed milk	40	3	.172	446	.642	449
Printing	41	3	.172	221	.318	224
Wharf operations	42	10	.577	1,625	2.340	1,635
Packing houses	43	7	.404	844	1.216	851
Cold storage, ice	44	2	.116	205	.295	207
Theaters	45			18	.026	18
Powder works	46	1	.059	19	.028	20
Creosote works	47	2	.116	33	.048	35
Elective adoption	48	1	.059	33	.048	34
Logging operations	50	667	38.415	13,720	19.766	14,387
Unclassified		79	4.554			79
Total		1,735	100.000	69,416	100.000	71,151

Compensable accidents tabulated above	71,151
Claims suspended and rejected	47,239
Total number of accidents reported, 1916–1920	118,390

Another table is given in the same report showing the accident experience, by causes, for the seven years from 1914 to 1920, inclusive:

COMPENSABLE ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE 7-YEAR PERIOD, 1914 TO 1920, BY CAUSES.

Cause of accident.	Fatal.	Nonfatal.	Total.	Per cent.
Mechanical injuries:				
Motors, engines, dynamos, etc	22	797	919	0.964
Gearing, cogs, etc	17	893	910	.954
Set screws		95	95	.099
Shaftings	41	227	268	.281
Belts and pulleys	21	777	798	.838
Cables, chains, and blocks	84	2,432	2,516	2.638
Conveying and hoisting	4	682	686	.720
Elevators and lifts	15	190	205	.216
Cranes and derricks	20	397	417	.439
Coupling cars	11	383	394	.413
Trains and street cars	107	439	546	.574
Collisions and derailments	57	435	492	.517
Hand cars, push cars, speeders	2	172	174	.183
Coal cars, dump cars, etc	8	614	622	.653
Other railway causes	20	80	100	.104
Saws, power-driven	13	4,975	4,988	5.231
Planers, jointers, etc	3	988	991	1.040
Log carriages	4	377	381	.400
Live rolls	5	883	888	.931
Other woodworking machines		194	194	.205
Auto and motor truck	21	875	896	.940
Drilling, milling, boring machines		432	432	.454
Drop and power hammers		226	226	.238
Shears		108	108	.114
Excavating machinery	3	37	40	.041
Crushing machinery		56	56	.060
Grindstones, emery wheels	1	172	173	.181
Struck by lever or hook	10	330	340	.358
Machines, not otherwise specified	5	1,564	1,569	1.646
Total	494	19,930	20,424	21.432
Nonmechanical injuries:				
Explosion, powder and gas	110	608	718	.753
Explosion, boilers, steam pipes	18	121	139	.146
Steam, hot liquids	15	579	594	.623
Molten metal	2	463	465	.488
Electricity	55	248	303	.318
Fire and heat	16	319	335	.351
Fall from ladder, scaffold, etc	106	2,640	2,746	2.880
Fall caused by collapse of support	15	1,082	1,097	1.150
Fall in openings	19	701	720	.755
Fall by slipping and tripping	11	7,563	7,574	7.943
All other falls	144	3,085	3,229	3.387
Fall of coal, rock, cave-ins	121	3,147	3,268	3.427
Fall of pile of material		562	562	.590
Falling lumber and timber	44	5,538	5,582	5.854
Falling trees	277	1,972	2,249	2.359
Falling objects not otherwise specified	96	6,735	6,831	7.164
Tool or weights dropped		777	777	.816
Handling trucks, wheelbarrows		2,056	2,056	2.156
Handling heavy machinery	2	2,214	2,216	2.324
Handling lumber		2,747	2,747	2.880
Lifting and pulling	16	2,512	2,528	2.651
Struck in eye by flying object		2,467	2,467	2.588
Other flying objects	67	2,827	2,894	3.035
Rolling or moving logs	286	3,638	3,924	4.115
Vehicles and animals	26	1,143	1,169	1.226
Hand tools	12	2,876	2,888	3.029
Nails and sharp projections	9	2,840	2,849	2.988
Ax, adz, crosscut saws, etc	5	5,958	5,963	6.254
Splinters, cable strand	10	2,763	2,775	2.901
Swinging objects	27	143	170	.178
Drowning, falling in water	98		98	.102
Caught between objects		1,190	1,190	1.248
Miscellaneous	124	1,612	1,736	1.820
Unclassified	67		67	.069
Total	1,793	73,128	74,926	78.568
Grand total	2,292	93,058	95,350	100.000

Accidents Among Bridge and Structural-Iron Workers.

THE Industrial Accident Report for the year 1919, issued by Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., shows that 158 members were injured in accidents during 1920 as compared with 134 in 1919.

The report includes tables showing the number of accidents during each day of the week and during each working hour of the day for the years 1916 to 1920, as follows:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ACCIDENTS ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK.

Year.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
1916 (9 months)	4	40	27	35	24	30	22
1917	2	23	40	40	32	31	17
1918	5	37	26	17	19	9	22
1919	2	32	24	17	19	19	21
1920	2	30	32	23	25	27	18
Total	15	162	149	132	119	116	100
Per cent	1.8	20.4	18.7	16.8	15.0	14.6	12.7

Attention is directed to the large proportion of accidents occurring during the first three workdays, especially on Monday, and on Saturday when the hours worked are only four.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING EACH WORKING HOUR.

Year.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.
1916-17	12	30	43	37	4	31	24	30
Apr.-Dec., 1917	5	17	37	15	8	19	16	6
1918	7	22	30	21	7	11	21	16
1919	7	13	32	31	9	11	16	10
1920	6	33	37	36	3	14	14	11
Total	37	115	179	140	31	86	91	73
Per cent	5.0	15.3	23.8	18.6	4.1	11.4	12.1	9.7

The greatest number of accidents occur during the third working hour in the morning, with another rise in the third working hour in the afternoon. Quoting from other studies of accidents in which this was found to be true, the report suggests that this may be the effect of alcohol taken on the way to work or during the lunch hour, the greatest injury resulting about three hours later

Cost of Industrial Medical Service.

INCREASING recognition of the value of industrial health service, the importance of which was especially emphasized by the war, makes a study of the cost of maintaining such a service of much interest. Investigators have in the past found this department of plant activities managed in such a haphazard way that it was difficult in the majority of cases to secure satisfactory information either as to maintenance costs or the extent of the services rendered. That there has been improvement in this respect is shown by a report of the National Industrial Conference Board, which presents statistical data for 207 companies.[1] The 1919 records were used in 104 cases, and 1920 figures were given by 99 firms, while 4 companies used figures for 1918. In these plants a total of 764,827 workers were employed, about one-fifth of whom were women.

Previous studies in a smaller number of plants in 1915 and 1916 had shown an average annual cost of the health service of $1.88 and $2.21 per person, respectively, while the Cleveland hospital and health survey in 1920 showed a range from about $5 a year per employee for a number of firms to $10.92 and $11.23 for two large establishments. This present investigation shows that the cost varies from $1.84 per employee in the tobacco industry to $24.40 in the mining industry, and that the average for all the industries reporting is $4.43. While the average cost has practically doubled since 1916, it is considered a very moderate increase in view of the increased costs in general and also because of the greatly increased extent of the services rendered. In many firms where the service was originally installed solely for the care of injuries it has been extended to include general medical care, much preventive work, and the provision of specialized services such as those of oculists and dentists.

The following table shows the number of employees and the costs of service for the different industries covered in the investigation. The high rate prevailing in the mining industry is accounted for by the fact that the mines are generally located in isolated sections and much family work, both medical and surgical, is done by these companies.

NUMBER OF WORKERS AND ANNUAL COSTS OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS, BY INDUSTRY.

Industry.	Number of plants reporting.	Number of workers.			Total cost.	Cost per person.
		Male.	Female.	Total.		
Abrasive	5	7,613	612	8,225	$64,810	$7.88
Automobile	5	30,128	2,084	32,212	180,215	5.60
Boot and shoe	5	8,761	6,428	15,189	117,644	7.75
Chemicals and explosives	10	17,313	3,767	21,080	134,494	6.38
Clothing	2	119	503	622	2,918	4.70
Electrical apparatus	16	80,298	20,974	101,272	319,531	3.15
Food and food products	6	27,644	3,845	31,489	131,783	4.18
Foundry products	3	4,034	130	4,164	34,958	8.40
Hat manufacturing and fur dyeing	3	4,203	1,649	5,852	19,764	3.38
Iron and steel	14	99,711	5,748	105,459	433,263	4.10
Leather tanning and finishing	6	7,677	1,157	8,834	31,305	3.54
Metal manufacturing	62	180,239	27,661	207,900	780,442	3.75
Mining	4	8,518	82	8,600	209,873	24.40
Paper and pulp	7	6,166	2,169	8,335	33,873	4.06
Printing and publishing	4	4,687	2,265	6,952	23,990	3.45
Public utilities	5	13,511	2,356	15,867	81,658	5.15
Rubber manufacturing	9	33,547	7,141	40,688	220,273	5.41
Shipbuilding	3	37,500	650	38,150	183,023	4.80
Smelting and refining	6	10,261	89	10,350	87,932	8.41
Soap	2	3,150	650	3,800	12,466	3.28
Textiles	18	29,457	25,591	55,048	197,792	3.59
Tobacco manufactures	2	7,948	5,632	13,580	25,040	1.84
Woodworking	2	625	129	754	2,593	3.44
Miscellaneous	8	8,472	11,933	20,405	57,396	2.81
Total	207	631,582	133,245	764,827	3,387,036	4.43

[1] National Industrial Conference Board. Cost of health service in industry. Research Report No. 37. New York. May, 1921. 33 pp.

In the distribution of costs it was found that 69.5 per cent represented the salaries and wages of doctors, nurses, and attendants, while the remainder was charged to outside medical and hospital service and to equipment and supplies.

Two hundred and forty-one physicians were employed on a full-time basis, and 175 more were on part time, while 86 were listed as being on call. About one-sixth of the plants with 500 to 1,000 workers and one-third of those having 1,000 to 2,000 employees employed a physician on full-time basis, and in the 19 plants scheduled having more than 10,000 employees there was an average of six full-time physicians per plant. Twenty-seven firms employed 36 dentists either on full or part time basis, and trained nurses were employed by practically all of the firms with more than 500 employees, there being 556 employed altogether in the different industries.

The figures relating to the amount of work done in the medical departments are less satisfactory owing to the lack of a standardized system of recording cases and the incompleteness of the records. Many companies keep a record only of accidents which result in a certain amount of lost time and records of medical work are frequently unsatisfactory and incomplete. However, as reported, the new injuries treated averaged 1.35 per employee per year, with an average of 2.01 redressings, and the medical cases treated averaged 1.40 per year for each worker employed.

Industrial Dermatosis Among Printers.

THE results of a study, by Dr. William J. McConnell, of the United States Public Health Service, of an industrial dermatosis, called "ink poisoning," among printers is published in Public Health Reports, May 6, 1921 (pp. 979–989).

Foreign writers on this subject had generally attributed the blame for this skin disease to the many substitutes for and adulterants of the pure oil of turpentine, although one writer considered that printer's ink was among the causes. Inquiries made of large printing and engraving companies in this country showed that lesions similar to those described by foreign writers were prevalent among pressmen, although neither oil of turpentine nor a substitute was used. The nature of the dermatosis is described in the report as follows:

> The skin lesions vary from slight erythema to ulcerations, and are located on all regions of the forearms and hands, occasionally extending above the elbow. Some of the lesions present a dry and scaly appearance, while others are moist and vesicular. Some have a tendency to coalesce and spread, others are discrete. A history of erythema followed by vesicular eruption, with itching or burning, or both, is given by most sufferers, only a few giving a negative history in this respect.

Since processes in different printing establishments are practically uniform the study was confined to one plant and covered the methods of plate printing, the materials used, and methods of removing inks from the hands and arms. A physical examination of all affected workers was made and the inks, oils, and soaps used were analyzed. A study of the processes showed that the printer is constantly in contact with the materials used and the assistants to a somewhat less degree. Only about 10 per cent of the ink is used in the actual printing, the remainder being lost by the methods used in inking and polishing the plate. Benzol is used in cleaning plates, and the printer's assistant often keeps a cloth saturated with benzol to wipe ink from her fingers during the printing. Methods of removing inks were found to be very severe, including immersing the hands and arms in a trough of mineral oil, using pumice stone and fine sand mixed with soap, and the use of a stiff brush and salts of tartar (potassium carbonate).

An examination of 35 cases of dermatosis failed to show any physical condition which might account for susceptibility to the trouble, since some of those examined were in better physical condition than a group of men who were not affected. Only one significant fact was disclosed, and that was that all persons suffering with dermatosis were found to have a skin partially or wholly devoid of natural oiliness, while persons without eruptions had oily skin.

The analyses of inks, oils, and soaps did not disclose any factors which could satisfactorily account for the condition except the use of benzol, which it was considered might cause some of the difficulty. The use of oil in troughs was also considered unsatisfactory, although the oil does not act as a culture medium for bacteria.

Experiments with 11 volunteers from the Office of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation, 5 with oily skin and 6 with dry skin, in which ink was applied to the arm over an area of about 9 square inches each day for a period of from one to four weeks showed no irritation, but when the ink was removed each day by the methods in use in the plant one case of dermatitis and irritation in all the other subjects having a dry skin resulted. When the skin was abraded and the ink applied, it was found that it took longer to heal surfaces to which green and brown inks had been applied than those where black ink had been used. The amount of linseed oil in the ink was also a factor, since black inks, which have the greatest amount of oil, gave less trouble. The degree of dermatosis, therefore, was considered to depend upon the dryness of the skin, the amount of linseed oil in the ink, and the method of removing the ink.

The report recommends as a preventive measure the use of lanolin or equal parts of lanolin and olive oil on the hands and arms each time before beginning work, and for washing, a mixture of sawdust and liquid soap which readily removes the ink and does not injure the skin.

For those suffering from severe skin lesions a paint made of zinc ore (calamine and a silicate of zinc), gelatin, glycerin, and water was found to have great curative value.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE.

Recent Workmen's Compensation Reports.

Wyoming.

THE workmen's compensation law of Wyoming is administered by the courts so far as awards are concerned. Insurance in an exclusive State fund, which is administered by the State treasurer, is compulsory, and this report is made by the workmen's compensation department of the treasurer's office. It is the fifth under the compensation law of the State, and covers the calendar year 1920.

This year is said to be "the most successful year in the history of our workmen's compensation law." From 664 employers paying into the fund in 1918, the number increased to 1,032 in 1919 and to 1,605 in 1920. The balance in the industrial accident fund increased about $480,000 in two years, the present balance being $1,055,155.91. The administrative expense during 1920 was but 2.5 per cent of the total amount accrued to the industrial accident fund and but 2.9 per cent of the sums collected from employers. As to this, the report characterizes the court system in use in the State as one of cheapness rather than of economy when account is taken of the suffering to workers and the ultimate increased cost to the employers.

Receipts for the year totaled $554,258.47, of which $483,364.33 was received from employers, $40,000 from State appropriations, and $30,894.14 from interest. Disbursements for awards for injuries amounted to $233,027.71, expense of investigations $697.70, expense of office, etc., $14,040.36, making a total of $247,755.77.

From April 1, 1915, when the law came into effect, to December 31, 1920, 3,769 claims have been made, of which 1,017 were during the last year. The total amount paid out is $627,208.40. Death claims during the year led to 43 original and 3 supplemental awards, the amount aggregating $85,661.41, or 35.5 per cent of the total amount awarded from the fund. There were 7 awards for permanent total disability, aggregating $17,843.60, or 7.4 per cent of the total awarded. Permanent partial disability cases numbered 151, the awards amounting to $87,171.68, or 36.2 per cent. For temporary total disability, 618 cases, $40,904.55 was awarded, or 17 per cent of the total. Medical and hospital services were allowed in 189 cases, the cost being $8,707.83, or 3.6 per cent of the total.

Details are given of allowed claims in each class of cases, with summary of causes of accidents producing death or each kind of disability; also nature of injury by industry class.

The major part of the report is taken up with individual statements of accounts with employers. Suggestions for amendments are made, one directed toward removing discrimination resulting from the use of the term "except hazardous employments" in restricting the application of the law, while others relate more to the matter of administration and reporting. Stress is laid on the desirability of centralized administration, at least to the extent of allowing the treasurer to appoint inspectors, though a new law is recommended

Nova Scotia.

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for the year 1920 opens with an account of the new features of the law of that Province operative for the first time in the year covered. First is the amendment of 1919 providing for free medical aid, including surgical, hospital, and nursing services, for a period of 30 days from the date of disability. The board has supervision over this work, and may regulate charges. The cost for the year is given at $50,789.26, to which must be added very considerable sums provided by practically all coal companies and other large industrial concerns under allowed schemes or arrangements. These have been found unsatisfactory in large measure, and an early revision is contemplated.

The second item relates to an amendment of 1920, effective October 1, adding 50 per cent to the allowances for widows and children in fatal cases. As in New Brunswick, the report for which was noted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1921 (p. 141), this increase disorganized the financial situation in a measure, and required large additions to the reserves, and an increase in some of the insurance rates. It also prevented the contemplated lowering of rates in certain industries.

The third change was an amendment of 1919 that made the law applicable to workmen engaged in navigation and fishing. Two disasters, one resulting in 22 deaths and the other in 8, occurred in this industry during the year.

The number of accidents in 1920, so far as reported at the date of publication, amounted to 7,116. Of these 81 were fatal, 5,374 caused temporary total disability, 194 permanent disability, and 932 required only medical aid. Five hundred and thirty-five claims were only partially disposed of and are not classified.

Though the report is for the year 1920, the accident tables are devoted almost entirely to the year 1919, showing the final disposition of cases, the month of their occurrence; locality; time loss; average age and wage by classes; week of termination of temporary disability; nature of injury by classes; percentage of impairment in permanent disability cases; sex and marital condition, causes, etc. The average time loss from temporary disability was 27.21 days; for permanent partial disability, 125.46 days. The average age of workmen was 34.25 years, and the average weekly wage $18.57. Of the males injured or killed 2,916 were married, 1,907 single, and 90 widowed. The number of females was but 36, of whom 3 were married, 32 were single, and 1 was a widow.

The principal cause of accidents, numerically, was rolling, falling, and flying objects, which were responsible for 2,310 accidents, 19 of which were fatal. Falls of persons came next with 785 accidents, of which 11 were fatal; tools, 511, of which but 1 was fatal; moving trains and vehicles, 442, of which 17 were fatal; machinery, 384, of which 4 were fatal; and dangerous substances as steam, electricity, etc., 345, of which 5 were fatal. Permanent partial disability was caused most frequently by rolling, flying, and falling objects, the number due to this cause being 89. Machinery and its parts came next with 66 cases, moving trains and vehicles following with 36 cases.

The pension fund is divided into 9 classes, showing balances ranging from $4,095.94 to $969,073,96 at the end of the year 1920, the aggregate balance being $1,822,947.67. There was also a disaster reserve of $513,898.93.

Administrative expenses amounted to $105,257.41, or, deducting an amount charged to the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, $104,872.53, which is 8.6 per cent of the total amount of the assessments for the year. "The board has not incurred or paid one cent for solicitors' services since the act came into force."

LABOR LAWS AND DECISIONS.

Arkansas Minimum Wage Law Amended.

A RECENT act of the Legislature of Arkansas (Act No. 140) amended the minimum wage law of the State by giving to the commission provided for by the original act (sec. 8) a continuing status and a larger membership. Instead of two women, to be appointed apparently for the occasion, the law now provides for a commission, to be known as an "industrial welfare commission," consisting of two men and two women. These are to be appointed, one man and one woman by the governor, the others by the commissioner of labor and statistics, who is to act as chairman. Terms are two years, "or until their successors are appointed and qualify."

This commission serves without a salary and is not only to hold hearings as to temporary waivers of the nine-hour law for women, but is also to have charge of the investigation of piecework rates, etc., as provided for in section 9 of the act.

Constitutionality of the Minimum Wage Law of the District of Columbia.

UNDER the above title an account was given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1920 (pp. 131–132) of the action of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in upholding the minimum wage law as valid legislation. From this decision an appeal was taken which was decided by the Court of Appeals of the District on June 6, 1921. The case was that of The Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia *v.* Jesse C. Adkins et al., as the minimum wage board of the District. The statute was again upheld, one justice dissenting.

The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Smyth, who first set out the principal provisions of the act, of which the announced purpose is "to protect the women and minors of the District from conditions detrimental to their health and morals, resulting from wages which are inadequate to maintain decent standards of living." As noted in the earlier account of this case, the hospital was an employer of a number of women to whom it paid wages in no instance less than $22.50 per month and board, but contended that it could not pay the wages required by the minimum wage order "and still conduct the said hospital as now conducted, within its income." Deprivation of property without due process and interference with freedom of contract were therefore alleged. The hospital was said not to deny the reasonableness of the wage established by the board, but to urge rather "that Congress has no power to fix any wage, reasonable or unreasonable, for women and minors." Justice Smyth then discussed the function of the court in passing upon the constitutionality of legislation, laying down the rule that "every possible presumption is in favor of the validity of the statute, and this continues until the contrary is shown beyond a rational doubt." "For us the question is one of power, not of expediency." It is pointed out that "when Congress legislates for the District of Columbia it may exercise the police power in all its plenitude." (Cases cited.) The only ground, therefore, upon which the court could review the action of Congress would be that "a statute purporting to have been enacted to protect the public health, the public morals, or the public safety has no real or substantial relation to those objects, or is a palpable invasion of rights secured by the fundamental law." (Cases cited.)

The first inquiry was whether or not the act has any real or substantial relation to its declared object. "For answer we may resort to common knowledge." A decision of the United States Supreme Court was cited in which it was said to be known by everyone that swamps and stagnant waters are the cause of malarial and malignant fevers, so that the police powers may be legitimately exercised in removing such nuisances. "It is equally well known that if a working woman does not receive a sufficient wage to supply her with necessary food, shelter, and clothing, and she is compelled to subsist upon less than her requirements demand, the result must be that her health would be injuriously affected."

The court then referred to the findings of the committee of Congress in its hearings on the bill, showing the necessity for a betterment of conditions if women were to be able to live in "physical comfort and decency." Of 600 working women interviewed "45 per cent needed to receive outside assistance in order to make both ends meet." Reference was also made to the legislation of various States of the Union, Provinces of Canada, and other foreign countries establishing a minimum wage for women "on the theory that it tends to safeguard their health." The decisions of various State courts upholding this legislation were also cited as a fact worthy of serious consideration; but apart from this it was capable of decision on common knowledge that the act "has a substantial relation to its expressed object."

The next question taken up was whether or not it was invalid as interfering with freedom of contract. "That it does so must be conceded, but that is not fatal. Every statute exerting the police power interferes with freedom of contract." A decision of the Supreme Court was cited in which it was said "Liberty implies the absence of arbitrary restraint, not immunity from reasonable regulations and prohibitions imposed in the interest of the community." Statutes regulating the hours of labor, the sale of cigarettes, the payment of wages in store orders, the employment of women in laundries more than 10 hours a day, and other statutes restricting the freedom of contract have been upheld by the Supreme Court. "In each of these cases the right of private contract was involved, but that did not deter the court from sustaining the statutes." Other cases showed that "even property may be destroyed without compensation through the legitimate exercise of this power without offending against the constitutional guaranty."

"If we may accept the House committee's report, an evil existed. The workers, by reason of the law of competition, were unable to remove it. They were compelled to submit or go without work. Congress alone could apply the remedy."

Reference was made in the argument of the hospital's attorneys to the tendency of legislation of this type as leading to "sovietism, general price fixing, etc." "When statutes having that effect come up for judgment we shall deal with them. It is no part of our duty to engage in speculation concerning them now." However, the court regarded the upholding of the act as likely to have the opposite effect since, if the Government were not able to rectify unjust conditions, "there might be some basis for the contention that a change is necessary in our institutions; but with the recognition of the power, virile and efficient, the contention loses all the force it might otherwise have."

The decree upholding the law was therefore affirmed in all respects, at the cost of the appellant.

Justice Stafford, concurring, found the arguments adequate, but said in addition "that the asserted right of the employer to be served by anyone who is willing to work for him, and at any wage the worker is willing to accept, must be subordinate to the right of the public to see that those women who are obliged to work for a living shall not be obliged to work for less than a living."

The dissent of Justice Van Orsdel emphasized the point that "the act under consideration is unique," as being the first attempt of Congress to fix wages in a private undertaking. The declaration by Congress of the purpose of the act, while entitled to great respect, was said to be "by no means conclusive upon the court." The limitations on the Constitution as to impairing the obligations of contracts and depriving of property without due process of law were announced, adding that "if the legislature may break down these constitutional limitations by calling an act a 'health law,' or a 'public morality law,' or a 'public welfare law,' all guaranties of the Constitution, under the alleged exercise of the police power, may be changed, modified, or totally eliminated." The possibilities of development of the tendencies felt by Justice Van Orsdel to be involved in the act were further dwelt upon. "The tendency of the hour to socialize property rights under the subterfuge of police regulation is dangerous, and if continued will prove destructive of our free institutions. It should be remembered that of the three fundamental principles which underlie government and for which government exists—the principles of life, liberty, and property—the chief of these is property; not that any amount of property is more valuable than the life or liberty of the citizen, but the history of civilization conclusively proves that when the citizen is deprived of the free use and enjoyment of his property, anarchy and revolution follow, and life and liberty are without protection." In another place it was said that "experience has demonstrated that a fixed minimum wage means, in the last analysis, a fixed wage; since the employer, being compelled to advance some to a wage higher than their earning capacity, will, to equalize the cost of operation, lower the wage of the more competent to a common basis." (As to this statement see the report of the California Industrial Welfare Commission, p. 141.) Another danger pointed out was that of depriving wage earners of their power to fix wages for themselves, "the most sacred safeguard which the Constitution offers. It is paternalism in the highest degree."

For these and other reasons Justice Van Orsdel held that the act was unconstitutional and void and should be so declared by the court.

This is the most recent of a series of six or eight decisions by State courts of last resort, uniformly sustaining the constitutionality of this type of legislation. The most noted of these is the earliest, that of Oregon, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision in this case was by an equally divided court, permitting the decision of the State court in favor of the law to stand. At this writing it is not known whether or not the instant case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Child Labor Law of Indiana.

THE Indiana Legislature of 1921 passed a law (chap. 132) which is, for the most part, a codification of its compulsory school attendance law enacted in 1913, the child labor law of 1911, and sections of the factory inspection law of 1899 relative to the employment of minors. Some changes in the provisions of these laws were made to conform to the requirements of the Federal tax law regulating the employment of children in the manufacture of products entering interstate commerce. The outstanding points of the law as it now exists are compulsory school attendance up to the age of 16, subject to employment at 14 if properly issued employment certificates are secured; the provision permitting minors under 14 to be employed in canneries during the summer months is repealed to conform to the minimum of the Federal law; the same law led to the repeal of the provision permitting minors between 14 and 16 to work nine hours a day on the written consent of their parents, which would conflict with the Federal limitation of eight hours; so also of the employment of minors in mines and quarries, the minimum age being advanced from 14 to 16 years to comply with Federal legislation. The limitation of eight hours per day is advanced to include girls to 18 years of age instead of only to 16, as formerly, while the limitation on night work is made to conform to Federal law; i. e., between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

The list of machines and occupations about which minors may not be employed has been extended for both the groups under 16 and under 18 years of age, and off-bearing from such machines is prohibited, as well as their operation. Minors under 18 may not be employed at any time of the year without having on file the required certificate—age certificates between 16 and 18, and employment certificates between 14 and 16; if the employers request the same, age certificates must also be furnished to minors between 18 and 21 years of age. All certificates are issued by school officials—city or county superintendents—according to the residence of the minor. Minors illegally employed are not covered by the compensation law, and compliance with the State law relieves from liability to the Federal tax, as its provisions meet the requirements of the Federal law. The enforcement of the act rests with the industrial board of the State, department of women and children.

Decision of Court of Industrial Relations of Kansas in Meat Packing Company Case.

THE decision of the Court of Industrial Relations of Kansas in the meat packing company case was rendered May 2, 1921, though the complaint was filed January 19 and answered January 28. Changes effected by legislative action were responsible for this delay, as there was considerable change in the personnel of the court and the working force by reason of such action.

The complaint sets forth that prior to January 1, 1921, the employees, members of a local union of meat packers and butchers, were employed under the terms of a collective agreement which expired on January 1, 1921, unless renewed by the parties. The employer posted notices that this contract would not be renewed for another year, and no other contract has been entered into. At the same time notice was given of a reduction in wages to members of the union and other employees in the establishment, as well as an abrogation of a guaranty of at least 40 hours' work per week and overtime for work done in excess of 8 hours in any one day. A bonus provided for by the collective agreement was also taken away. The union therefore petitioned the court to take jurisdiction and fix a fair and reasonable wage and conditions of employment.

The answer of the packing company admitted the existence of the agreement which had expired at the date named, claimed a careful compliance with it during its term, denied any further liability thereunder, and stated that the company had not been given a fair opportunity to discuss the provisions of any new contract, "but that the workers presented a typewritten contract and demanded signature without discussion." The company announced its willingness to pay anything due by virtue of the former contract if ordered to do so by any court of competent jurisdiction, but alleged a loss during 1920 in excess of $100,000, so that the former wage scale could not be continued. It offered its books for examination, but denied the jurisdiction of the industrial court to enter any money judgment for past-due wages under the terms of the old contract if any should be found.

By amendment the complainants brought before the court the conditions of woman workers, who were said to be paid a much lower wage than men for the same class of work, and the company in open court consented that any order made by the court should contain a provision that women and men at the same class of work should receive the same pay.

The establishment was known as an "open shop," and neither party expressed any desire to change this condition. The court thereupon proceeded to take testimony as to the present cost of living as compared with one year ago, the evidence being conflicting. The cut proposed by the employer amounted to about $10\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, though it was not uniform in all lines of work. One of the principal contentions related to the 8-hour basic day. In some departments work was done under conditions both disagreeable and insanitary, as work over scalding vats, or in rooms filled with steam, or occupations requiring special clothing to protect against blood, water, and steam, or at work requiring strenuous physical effort. The plant is not a large one, employing between 300 and 400 workers, and the workers are frequently shifted from one job to another, the changes sometimes calling for different rates of pay. The necessity of changing clothing involved an outlay of the employee's time, so that to do 8 hours' work necessitated being in the plant from 8½ to 9 hours per day.

"In view of all these matters it is the opinion of the court that this is an employment in which 8 hours, as a general rule, should constitute a day's work."

However, irregularity in the supply of live stock made it difficult, if not impossible, for the company to furnish steady employment, and avoid pressure at a time of abundant supply. Charges and denials were made as to the tendency of workers to slow down during the seventh and eighth hours of the day for the purpose of getting overtime pay for a ninth hour. "The evidence is so conflicting that the court must, of course, call to its aid its general knowledge of human nature. Overtime should not be considered in the light of extra pay; the wage should be fair on the 8-hour basic day. Overtime should be considered as a penalty upon the company to prevent the long hours and exhaustion of the workers. It is evident, therefore, that the company should not be penalized when, by reason of circumstances over which it has no control, it may be necessary to run the plant a little longer than the 8-hour day in order to save loss which would otherwise occur."

The guaranty of a weekly minimum of employment was also a difficulty and a subject of controversy. The employees claimed that they were dependent upon the plant for steady employment, while the company charged that some of its workers, especially its transient workers, who remain with it for a very short time, refuse at times to render service when it is much desired, but if work is slow in the plant they insist upon claiming the guaranty of 40 hours' pay. However, it recognized the necessity of decent support for regular workers and announced its willingness to abide by any fair and reasonable rule promulgated in the order.

The court reviewed briefly the principles upon which it acted, commenting on the unusual and unstable business conditions of the day, presenting its conclusions under 20 heads, the eighteenth of which is announced as "A Fair and Reasonable Schedule of Minimum Wages," to be effective May 2, 1921. This schedule covers nearly five printed pages of the report, naming the rate to be paid for each process in the industry. The principle of the open shop is retained, as is the basic 8-hour working-day, "but a 9-hour day may be observed not to exceed 2 days in any one week without penalty." However, if the working hours of a week should exceed 48, all in excess of 48 should be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, while work for more than 8 hours on more than 2 days of the week must be likewise compensated, even though the work hours of the week may not amount to 48. No weekly guaranty was called for, but monthly earnings should be made sufficient to constitute a fair wage. Notice of unemployment should be given in advance, as well as changes of hours for beginning work. Woman workers should receive the same wages as men engaged on the same class and kind of work, and their total working time, inclusive of overtime, should not exceed 54 hours in any one week nor more than 9 hours in any one day.

The rates of wages were announced as "in the opinion of the court the equivalent in purchasing power of the wages paid under the contract of 1920," though they showed some reduction, "in view of the reduction in the cost of the necessities and comforts of life." The fixing of rates is not to be construed as restricting or preventing the payment of a higher rate. Other provisions of the order relate to toilets and dressing rooms, lunch rooms, days off for continuous workers, etc.

Industrial Court Law of Kansas Held Constitutional.

VARIOUS numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW have carried accounts of decisions under the Kansas statute of 1920 (ch. 29) establishing an industrial court for the supervision of industries and business "directly affecting the living conditions of the people" or "affected with a public interest." In the issue of November, 1920 (pp. 191–193), notice was taken of the challenge of constitutionality made by officers of the mine workers' union, contending that the law was beyond the power of the legislature and refusing compliance therewith. The present case came to the supreme court of the State on an appeal by Alexander Howat, president of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 14, and others, who had been adjudged guilty of contempt of the district court for refusing to comply with its orders relative to compliance with the orders of the industrial court (State *v.* Howat, decided June 11, 1921). Action was based on the charge that these "defendants were conspiring and confederating among themselves and with others to violate the act creating the court of industrial relations." This conspiracy was to be effectuated by calling a general strike of mine workers, causing the production of coal to be stopped, the defendant Howat publicly announcing that he would fight the statute with a force of 12,000 miners, regardless of consequences.

The effect of such conduct with regard to both domestic and public undertakings was pointed out. An account of proceedings showed the imposition of a fine for refusal to obey subpœnas, while a temporary injunction, subsequently made permanent, was disregarded and punishment for contempt followed, the sentence being imprisonment for the period of one year and the costs of the prosecution. The contention as to jurisdiction was decided in favor of the court and "if it reached a wrong conclusion, it did not forfeit jurisdiction," though such a contingency was not admitted. An injunction would lie, without the statute, as for the abatement of a public nuisance; and the fact that the act restrained would also be a crime did not limit the right to issue the injunction. Other contentions raised were but a renewal of those disposed of in State *v.* Howat, 107 Kans. 423, 191 Pac. 585 (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, November, 1920, pp. 191, 192).

The nature of the court of industrial relations was said to be not that of a court, but of a board, with authority to enter orders which are to be just, reasonable, and lawful. "The discretion which the court of industrial relations exercises is not judicial discretion, and consequently does not come within the protection of the mandamus statute," for which application must be made to the supreme court. "The [supreme] court acts according to the common course of judicial procedure in actions of mandamus. Findings showing the particulars in which the contested order fails may serve as a guide in framing a proper order, but the duty to frame a proper order is legislative, and rests with the court of industrial relations."

The next question taken up was that of the liberty of contract and permitting involuntary servitude in contravention of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Various cases were cited in which the serious economic results of strikes were pointed out, including much suffering and even death. As to the present strike order by Pres. Howat, it was said that the fact that its execution would have caused tens of thousands of women and children to freeze and starve "does not appear to have touched any sensibilities of the strike leaders." The regulation of business in the interest of public welfare was shown to have grown up as a necessity in behalf of the public welfare, and the particular provisions of the present law were discussed in their relation to the different classes of undertakings affected by it. The law was then declared valid and neither unlawfully restrictive of the liberty of contract, nor leading to involuntary servitude.

The discussion is rather lengthy, citing many legal decisions and economic facts, the conclusions of the court being summarized in a syllabus prepared by it, which is as follows:

1. The State was authorized to apply for, and the court was authorized to grant, the injunction, to avert threatened public calamities, irrespective of the State's ownership of property affected, and without the aid of a statute.

2. The injunction order was not forbidden by section 7149 of the General Statutes of 1915, relating to granting injunctions in specified cases of industrial disputes.

3. The injunction order was not invalid as an attempt to enjoin the commission of crime.

4. The defendants were not entitled in the contempt proceeding to a trial by jury.

5. The contempt proceeding was otherwise free from irregularity.

6. The act creating the court of industrial relations is not void under the constitution of this State because of duality of subject, or defect of title, or because it commingles functions of separate departments of government, or because it attempts to enlarge the original jurisdiction of this court.

7. The business of producing coal in this State bears an intimate relation to the public peace, health, and welfare, is affected with a public interest, and may be regulated, to the end that reasonable continuity and efficiency of production may be maintained.

8. The act creating the court of industrial relations is a reasonable and valid exercise of the police power of the State over the business of producing coal, and does not impair liberty of contract or permit involuntary servitude, contrary to the constitution of the United States.

Transportation Companies Handling Nonunion Goods, New York.

THE subject of the duty of employers engaged as common carriers has been considered in cases noted in earlier numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (September, 1920, pp. 173, 174; November, 1920, pp. 197–199; April, 1921, pp. 125, 126). The earliest of these (Burgess Bros. Co. *v.* Stewart, 184 N. Y. Supp. 199) was before the Supreme Court of New York, special term, on a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain certain labor unions and transportation companies from failing or refusing to handle lumber delivered by the complainant company for transportation to other States and to foreign countries. Judge Fawcett at this time (June, 1920) ruled in favor of the plaintiff and granted the preliminary injunction as prayed. (See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for September, 1920, pp. 173, 174.) The defendant unions and companies thereupon appealed to the supreme court, appellate division, the appeal resulting in the order of the lower court being affirmed (Nov. 12, 1920).

This was a temporary injunction, granted pendente lite, or until the issues could be presented by the pleadings to be heard and determined at a trial. The continuance of the conditions led to an action by the Burgess Bros. Co. asking that a permanent injunction be issued. This case, like the original proceeding, was before the supreme court, trial term, but was before Judge Callaghan, who discussed the situation independently of the opinion of either Judge Fawcett or of the appellate division, reaching the conclusion that a permanent injunction was necessary to prevent the infliction of "irreparable damage for which no proper or adequate remedy at law was available."

The facts were practically without dispute. Burgess Bros. Co. were employers of nonunion men, and a demand was made that the plant be unionized. This they declined to do, though making no objection to the employees themselves becoming members of the unions—the teamsters' union and the lumber handlers' union. It appeared that all longshoremen, including checkers, weighers, and freight handlers, were members of an association which supported the teamsters' union, and unless goods were delivered by members of the latter the former union would not handle them. The purpose of the boycott established against Burgess Bros. Co. was announced "with commendable frankness" as being a "fight to a finish." As to this Judge Callaghan said, "It would be strange, indeed, if the law is so impotent as to furnish no relief from a condition forced upon it, which if continued must inevitably bring financial ruin upon the plaintiff."

It was urged that the issue of an injunction in the case would violate the Federal Constitution by imposing involuntary servitude upon the employees of the transportation companies. This was said to be "the purest sort of sophistry," as there was no suggestion of requiring the employees to work for these companies. "Their right to work for whom they please, and when they please, is inalienable, and any judgment of the court to the contrary could not stand; but it would be absurd to permit the employees to continue on a course of conduct which makes the steamship owners guilty of a violation of the statute in discriminating unlawfully against the shippers of goods."

In the case of Buyer *v.* Guillan, noted in November, 1920, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (p. 197), a judge of the District Court of the United States declined to issue an injunction in a similar case, finding no reason to suppose that the transportation company was not acting in good faith, or that it did not desire to handle the merchandise offered it. He further suggested the unreasonableness of taking such steps as would involve the loss of its employees, who would leave the service if required to handle nonunion goods, thus paralyzing water transportation between the points involved. Similar suggestions made in the present case were met by the statement of Judge Callaghan that this record is barren of any evidence which would indicate a desire on the part of the steamships' representatives to receive or handle plaintiff's lumber. They did not discharge or reprimand any of their employees for discriminating against the plaintiff, but openly sanctioned such condition and connived at it, on the theory, no doubt, that it was better that plaintiff should suffer than that the movement of freight in the port be 'tied up.'"

The various acts of the defendants, taken together, were said to amount to a conspiracy, the transportation companies being required to serve the public without discrimination, this obligation resting also upon their employees who continue voluntarily in their service. Not only did the conduct violate the criminal code, but the shipping act also makes it unlawful to subject any particular person to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage, and requires carriers to maintain just and reasonable practices with regard to handling and delivery of property. "A carrier can not avoid this responsibility. It is no answer to a charge of misconduct, amounting to discrimination, to say that the unlawful act is that of an employee."

The defendants in this case had cited Judge Hand's decision in the case of Buyer *v.* Guillan noted above, saying that the facts in the present case were "almost exactly similar" to the facts in that case. Judge Callaghan conceded this similarity, but pointed out that Judge Hand's decision had been reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals (261 Fed. 65, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1921, p. 125) by a unanimous bench, so that an injunction was directed to be issued in that case, as was done by Judge Callaghan in the present instance.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Employees' Pensions in Argentina.

AN ARGENTINE law,[1] which was promulgated February 11, 1921, creates a national pension and subsidy fund (*Caja Nacional de Jubilaciones, Pensiones y Subsidios*) for the permanent personnel of private companies engaged in the various lines of public service, not including railroads.[2] Employees are considered permanent who have had more than six months of continuous service with one firm. The law is made retroactive to September 25, 1918, in certain cases.

The capital of the fund is to be derived principally from (1) a compulsory deduction of 5 per cent from the wages of the employees covered by the act (any portion of wages in excess of 1,000 pesos [$424.60 par] per month not counted) to be deducted by the employer and forwarded to the office of the fund; (2) one month's pay of each of the actual permanent employees, payable in 36 successive monthly installments; (3) a similar payment for each employee who later becomes permanent; (4) payments on account of increased wages; (5) a monthly contribution from the companies equal to 8 per cent of the wages of all the permanent employees (any portion of monthly wages in excess of 1,000 pesos [$424.60, par] not considered); (6) any funds which previous to this law the companies had to contribute for the pensioning of their personnel; and (7) a contribution from the nation, the form and amount of which are to be determined after the completion of a census of employees and the establishing of a permanent register of employees and their families. Part of the funds may be loaned to persons who are covered by the law and have more than 10 years' service, for building or buying homes. These loans shall be secured by a first mortgage, and may not exceed 10,000 pesos ($4,246, par), the amount to be proportioned to the borrower's wages.

The pensions for the employees are known as ordinary, for voluntary retirement, and for invalidity. The ordinary pension is granted to those who have at least 30 years' service and are 50 years of age. Between the ages of 45 and 50 years an employee with at least 30 years' service may be retired, his pension being reduced 5 per cent for each year he lacks of being 50 years of age. The amount is to be calculated according to the average wages received during the last 5 years of employment. Those whose wages are 100 pesos ($42.46, par) or less receive 95 per cent of that amount. For larger amounts up to 1,000 pesos ($424.60, par) the percentage is less. Pensions in smaller amounts are provided for those not meeting age or service requirements. Those not meeting either requirement are to receive upon retirement an amount equal to the payments they have made

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[1] Crónica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Buenos Aires, Marzo de 1921.
[2] Pensions for employees on Government-controlled railroads were provided by an earlier law, passed April 16, 1919.

into the fund, with interest at 5 per cent, compounded annually to date of retirement. Provision is made for those discharged from service. Pensions for invalidity shall be 5 per cent of the ordinary pension for each year of service up to the maximum. Invalidity pensions are subject to revision by the directors of the fund during the first five years, after which they become fixed.

In case the employee dies the widow, or invalid widower, and the children, and in lieu of these the parents are entitled to a pension. If there are no other dependents, unmarried sisters of the deceased are entitled to it. The amount of the pension shall be equal to 50 per cent of the pension the decedent was receiving or would have received. The widow shall receive half and the other half shall be divided among the other dependents. If there are no other dependents the entire pension goes to the widow.

The fund is administered by a directorate consisting of a president appointed by the Executive of the nation with the approval of the Senate, and one representative each of the companies and of the employees of each of the public services covered by this law, chosen according to a specified method. Both the president and the directors serve for four-year terms. The president is entitled to vote only in case of a tie.

All pensions are for life and are forfeited only for specified reasons. They are also inalienable and may not be attached. Appeal may be taken from the decisions of the directorate to a civil judge.

Canada.

Quebec.

THE Labor Gazette of the Department of Labor of Canada summarizes the labor legislation enacted at the recent session of the legislature of Quebec in its issue for May, 1921. The most notable law is entitled "The Municipal Strike and Lockout Act," which provides for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes affecting employees in municipalities having 10 or more persons in their employ. The law includes firemen, policemen, waterworks' employees, and garbage men, and governs all disputes relating to wages, hours, or dismissals on account of membership in a labor union.

Applications for arbitration may be made by either party, and labor organizations may act through their representatives. If some of the employees are not members, representatives may be chosen by ballot. Steps must be taken for the creation of a board of arbitration within five days of the receipt of an application in due form. Boards are to consist of three members, each party choosing one and the third member being chosen by the other two, or, if they can not agree, by the minister of public works and labor. The minister may also appoint a representative for either party failing to designate its choice within five days. An award must be rendered within five days.

The account does not state the provisions of the law as to the effect of the award, or subsequent freedom or otherwise to engage in a strike or lockout.

Other laws place upon the public authorities of a municipality the duty of employing a competent person as inspector of scaffolding; and require installation of electric lighting, heating, and power apparatus to be approved by the inspector of public buildings, such installation to be made only by or under the supervision of a licensed person, licenses being obtainable from a board of inspectors appointed to conduct examinations, etc.

Saskatchewan.

The session of the Saskatchewan Legislature which adjourned September 15, 1920, increased the maximum compensation for injured workmen from $2,000 to $2,500, and also brings within the act manual workers receiving as much as $2,000 per annum instead of restricting it to those receiving less than $1,800.

The factories act was amended to raise the minimum age for the employment of girls from 14 to 15 years.

Australia.

UNDER the authority of the premier of New South Wales, a legislative digest appears of the principal enactments of the Australian Parliament during 1920. The new labor legislation of New South Wales has already been noted in the May MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 148–150).

The Federal public service arbitration act of 1911 was supplemented by providing for the appointment of a special arbitrator for a term of seven years, to carry out the administration of the Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration act. An organization dissatisfied with the salaries fixed or other decision of the commissioner may file its complaint before a special arbitrator, who will then submit the same to the commissioner or minister concerned, and in the absence of opposition the claim may be conceded, but if there is objection a conference must precede any award.

While the foregoing law relates to public service, the industrial peace act provides for the establishment of a central council and district councils representing organized employers and employees in all classes of employment. These councils have advisory powers only, and are to consider the causes of industrial unrest, suggest remedies, and endeavor to promote the peaceful settlement of existing disputes. The central council represents the entire Commonwealth, each State having a district council. These councils are given a legal status, and are to receive fees for their services. Local boards may also be organized for specific districts. These tribunals are intended to supplement the arbitration court and not to supersede it. Their awards are binding at law and have the same effect as an award of the arbitration court. No dispute as to which a hearing has been commenced in court can be referred to a special tribunal.

Victoria.

Instead of requiring the appointment of wages boards to be initiated by resolutions of both houses of parliament, the law has been amended so as to authorize the governor in council to appoint such boards by executive act on recommendation of the minister of labor. The subject of housing also received legislative attention.

South Australia.

An important act consolidates in one measure numerous acts regarding industry, thus forming an industrial code. The law covers the subject of labor disputes, wages boards, factory employment, etc. The code not only relates to private business, but includes certain employees of the Government and of municipal councils. A reorganization of wages boards provides for a chairman and that the membership represent equally employers and employees. Parties not bound by an award may apply to the courts for an order to make an existing award applicable. Public service employees and railway employees come under the jurisdiction of an industrial court and of industrial boards, which supersede the wages boards for these employments. A new body to be called a board of industry, consisting of a judge and four commissioners representing employers and employees equally, is to fix a living wage the same as is provided for in New South Wales by their board of trade.

Another act strengthens the provisions for the inspection and supervision of mines and generally gives more adequate protection to the health and safety of persons engaged in or about mines. The workmen's compensation act was amended to include manual workers whose average wages amount to £8 ($38.93, par) per week instead of being restricted to those whose weekly earnings do not exceed £5 ($24.33, par).

The act of this State relating to assistance in procuring homes was also amended.

Western Australia.

The Factories and Shops Act, 1920, of this State is a consolidating measure, repealing prior laws. The age of "boys" is advanced to 16 years, and their hours of employment are to be the same as those provided for women. Instead of being applicable only where there are six persons employed, this law now applies to establishments in metropolitan districts with three employees, and in the country districts with four employees. The hours of labor of male workers are limited to 44 per week, but overtime may be allowed in special circumstances. A minimum wage is fixed for certain trades, and the payment of premiums for employment in factories is prohibited. Certificates of employment must be given after the conclusion of any period of service. Existing legislation to prevent sweating is incorporated in the act, but is enlarged, and the subletting of piecework is prohibited. The employment of young persons in dangerous or injurious trades is further restricted, lunch and dressing rooms may be ordered where necessary, and light as well as air space may be regulated. Wages are to be paid at least every two weeks.

The Workmen's Compensation Act is amended by being made applicable to workers earning £400 ($1,946.60, par) per annum, instead of £300 ($1,459.95, par), as formerly. The waiting time is reduced from one week to three days, and provisions for lump-sum settlements are enlarged.

The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended by providing that a special commissioner may be appointed at any time to call conferences for the adjustment of industrial disputes, even though a strike or lockout is in actual existence; if the compulsory conference fails the commissioner may refer the matter in dispute to the arbitration court.

Queensland.

Mine regulations of this State were amended with a view to more efficient safety provisions for the workers. The miners may elect inspectors, who may post the results of their inspection at the entrance to the mine; they may also elect two practical miners to prevent work from being carried on in a dangerous place until an inspector's certificate that it has been made safe has been issued. Statutory inspectors are not permitted to have any interest in mines, and are given authority to stop the work if they consider the mine dangerous. Clean drinking water must be supplied, means provided for extinguishing fires in mines, and safety lamps provided for use in all coal mines. More adequate ventilation is required. Bathrooms with hot and cold shower baths must be installed at all mines.

Tasmania.

The compensation law of this State was extended to include workers earning as much as £5 ($24.33, par) per week, the earlier limit being £4 ($19.47, par). Designated occupational diseases are made compensable, and the amount of compensation is based upon the earnings of the worker under the employer from whom compensation is recoverable. The law is extended to cover fatal accidents.

A wages board act canceled an amended existing law. Boards appointed under the old law were abolished and new boards authorized, consisting of a chairman and an equal number of employees' and employers' representatives. The chairman is to vote only in case of a tie. Wages for time and piece work, the hours of labor, overtime pay, number of apprentices, and forms of apprenticeship are within the purview of the board in any trade. The terms remain in force for two years and thereafter until changed by action of the board. Appeals may be taken to the supreme court only, and penalties are imposed for strikes or lockouts organized on account of any determination.

Peruvian Woman and Child Labor Law Amended.

ACCORDING to the June, 1921, Bulletin of the Pan American Union (p. 628) the Peruvian law (of Nov. 25, 1918) relating to woman and child labor was amended on March 26, 1921, to provide that in establishments where work is not suspended on Saturday afternoons, children under 18 years of age and women employed therein shall not work on Mondays. The amendment further provides that women and children who are discharged unjustly shall receive two months' pay.

Labor Clauses in the New Polish Constitution.

THE Official Bulletin of the International Labor Office, April 27, 1921 (pp. 18, 19) gives a summary of the provisions relating to labor protection in the constitution of the Polish Republic which was adopted in March, 1921. The proposition that "Labor as the principal source of the wealth of the Republic is under the special protection of the State" was given as the fundamental principle governing the rights of labor, and the constitution states that the labor of every citizen shall be protected by the State through special insurance laws in regard to involuntary unemployment, sickness, and accident.

The protection of women and children is provided for in article 103, which stipulates that special laws shall regulate the protection of maternity and that employment of children under 15 years of age for wages shall be forbidden. Night work of women and young persons which is of a nature likely to be injurious to health is also forbidden in the same article, while permanent employment of children of school age for wages is prohibited. It is provided that "school age" shall be defined by a special law.

The right of association is also guaranteed and provision is made for the enactment of a special law which shall "establish economic self-government in spheres of economic life, particularly by chambers of agriculture, of industry, of trades, and of wage earners, etc., combined in a central chamber of national economy. Laws shall regulate the collaboration of these organs with the State authorities in the control of economic affairs and in the initiation of legislation."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Strikes and Lockouts in Poland.

THE Polish Monthly Labor Review [1] gives a report on strikes and lockouts in Poland in the year 1920. The following table shows the number of strikes and of strikers in the different sections from April to November, 1920. The largest strikes were two in the textile industry, which included approximately 40,000 and 37,000, and a one-day strike of about 48,000 miners.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN POLAND, APRIL TO NOVEMBER, 1920.[a]

Section.	1920						
	April.	May.	June.	July.	September.	October.	November.
Former Russian Poland:							
Strikes	49	50	36	4	5	40	31
Strikers	55,230	26,965	10,982	4,673	682	63,884	59,944
Former Austrian Poland:							
Strikes	10	17	8	2	4	10	9
Strikers	1,751	6,993	1,417	895	5,667	18,249	1,092
Former Prussian Poland:							
Strikes	2	3	4	3	2	2	3
Strikers	2,500	3,030	2,555	856	388	6,796	2,153
Total:							
Strikes	61	70	48	9	11	52	43
Strikers	59,481	36,988	14,954	6,424	6,737	88,929	63,189

[a] Strikes for August not reported.

[1] L'Office Central de Statistique de la République Polonaise. Janvier ,1921, p. 34. Revue mensuelle du travail.

COOPERATION.

Scheme for Cooperative Marketing of Grain in the United States.[1]

AS A result of meetings held during the latter part of April plans have been worked out to provide for the cooperative marketing of grain on a national scale. These plans were formulated after a study of the various systems of cooperative marketing in operation in the United States and in Canada. Heretofore the American grain grower has for the most part confined his efforts to the local association operating a single elevator. The new plan, using the local cooperative elevators as units, will unite all of these into a national system, and establish terminal marketing facilities. Under the scheme, which was ratified by the representatives of the various farmers' organizations present, a national sales agency is created, known as the United States Grain Growers (Inc.). This agency will be a nonstock, nonprofit corporation. A stated amount—at present $10—will be charged as a membership fee. Each farmer who becomes a member of the United States Grain Growers (Inc.) will contract to deliver all of his grain, except that needed for seed and feed, to the sales agency through his local cooperative elevator. The elevator will in turn contract to deliver all grain received by it to points designated by the national agency. Marketing will be done on a cost basis.

An attempt was made to provide for compulsory pooling of grain by the farmers who become members, it being argued that the farmers would have more power than if each sold as an individual. The opponents of this feature were of the opinion that the time for this step had not yet come. On vote, the measure was defeated.

Under the plan as adopted the farmer may dispose of his grain in any or all of three ways: (1) He may consign it, in carload lots, through the local cooperative elevator to the terminal markets, to be sold, on its arrival, at market price. (2) He may sell his grain to the local cooperative elevator at once or hold his grain in the terminal elevators awaiting a better price. It is pointed out that producers who dispose of their grain will receive, in proportion to patronage, any savings effected through this cooperative selling machinery. (3) The grower may pool his crop with that of other local growers to be sold when market conditions are most advantageous. "Grains that are pooled in this manner will pass out of the control of the individual producer and the grain will be sold by the directors of the pool at the time that they deem most opportune. When the grain is sold, the total receipts will be distributed among the producers on the basis of number of bushels of a certain kind, variety, and grade of products contributed to the pool."

[1] The data on which this article is based were secured from the American Cooperative Journal (Chicago), issues of March, April, and May, 1921, and the Nonpartisan Leader (Minneapolis), issues of Apr. 18 and May 2, 1921.

The articles of incorporation of the United Grain Growers (Inc.) provide for voting units, each to consist of the members of a local organization. Each unit shall be entitled to elect a delegate to a congressional district convention, which in turn shall elect a delegate to the national convention. The business of the national association is to be carried on by 21 directors representing the different grain districts and elected by the delegates to the national convention.

The scheme provides for the following features: (1) Branch sales offices at important terminal markets in each natural grain district; (2) terminal warehouses and elevators, where, pending favorable market conditions, the grower members' grain can be cleaned, processed, and stored; (3) an export corporation for selling to foreign countries surplus grain not needed for domestic consumption; (4) a finance corporation to furnish credit to growers, thus preventing the necessity of dumping their whole crop onto the market at once, with resultant decrease in prices; and (5) a department to collect information concerning market conditions, world's supply, foreign crop conditions, and other statistics.

Development of the Farmers' Union in the United States.

AN ACCOUNT of the history and development of the farmers' union in the United States has recently been published by the University of Kentucky.[1] The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America was formed in Texas in 1902 for the purpose of bettering the condition of the American farmer and of obtaining better prices for his crops. The union has been thus far "largely only an organizing or propaganda force, whose activity is centered largely in financing and directing organizing work in different States." It is pointed out that, for this reason, the growth of the union is all the more remarkable. This growth is shown, by States, in the table below:

GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE FARMERS' UNION, 1908-1910 TO 1917-1919, BY STATES.

State.	Average number of members.		Number of union members per 10,000 agricultural population.	
	1908-1910	1917-1919	1910	1919
Alabama	10,414	510	689	33
Arizona	(a)	23	(a)	38
Arkansas	14,487	2,883	959	191
California	6,863	510	806	59
Colorado	608	4,963	133	1,088
Florida	1,631	621	462	176
Georgia	10,114	3,160	600	187
Illinois	1,725	1,962	69	78
Indiana	4,727	643	220	34
Kansas	2,417	31,893	137	1,806
Kentucky	3,480	1,142	141	50
Idaho	714	(a)	235	(a)
Iowa	103	13,338	5	614
Louisiana	2,555	238	388	36
Maine	(a)	93	(a)	16

a Figures not available.

[1] University of Kentucky. The Farmers' Union, by Commodore B. Fisher. Studies in economies and sociology, No. 2. Lexington, March, 1920.

GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE FARMERS' UNION, 1908-1910 TO 1917-1919, BY STATES—Concluded.

State.	Average number of members.		Number of union members per 10,000 agricultural population.	
	1908-1910	1917-1919	1910	1919
Minnesota	(1)	272	(1)	17
Mississippi	11,790	350	1,075	32
Missouri	3,488	1,176	128	42
Montana	(1)	470	(1)	188
Nebraska	(1)	34,374	(1)	2,650
New Mexico	1,377	100	411	30
North Carolina	10,708	10,859	569	577
North Dakota	(1)	1,155	(1)	156
Ohio	4	2,585	(2)	95
Oklahoma	6,179	556	364	32
Oregon	1,259	1,351	281	312
South Carolina	2,896	(1)	364	(1)
South Dakota	(1)	5,988	(1)	800
Tennessee	6,070	1,406	292	67
Texas	10,772	6,582	309	189
Virginia	2,790	5,905	205	435
Washington	4,649	3,188	844	579
Wyoming	(1)	1,571	(1)	1,444
Total	[3] 121,826	[3] 140,066	387	312

[1] Figures not available. [2] Less than 1.
[3] These numbers are not the exact totals of the items shown but are as given in the report.

In discussing the cooperative activities of the farmers' union the author divides these into cooperative selling, cooperative buying, cooperative manufacturing, and cooperative insurance. While the union has undertaken some work along the last two lines, its chief activities have been in selling and buying. In the selling field, it is pointed out, the union has not expanded to the extent that one would expect. This is due largely, the author thinks, to "the greater capital required, the increased chances of failure, the tendency toward disloyalty when better prices are offered elsewhere, and the difficulty of securing real, honest managerial ability for selling organizations at prices which the farmer is willing to pay." Cotton, grain, and live stock are the chief products handled by these cooperative selling organizations.

According to the report the cooperative store is "the most popular" of the farmers' cooperative enterprises, because of "the immediate profits that are realized from cooperative buying and the meager capital necessary to engage in such activity."

The present tendency on the part of the union is to develop State exchanges, or cooperative wholesale houses. * * * This venture has greatly systematized cooperative purchasing, and it promises to become one of the most profitable cooperative attempts yet made. These exchanges are to be organized on a truly cooperative basis, all local cooperative stores, buying clubs, etc., to furnish the necessary capital and make all their purchases through it. The exchange, acting as a center for the demands of the local stores, and receiving special quotations from manufacturers and others, is able, by buying in larger quantities, to secure more favorable prices than could be quoted to locals on the small orders that they would send in to the manufacturer. These exchanges may be considered as a result of union success in different States, but it is also true that their establishment has guaranteed a continuation of that success, where proper regard has been given to the management and to the installation of an adequate accounting system.

The study also includes a discussion of the legislative program of the farmers' union.

IMMIGRATION.

The New Immigration Law.

THE United States Congress passed "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States," which was approved by the President on May 19, 1921. Section 5 of the act states that "this act shall take effect and be in force 15 days after its enactment," exception being made of certain sections of the act which covered the preparation for its administration and which were to take effect immediately upon the enactment of the law. The approval of the act on May 19 made it effective, therefore, on June 3. The act itself is as follows:

An Act to Limit the Immigration of Aliens into the United States.

As used in this act—

The term "United States" means the United States, and any waters, territory, or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof except the Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands; but if any alien leaves the Canal Zone or any insular possession of the United States and attempts to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States nothing contained in this act shall be construed as permitting him to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens.

The word "alien" includes any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States, but this definition shall not be held to include Indians of the United States not taxed nor citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The term "immigration act" means the act of February 5, 1917, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States"; and the term "immigration laws" includes such act and all laws, conventions, and treaties of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens.

SEC. 2. (a) That the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted under the immigration laws to the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to 3 per centum of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the United States as determined by the United States census of 1910. This provision shall not apply to the following, and they shall not be counted in reckoning any of the percentage limits provided in this act: (1) Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees; (2) aliens in continuous transit through the United States; (3) aliens lawfully admitted to the United States who later go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory; (4) aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure; (5) aliens from countries immigration from which is regulated in accordance with treaties or agreements relating solely to immigration; (6) aliens from the so-called Asiatic barred zone, as described in section 3 of the immigration act; (7) aliens who have resided continuously for at least one year immediately preceding the time of their admission to the United States in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Mexico, countries of Central or South America, or adjacent islands; or (8) aliens under the age of 18 who are children of citizens of the United States.

(b) For the purposes of this act nationality shall be determined by country of birth, treating as separate countries the colonies or dependencies for which separate enumeration was made in the United States census of 1910.

(c) The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, jointly, shall, as soon as feasible after the enactment of this act, prepare a statement showing the number of persons of the various nationalities resident in the United States as determined by the United States census of 1910, which statement shall be the population basis for the purposes of this act. In case of changes in political boundaries in foreign countries occurring subsequent to 1910 and resulting (1) in the creation of new countries, the Governments of which are recognized by the United States, or (2) in the transfer of territory from one country to another, such transfer being recognized by the United States, such officials, jointly, shall estimate the number of persons resident in the United States in 1910 who were born within the area included in such new countries or in such territory so transferred, and revise the population basis as to each country involved in such change of political boundary. For the purpose of such revision and for the purposes of this act generally aliens born in the area included in any such new country shall be considered as having been born in such country, and aliens born in any territory so transferred shall be considered as having been born in the country to which such territory was transferred.

(d) When the maximum number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted in any fiscal year under this act shall have been admitted all other aliens of such nationality, except as otherwise provided in this act, who may apply for admission during the same fiscal year shall be excluded: *Provided*, That the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted in any month shall not exceed 20 per centum of the total number of aliens of such nationality who are admissible in that fiscal year: *Provided further*, That aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad, aliens who are professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, aliens belonging to any recognized learned profession, or aliens employed as domestic servants, may, if otherwise admissible, be admitted notwithstanding the maximum number of aliens of the same nationality admissible in the same month or fiscal year, as the case may be, shall have entered the United States; but aliens of the classes included in this proviso who enter the United States before such maximum number shall have entered shall (unless excluded by subdivision (a) from being counted) be counted in reckoning the percentage limits provided in this act: *Provided further*, That in the enforcement of this act preference shall be given so far as possible to the wives, parents, brothers, sisters, children under 18 years of age, and fiancées, (1) of citizens of the United States, (2) of aliens now in the United States who have applied for citizenship in the manner provided by law, or (3) of persons eligible to United States citizenship who served in the military or naval forces of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, and have been separated from such forces under honorable conditions.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, shall, as soon as feasible after the enactment of this act, and from time to time thereafter, prescribe rules and regulations necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect. He shall, as soon as feasible after the enactment of this act, publish a statement showing the number of aliens of the various nationalities who may be admitted to the United States between the date this act becomes effective and the end of the current fiscal year, and on June 30 thereafter he shall publish a statement showing the number of aliens of the various nationalities who may be admitted during the ensuing fiscal year. He shall also publish monthly statements during the time this act remains in force showing the number of aliens of each nationality already admitted during the then current fiscal year and the number who may be admitted under the provisions of this act during the remainder of such year, but when 75 per centum of the maximum number of any nationality admissible during the fiscal year shall have been admitted such statements shall be issued weekly thereafter. All statements shall be made available for general publication and shall be mailed to all transportation companies bringing aliens to the United States who shall request the same and shall file with the Department of Labor the address to which such statements shall be sent. The Secretary of Labor shall also submit such statements to the Secretary of State, who shall transmit the information contained therein to the proper diplomatic and consular officials of the United States, which officials shall make the same available to persons intending to emigrate to the United States and to others who may apply.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the immigration laws.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect and be enforced 15 days after its enactment (except sections 1 and 3 and subdivisions (b) and (c) of section 2, which shall take effect immediately upon the enactment of this act), and shall continue in force until June 30, 1922, and the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted during the remaining period of the current fiscal year, from the date when this act becomes effective to June 30, shall be limited in proportion to the number admissible during the fiscal year 1922.

Approved, May 19, 1921.

Effective June 3 1921

It will be noted that the number of aliens of any nationality is limited during any fiscal year to 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality in the United States as determined by the census of 1910, and the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor are instructed jointly to prepare a statement showing the number of persons resident in the United States in 1910 of the various nationalities covered by the act and upon which the quota for each country should be calculated. The committee appointed by the above named secretaries to assist in carrying out the provisions of this law were:

On the part of the Secretary of State, H. A. MacBride, chief of visé section, Department of State, and Maj. Lawrence Martin, Division of Western European Affairs;

On the part of the Secretary of Commerce, William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population of the Census, and Joseph A. Hill, chief statistician for review and results of the Census, since appointed by President Harding as Assistant Director of the Census.

On the part of the Secretary of Labor, W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration, and Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

The report of that committee, as approved by the secretaries of the three departments named in the law, allocated the quota of immigrants that may be received from each country from June 3, the date the law became effective, to June 30 of 1921, and also the number that may be received from each country during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921. As the law permits a limit of 20 per cent of the annual quota to be admitted in any one month until the quota is exhausted, a third column was added showing this limit of permissible immigration from each country in any one month. The table showing the number of aliens admissible under the act from each designated country or place of birth is shown below.

NUMBER OF ALIENS ADMISSIBLE UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF MAY 19, 1921.

Country or place of birth.	Quota, June 3 to 30, 1921.	Quota, fiscal year 1921-22.	Limit in any one month, fiscal year 1921-22.
Albania	22	287	57
Austria	571	7,444	1,489
Belgium	119	1,557	311
Bulgaria	23	301	60
Czechoslovakia	1,095	14,269	2,854
Danzig	22	285	57
Denmark	433	5,644	1,129
Finland	298	3,890	778
Fiume	5	71	14
France	437	5,692	1,138
Germany	5,219	68,039	13,608
Greece	252	3,286	657
Hungary	432	5,635	1,127
Italy	3,224	42,021	8,404
Jugoslavia	491	6,405	1,281
Luxemburg	7	92	18
Netherlands	276	3,602	720
Norway	930	12,116	2,423
Poland	1,528	20,019	4,004
Eastern Galicia	451	5,781	1,156
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands)	177	2,269	454
Roumania	569	7,414	1,483
Russia (including Siberia)	2,627	34,247	6,849
Spain	51	663	133
Sweden	1,531	19,956	3,991
Switzerland	287	3,745	749
United Kingdom	5,923	77,206	15,441
Other Europe (including Andorra, Gibraltar, Lichtenstein, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, and Iceland)	6	86	17
Armenia	122	1,588	318
Palestine	4	56	11
Smyrna District	34	438	88
Syria	69	905	181
Other Turkey (Europe and Asia)	16	215	43
Other Asia (including Persia and territory other than Siberia which is not included in the Asiatic barred zone. Persons born in Siberia are included in the Russia quota)	6	78	16
Africa	9	120	24
Australia	21	271	54
New Zealand	4	50	10
Atlantic Islands (other than Azores, Madeira, and islands adjacent to the American Continents)	5	60	12
Pacific Islands (other than New Zealand and islands adjacent to the American Continents)	2	22	4
Total	27,298	355,825	71,163

It will be noted that this act restricts the number of possible immigrants in the United States for the next two years to 355,825 per year. Of these not more than 71,163 may be admitted during any one month.

The rules and regulations issued by the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the enforcement of this law are of such international importance that they are reproduced here in full.

Regulations for the Enforcement of the Act Approved May 19, 1921.

The provisions of the act approved May 19, 1921, are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of laws, conventions, or treaties of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens in force and effect upon the passage of said act.

Until the prescribed quota, monthly or otherwise, in respect of the nationals of a given country has been reached, this act will not apply to such nationals, except for classification purposes in reckoning percentage limits.

For the purposes of said act, place of birth shall govern, notwithstanding change in nationalities since 1910 due to transfer of territory where birth occurred in some other country, or the creation of a new country, unless such transfer or new country has not been recognized by the Government of the United States, in which latter event such transfer, or creation of new country, shall be disregarded. To illustrate: (1) A native of Alsace-Lorraine, regardless of claimed nationality, shall be charged to France; (2) a native of a Baltic state (formerly a portion of Russia) the government of which has not been recognized by the Government of the United States, shall be charged to Russia; and (3) an alien born in what is now recognized as Poland shall be charged to the quota of that country, regardless of present citizenship.

(1) Subdivision (a) of section 2 enumerates eight classes of aliens which shall be regarded as excepted from the quota count. For the purpose, among others, of making clearer the legislative intent with respect to several of these classes, the following comment is offered:

(a) *Aliens in continuous transit through the United States.*—Immigration officials will exercise care to prevent an abuse of this exemption, to which end they shall, among other things, satisfy themselves that a bona fide transit is intended and that it is the purpose of the alien to pass by continuous journey through and out of the United States. Aliens of this and the class referred to hereinafter in paragraph (c) who are later found residing in the United States under circumstances indicating abandonment of their declared purpose in entering shall be charged to the unfilled quotas of their respective countries, to which end such cases shall be promptly reported to the immigration official in charge at the port where entry occurred.

(b) *Aliens lawfully admitted to the United States who later go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory.*—The transit journey herein referred to must be completed within 60 days. Departure and return may occur through the same port. If return is sought after the expiration of 60 days, the applicant may be treated as falling within subdivision (a) of section 2 hereunder.

(c) *Aliens coming to the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure.*—Aliens of these classes coming for a period not to exceed six months shall be considered exempted, within the meaning of section 2; but any such found residing in the United States under circumstances indicating abandonment of visit shall be reported as provided in paragraph (a) hereof.

(d) *Aliens applying for admission from certain foreign countries following a continuous residence of one year or more therein.*—Exemption hereunder shall not be lost merely by reason of temporary absences of short duration from the countries and islands referred to in the act. The Bermudas and all other islands lying off the coasts of North and South America not more distant therefrom than the Bermudas, shall be regarded as "adjacent islands" within the meaning of this exemption.

(2) Under the provisions of paragraph (d) of section 2 of the act, aliens of certain enumerated classes may be admitted, in so far as the act is concerned, notwithstanding the quota of the particular country to which they are chargeable has been exhausted. Aliens of said classes are, however, charged against the proper quotas until the maximum number thereunder shall have been admitted.

(a) *Aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad.*—A "temporary visit abroad," as contemplated by the second proviso to subdivision (d) of section 2 of the act, shall be construed to mean an absence in any foreign country (without relinquishment of domicile) not exceeding six months in duration. An alien who remains abroad in excess of six months shall be presumed to have abandoned his domicile in the United States. However, such presumption may be overcome by the production of evidence to the contrary, satisfactory to the appropriate immigration officers.

(b) *Aliens employed as domestic servants.*—Domestic servants, for the purposes of the act, are those only who have actually been employed, either in the United States or any foreign country, in the household of the person or persons accompanying them or to whom destined in the United States, coming for the purpose of continuing such employment.

When the maximum number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted in any period under this act shall have been admitted, all other aliens of such nationality, except as otherwise expressly provided by said act, who may apply for admission during that period shall be referred to a board of special inquiry for appropriate action.

These regulations are effective on and after June 3, 1921.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

Railroad Telegraphers to Establish Bank.[2]

IT WAS decided at the triennial international convention of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which was recently held at Savannah, Ga., to establish a great telegraphers' cooperative bank at St. Louis. The details of the plan are to be worked out by the president, the secretary-treasurer, and the board of directors of the order.

Regulating Wage Reductions in Belgium by the Cost of Living Index.[2]

THE following conditions governing the acceptance of reductions of wages have been defined by the central committee of the Belgian General Federation of Building, Furnishing, and Miscellaneous Industries:

> There must be no reduction until the index number of the cost of living has fallen below 400.
>
> When the index number is between 400 and 300 wages may be reduced by 5 centimes [1 cent, par] per hour for every fall of 10 points in the index number.
>
> When the index number falls below 300 the wages may be reduced by 4 centimes [0.8 of 1 cent, par] for every fall of 10 points, until 1914 prices are reached.
>
> Wages may be reduced only on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October, in order to avoid the complicated calculations which would result from too frequent changes.
>
> Under the above system, if we take 2.50 francs [48 cents, par] as the average hourly wage for an index number of 400, the minimum wage rate will be about 1.20 francs [23 cents, par] per hour when the cost of living has fallen to the 1914 figures, i. e., the wage rate will be higher than it was in 1914.
>
> Should the cost of living increase instead of decreasing, wages shall be increased by 5 centimes [1 cent, par] an hour for every 10 points or a fraction thereof in the index number.

The matter of wage reductions has also been discussed by the national committee of the Metal Workers' Federation which had received a proposal from employers with reference to revising the national convention fixing wage scales. The committee decided, however, that there could be no such revision until the index number fell to 400.

The 44-Hour Week.

THE International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America publishes in its "Forty-four-hour week Bulletin No. 1" the following statement concerning the status of the 44-hour week movement, effective May 1, 1921:

> There are 121 subordinate unions reported on to date that are involved. In this number of unions, from which we have received weekly strike lists, there are 4,300 members either on strike or locked out in the various sections of the continent.

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1 Labor, June 4, 1921, p. 3, Washington, D. C.
2 Data are from The Economic Review (Review of the Foreign Press), London, May 6, 1921, which reproduced the data from Le Peuple, Apr. 12, 1921.

Establishment of a Commission of Social Reforms in Bolivia.

THE decree [1] of October 7, 1920, issued by the Committee of Government (*Junta de Gobierno*) of Bolivia, provides for the establishment of a commission of social reforms to elaborate prospective legislation regarding workmen and the Indian population, and furnish information to the Government and the legislature on social reforms. According to the decree each of the six universities will choose two members of this commission and the workmen's societies will send one delegate for the capital of each of the eight departments. These members will serve for a period of four years, beginning in January, 1921, without remuneration. They will choose a permanent secretary and other clerical help, who will be salaried.

Article 6 reads as follows:

> Once the commission is established it will immediately begin the study of and gradually formulate laws affecting the relations between capital and labor; industrial accidents in general and particularly mining; hours of daily work; protection of children and women; houses for workmen; savings banks; discharged workmen; pensions and retirements; cooperative societies; protection of the property of the Indians and of the Indian race; sanitary measures; organization of the penitentiary and reformatory prisons; antialcoholism, etc. It shall also prepare a special project of legislation for the governing of the Indians in the country districts.

It is stated that most of the members selected for the above commission are lawyers and men of recognized ability, and it is hoped that this commission will prove helpful in shaping legislative reforms.

A Workmen's Company in Czechoslovakia.[2]

IT IS reported in the Economic Review (London) of May 20, 1921,[2] that half of the board of a company owning a sewing machine factory in Sobeslav is made up of workmen's representatives. The dividend is only 6 per cent and the workmen receive 50 per cent of the surplus. The plant was originally established on the initiative of Czech workmen from four of the leading sewing machine works of Vienna. The undertaking is backed by the labor members of the Government and the Zivnostenska Banka, which financed the enterprise and has agreed to the profit-sharing feature of it. One thousand shares of 200 crowns each ($38.60, par), the original capital, have been taken up by the factory workmen, who have also been subscribing to the additional issue of 1,000,000 crowns ($193,000, par). The factory is an up-to-date one, and its machines have been on exhibition at the Prague fair.

Training British Women in Domestic Crafts.

A LONDON correspondent to The Manchester Guardian of May 6, 1921, reports that the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment, which was appointed as a standing committee more than a year ago by the British Minister of Labor, will put into opera-

[1] A translation of this decree was forwarded by the American consul at La Paz under date of Oct. 22, 1920.

[2] Announcement taken from Gazette de Prague, Mar. 9, 1921.

tion at once a scheme for giving intensive training in the domestic arts to unemployed women between the ages of 18 and 35. The course will cover 13 weeks and will include cookery, laundry, housewifery, needlework, health subjects, singing, and physical exercises. Household accounting will also be taught and a study made of the household budget. It is planned to establish training centers in various parts of the country.

One hundred and fifty thousand pounds are available for the carrying out of this scheme, and it is estimated that from 6,000 to 7,000 women can be trained under the present financial provision. A maintenance allowance of 8d. (16.2 cents, par) an hour for 30 hours a week will be paid to students while they are in training, except to those who are already receiving unemployment benefits.

Persons desiring to engage trained students will do so through the employment exchanges. Apart from the training at local centers, the central committee will, when necessary, grant an allowance for suitable clothes for totally untrained women who secure domestic positions where they will be trained by their employers in homes.

Eight-hour Day in the Netherlands.

THE American consul general at Rotterdam, under date of March 24, 1921, reports that a law establishing 45 hours per week as a maximum for labor went into effect on October 24. This law applies to all trades and industrial establishments except a few engineering trades, in which the law's operation is postponed for varying periods. Strong opposition to this law has developed because of the prospects of increased cost of production, this country having relied more on cheap labor than on labor-saving machinery and tools.

Proposed Change in Spanish Workmen's Compensation Law.

THE Gaceta de Madrid of March 13, 1921, contains the project of a law which was authorized by royal decree to be read before the Cortes. It is proposed to extend to agricultural workers the existing regulations as to workmen's compensation for accidents, which now apply only to industrial workers.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR OFFICIALS IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

(Bureaus of Labor, Employment Offices, Industrial Commissions, State Compensation Insurance Funds, Compensation Commissions, Minimum Wage Boards, Factory Inspection Bureaus, and Arbitration and Conciliation Boards.)

UNITED STATES.

[Omission of salary paid and of explanatory note indicates that the bureau has received no information.]

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Department of Labor:	
Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary	$12,000
Hon. Edward J. Henning, Assistant Secretary	5,000
Address: 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.	
Bureau of Labor Statistics—	
Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner	5,000
Address: 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.	
Bureau of Immigration—	
W. W. Husband, commissioner general	5,000
Address: 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.	
Bureau of Naturalization—	
Richard K. Campbell, commissioner	4,000
Address: 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.	
Children's Bureau—	
Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief	5,000
Address: Twentieth Street and Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.	
Employment Service—	
Francis I. Jones, director general	5,000
Address: Twentieth Street and Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.	
Division of Conciliation—	
Hugh L. Kerwin, director	5,000
Address: 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.	
Women's Bureau—	
Miss Mary Anderson, director	5,000
Address: Twentieth Street and Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.	
United States Housing Corporation—	
Robert Watson, director	5,000
Address: Homer Building, 1330 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.	
United States Employees' Compensation Commission:	
John J. Keegan, chairman	4,000
Charles H. Verrill	4,000
——— ——— (vacancy).	
S. R. Golibart, jr., secretary	3,000
John W. Trask, medical director	(1)
S. D. Slentz, attorney	4,000
Robert J. Hoage, chief statistician	3,500
Address of commission: "F" Building, Sixth and B Streets group, Washington, D. C.	
United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation:	
Martin A. Knapp, chairman	(2)
William L. Chambers, commissioner	7,500
Whitehead Kluttz, assistant commissioner	5,000
William J. Hoover, secretary	3,000
Address of board: 920-926 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.	

[1] Medical officer of U. S. Public Health Service and receives no compensation from the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission.
[2] Receives salary as United States Circuit Court judge, but no compensation from the Board of Media on and Conciliation.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Alabama.	
Child Welfare Commission:	
Thomas E. Kilby (ex officio), governor, chairman.	
Child welfare department—	
Mrs. L. B. Bush, director	$3,000
Child labor division—	
Esther Lee Rider, chief inspector	2,400
Address of commission: Montgomery.	
Compensation Commissioner:	
Mrs. Marie B. Owen (ex officio), director department of archives and history	....
Address: Montgomery.	
United States Employment Service:	
(Director not yet appointed).	
Alaska.	
Territorial Mine Inspector and Ex Officio Labor Commissioner:	
B. D. Stewart, Juneau	3,000
Arizona.	
Industrial Commission: [3]	
Joseph Lord	4,000
Herbert P. Hodgson	4,000
L. L. Henry	4,000
Roy H. Davidson, secretary	....
Address of commission: Phœnix.	
State Mine Inspector:	
John F. White, Phoenix	3,000
United States Employment Service:	
John D. Patty, Federal director for State, 121 N. Second Avenue, Phoenix	[4] 400
Arkansas.	
Bureau of Labor and Statistics:	
T. A. Wilson, commissioner, State Capitol, Little Rock	2,400
Boiler inspection department—	
J. D. Newcomb, jr., inspector, State Capitol, Little Rock	2,500
Industrial welfare commission—	
T. A. Wilson, commissioner, ex officio chairman	(5)
Mrs. M. A. P. McCrary, Hot Springs	(5)
Mrs. J. G. Spurgeon, 712 Parker Avenue, North Little Rock	(5)
F. E. Bayless, Warren	(5)
E. O. Manees, North Little Rock	(5)
Address of commission: Room 129A, State Capitol, Little Rock.	
Federal-State Employment Service:	
T. A. Wilson, Federal director for State, Little Rock	1
California.	
Bureau of Labor Statistics:	
John P. McLaughlin, commissioner, 948 Market Street, San Francisco	4,000
Public employment bureaus—	
C. B. Sexton, superintendent, 933 Mission Street, San Francisco	2,700
Industrial Accident Commission:	
Will J. French, chairman	5,000
A. J. Pillsbury	5,000
A. H. Naftzger	5,000

[3] Permanent injunction has been issued questioning the constitutionality of this commission, and case is awaiting a hearing before the supreme court of the State.
[4] The State adds $2,100.
[5] No salary.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
California—Concluded.	
Industrial Accident Commission—Concluded.	
H. L. White, secretary	$3,600
H. M. Wolflin, superintendent of safety	5,000
Dr. M. R. Gibbons, medical director	[7] 3,600
A. E. Graupner, attorney	4,000
F. B. Lord, manager, compensation department	3,600
Address of commission: 525 Market Street, San Francisco.	
State compensation insurance fund—	
C. W. Fellows, manager	10,000
Industrial Welfare Commission:	
A. B. C. Dohrman, chairman	[8] 10
Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, executive commissioner	[8] 10
Walter G. Mathewson	[8] 10
Address of commission: 870 Market Street, San Francisco.	
Commission of Immigration and Housing:	
Simon J. Lubin, president	[9]
Most Rev. E. J. Hanna, D. D., vice president	[9]
Mrs. Frank A. Gibson	[9]
J. H. McBride, M. D	[9]
Paul Scharrenberg, secretary	[9]
R. Justin Miller, attorney and executive officer	4,000
Address of commission: 525 Market Street, San Francisco.	
United States Employment Service:	
John P. McLaughlin, Federal director for State, 933 Mission Street, San Francisco	1
Colorado.	
Bureau of Labor Statistics:	
Carl S. Milliken, secretary of State and ex officio labor commissioner, Denver	....
Carl DeLochte, deputy State labor commissioner and chief factory inspector, Denver	2,500
State free employment offices—	
Carl DeLochte, deputy State labor commissioner and chief factory inspector, Denver	
Industrial Commission:	
Joseph C. Bell, chairman	4,000
Hiram E. Hilts	4,000
William I. Reilly	4,000
H. E. Curran, secretary	3,000
William F. Mowry, chief of claim department	3,000
Address of commission: State capitol building, Denver.	
State compensation insurance fund—	
Thomas P. Kearney, manager	3,000
Minimum wage commission—	
(According to an act passed by the 1917 legislature and effective July 20, 1917, the State industrial commission performs the duties of the minimum wage commission.)	
United States Employment Service:	
Carl DeLochte, Federal director for State, 305 Customs Building, Denver	1,800

[7] Part time.
[8] Per diem and traveling expenses.
[9] No salary, but allowed expenses incurred while commission is in session.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Connecticut.	
Department of Labor and Factory Inspection:	
William S. Hyde, commissioner, Hartford	
State employment offices—	$3,500
William S. Hyde, commissioner, Hartford	
Board of Compensation Commissioners:	
Frederic M. Williams, chairman, Room 4, County Courthouse, Waterbury	4,500
George E. Beers, 42 Church Street, New Haven	4,500
Edward T. Buckingham, 1024 Main Street, Bridgeport	4,500
George B. Chandler, 54 Church Street, Hartford	4,500
Dr. James J. Donohue, Central Building, Norwich	4,500
State Board of Mediation and Arbitration:	
Edward W. Broder, Hartford	([5])
George L. Fox, New Haven	([5])
Patrick F. O'Mara, New Haven	([5])
United States Employment Service:	
William S. Hyde, Federal director for State, Hartford	1
Delaware.	
Labor Commission:	
Irving Warner, chairman	([5])
John H. Hickey	([5])
Thomas C. Frame, jr	([5])
George A. Hill	([5])
Miss Helen S. Garrett	([5])
Miss M. Edna Palmer, secretary	100
Address of commission: Wilmington.	
Child-labor division—	
Charles A. Hagner, chief, 4019 du Pont Building, Wilmington	1,800
Women's labor division—	
Miss M. Edna Palmer, assistant, 4019 du Pont Building, Wilmington	1,000
Inspector of canneries—	
Dr. William R. Messick, Lewes	[10] 1,000
Industrial Accident Board:	
Volley M. Murray, president	2,500
Harry Mayer	2,500
George W. Sparks	2,500
Charles H. Grantland, secretary	2,500
Addresses of board: State House, Dover, and Ford Building, Wilmington.	
District of Columbia.	
Minimum Wage Board:	
Jesse C. Adkins, chairman	([5])
John L. Newbold	([5])
Miss Ethel M. Smith	([5])
Mrs. Clara Mortenson Beyer, secretary	2,000
Address of board: District Building, Washington, D. C.	
Florida.	
Office of State Labor Inspector:	
J. C. Privett, State labor inspector, Room 6, Baldwin Building, Jacksonville	1,800
United States Employment Service:	
J. C. Privett, Federal director for State, 120 West Bay Street, Jacksonville	1

[5] No salary.
[10] And $500 for upkeep of automobile.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Georgia.	
Department of Commerce and Labor:	
H. M. Stanley, commissioner, Atlanta	$3,600
I. L. Griffin, factory inspector, Atlanta	1,200
Industrial Commission:	
H. M. Stanley, chairman (ex officio)	....
R. A. Denny, attorney general (ex officio)	....
S. J. Slate, representing employers	4,000
W. P. Raoul, representing employees	4,000
Address of commission: Atlanta.	
United States Employment Service:	
H. M. Stanley, Federal director for State, 318 State Capitol, Atlanta	1
Hawaii.	
Industrial Accident Boards:	
County of Hawaii—	
W. J. Stone, chairman, Hilo	(11)
City and county of Honolulu (Oahu)—	
F. E. Steere, chairman, Honolulu	(11)
County of Kauai—	
J. M. Lydgate, chairman, Lihue, Kauai	(11)
County of Maui—	
William A. McKay, chairman, Wailuku, Maui	(11)
Idaho.	
Commissioner of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics:	
O. H. Barber, Boise	3,600
Board for the adjustment of labor disputes:	
W. J. McVety, chairman	(12)
Industrial Accident Board:	
George H. Fisher, chairman	3,000
Lawrence E. Worstell	3,000
C. E. Duffy	3,000
Jno. D. Case, secretary	(13)
Address of board: Boise.	
State Insurance Fund:	
D. W. Church, manager, Boise	3,600
Illinois.	
Department of Labor:	
George P. Arnold, director, State Capitol, Springfield	5,000
Division of factory inspection—	
James S. Short, chief inspector, 1543 Transportation Building, Chicago	3,000
Division of labor statistics—	
W. C. Lewman, State superintendent of free employment offices, State Capitol Springfield	3,000
Division of private employment agencies—	
John J. McKenna, chief inspector, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago	3,000
Industrial commission—	
Charles S. Andrus, chairman	5,000
Peter J. Angsten (representing employers)	5,000
Omer N. Custer (representing employers)	5,000
Robert Eadie (representing employees)	5,000
James A. Culp (representing employees)	5,000

11 No salary, but allowed necessary traveling expenses.
12 $5 a day and necessary expenses when employed in labor adjustments.
13 Salary fixed by board.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Illinois—Concluded.	
Department of Labor—Concluded.	
Industrial Commission—Concluded.	
Albert V. Becker, security supervisor	$3,300
Dr. P. B. Magnuson, medical director	([14])
Address of board: 303-318 City Hall Square Building, Chicago.	
United States Employment Service:	
W. C. Lewman, Federal director for State, Chicago	1
Indiana.	
Industrial Board:	
Samuel R. Artman, chairman	4,000
Kenneth L. Dresser	4,000
Charles Fox	4,000
Edgar A. Perkins	4,000
Thomas Roberts	4,000
Edward J. Boleman, secretary	2,500
Address of board: Room 431, Statehouse, Indianapolis.	
Department of factories, buildings, and workshops—	
Jas. E. Reagin, chief inspector	2,000
Address of department: Room 413, Statehouse, Indianapolis.	
Department of boilers—	
J. F. Geiger, chief inspector	2,000
Address of department: Room 413, Statehouse, Indianapolis.	
Department of mines and mining—	
Cairy Littlejohn, chief inspector	2,000
Address of department: Room 413, Statehouse, Indianapolis.	
Department of women and children—	
Mrs. Arthur T. Cox, director	2,000
Address of department: Room 416, Statehouse, Indianapolis.	
United States Employment Service:	
Fred Kleinsmith, Federal director for State, Statehouse, Indianapolis	[15] 250
Iowa.	
Bureau of Labor Statistics:	
A. L. Urick, commissioner, Des Moines	3,000
Free employment bureau—	
George B. Albert, clerk, Des Moines	1,800
Workmen's Compensation Service:	
A. B. Funk, industrial commissioner	3,600
Ralph Young, deputy commissioner	2,700
Ray M. Spangler, secretary	2,000
Dr. Oliver J. Fay, medical counsel	[7] 1,200
Address: Statehouse, Des Moines.	
United States Employment Service:	
A. L. Urick, Federal director for State, 123 Courthouse, Des Moines	1
Kansas.	
Department of Labor and Industry (under Court of Industrial Relations):	
W. L. Huggins, presiding judge	4,500
Judge J. A. McDermott	4,500
Judge J. H. Crawford	4,500
Carl W. Moore, clerk	2,400
Address: Statehouse, Topeka.	

[7] Part time. [14] General fund for medical assistance, $10,000. [15] Per month.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Kansas—Concluded.	
Department of Labor and Industry—Concluded.	
Free employment office—Court of Industrial Relations, Statehouse, Topeka.	
Mine Inspection Department, Court of Industrial Relations, Statehouse, Topeka.	
James Sherwood, chief mine inspector	$2,700
Industrial Welfare Commission (under Court of Industrial Relations):	
Miss Linna Bresette, director, Women's Work, Topeka	2.000
United States Employment Service:	
J. H. Crawford, Federal director for State, Statehouse, Topeka	1
Kentucky.	
Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics:	
W. C. Hanna, commissioner, Frankfort	2,500
T. R. Stults, State labor inspector, 219 South Sixth Street, Louisville	1,200
Mrs. Nick Denunzio, State woman labor inspector, 219 South Sixth Street, Louisville	1,200
Workmen's Compensation Board:	
Alvis S. Bennett, chairman	3,500
Clyde R. Levi	3,500
Felix S. Dumas	3,500
V. C. McDonald, secretary	2,500
Address of board: Frankfort.	
Louisiana.	
Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics:	
Frank E. Wood, commissioner, suite 626, Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans	[16] 3,000
Office Factories Inspector of Orleans Parish:	
Mrs. Martha D. Gould, factory inspector of Orleans Parish, Room 28, City Hall, New Orleans	1,200
Maine.	
Department of Labor and Industry:	
Roscoe A. Eddy, commissioner of labor, Statehouse, Augusta	2,000
Industrial Accident Commission:	
Arthur L. Thayer, chairman	3,500
——— ——— (vacancy), associate legal member.	
G. Waldron Smith (ex officio) insurance commissioner	625
Roscoe A. Eddy (ex officio) labor commissioner	1,000
Melvin H. Simmons, clerk	2,000
Address of commission: Augusta.	
State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation:	
Frank H. Ingraham, chairman, Rockland	[17] 5
John Houston, Guilford	[17] 5
E. A. Cartret, secretary, Westbrook	[17] 5
Maryland.	
State Board of Labor and Statistics:	
Charles J. Fox, chairman	3,000
Aquila T. Robinson	500
Louis Setlen	500
Address of board: St. Paul and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore.	

[16] And traveling expenses.

[17] Per day, and railroad fare and expenses.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Maryland—Concluded.	
State Industrial Accident Commission:	
Robert E. Lee, chairman	$6,000
Joseph B. Harrington	5,000
Geo. Louis Eppler	5,000
A. E. Brown, secretary	3,000
Miss R. O. Harrison, director of claims	2,000
Dr. Robert P. Bay, chief medical examiner	2,000
Address of commission: 741 Equitable Building, Baltimore.	
State accident fund—	
James E. Green, superintendent	3.000
Massachusetts.	
Department of Labor and Industries:	
E. Leroy Sweetser, commissioner	7,500
Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner	3,000
Associate Commissioners: (Exercising also the functions formerly vested in the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Minimum Wage Commission.)	
Edward Fisher, chairman	4,000
Herbert P. Wasgatt	3,000
Samuel Ross	3,000
Division of industrial safety—	
John P. Meade, director	3,000
Division of statistics—	
Roswell F. Phelps, director	3,000
Division of standards—	
Francis Meredith, director	3,000
Industrial Accident Board:	
William W. Kennard, chairman	5,500
Frank J. Donahue	5,000
David T. Dickinson	5,000
Joseph A. Parks	5,000
Chester E. Gleason	5,000
John H. Cogswell	5,000
Robert E. Grandfield, secretary	4,500
Francis D. Donoghue, M. D., medical adviser	4,500
Vocational training division—	
Ernest L. Locke, director	3,000
Address of board: Room 272, State House, Boston.	
United States Employment Service:	
E. Leroy Sweetser, Federal director for State, 473 State House, Boston	1
Michigan.	
Department of Labor and Industry (successor to Industrial Accident Board, Department of Labor, Labor Commissioner, and Industrial Relations Commission):	
James A. Kennedy, chairman	4,000
Thomas B. Gloster	4,000
Carl Young	4,000
Fred S. Johnson, secretary	3,500
Address of department: Lansing.	
State Compensation Accident Fund (under Department of Insurance):	
William T. Shaw, manager, Lansing	3,300
United States Employment Service:	
Perry J. Ward, Federal director for State, 32 Buhl Block, Detroit	1

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UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Minnesota.	
Industrial Commission:[18]	
F. A. Duxbury, chairman	$4,500
J. D. Williams	4,500
Henry McColl	4,500
John P. Gardiner, secretary	3,500
Address of Commission: St. Paul.	
Division of accident prevention—	
F. E. Hoffman, chief, St. Paul	2,400
Division of women and children—	
Louise Schutz, chief, St. Paul	1,800
Division of boiler inspection—	
George Wilcox, chief, St. Paul	2,400
United States Employment Service:	
John P. Gardiner, Federal director for State, St. Paul	1
Mississippi.	
Department of State Factory Inspection:	
A. B. Hobbs, factory inspector, Jackson	2,400
United States Employment Service:	
H. M. Quinn, Federal director for State, City Hall, Meridian	1
Missouri.	
Bureau of Labor Statistics:	
William H. Lewis, Commissioner, Jefferson City	3,500
Department of industrial inspection—	
Lee Dunlap, chief inspector, 326 Sheidley Building, Kansas City	2,500
Workmen's Compensation Commission:	
(Personnel not yet announced.)	
United States Employment Service:	
William H. Lewis, Federal director for State, 11 North Seventh Street, St. Louis	1
Montana.	
Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry:	
Chester C. Davis, Commissioner, Helena	5,000
Industrial Accident Board:	
A. E. Spriggs, chairman	6,000
G. P. Porter (ex officio), State auditor and commissioner of insurance	....
Chester C. Davis (ex officio), treasurer of board and commissioner of agriculture, labor and industry	....
G. G. Watt, secretary	2,700
Address of board: Helena.	
Bureau of Safety Inspection:	
W. B. Orem, inspector, quartz mine department, Butte	2,700
George Griffin, inspector, coal mine department, Helena	2,700
Richard Moran, inspector, boiler department, northern district, Helena	2,700
J. H. Bondy, inspector, boiler department, southern district	2,700
Floyd F. Johnson, inspector, boiler department, western district, Butte	2,700
Nebraska.	
Department of Labor:	
Frank A. Kennedy, secretary of labor and compensation commissioner, State Capitol, Lincoln	5,000

[18] Former board of Arbitration, Minimum Wage Commission, and Department of Labor and Industries merged in Industrial Commission June 1, 1921.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Nebraska—Concluded.	
Minimum Wage Commission:	
(Inactive; no appropriation.)	
Board of Mediation and Investigation:	
(Personnel not yet announced.)	
Bureau of Child Welfare (under Department of Public Welfare):	
Mrs. Emily P. Hornberger, director, Lincoln	$2,400
United States Employment Service:	
Frank A. Kennedy, Federal director for State, State Capitol, Lincoln	1
Nevada.	
Labor Commissioner's Office:	
Frank W. Ingram, labor commissioner, Carson City	1,500
Industrial Commission:	
George D. Smith, chairman	5,000
John M. Gray	1,800
Frank W. Ingram	1,800
Dr. Donald Maclean, chief medical adviser	1,800
Address of commission: Carson City.	
Inspector of Mines:	
Andy J. Stinson, Carson City	3,600
New Hampshire.	
Bureau of Labor:	
John S. B. Davie, labor commissioner, Concord	2,500
State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration:	
John H. Neal, chairman, Portsmouth	[19] 8
George A. Tenney (representing employers), Claremont	[19] 8
Michael F. Connelly (representing employees), Manchester	[19] 8
New Jersey.	
Department of Labor:	
Lewis T. Bryant, commissioner	7,500
Inspection bureau—	
——— ——— (vacancy), assistant commissioner.	
Bureau of structural inspection—	
Charles H. Weeks, chief	4,200
Bureau of electrical and mechanical equipment—	
Rowland H. Leveridge, chief	3,500
Bureau of hygiene and sanitation—	
John Roach, chief	4,200
Workmen's compensation bureau—	
William E. Stubbs, deputy commissioner and secretary	3,900
Bureau of industrial statistics—	
Lillian Erskine, chief	2,500
Engineers' license, steam boiler and refrigerating plant inspection bureau—	
Joseph F. Scott, chief	3,500
State employment bureau—	
Russell J. Eldridge, acting director	1,800
Bureau of explosives—	
Charles H. Weeks, acting chief	([20])
Bureau of mines—	
John Roach, acting chief	([21])
Address of department: Trenton.	
United States Employment Service:	
Lewis T. Bryant, Federal director for State, State Capitol, Trenton	1

[19] Per diem and necessary expenses while actually engaged in work of the board.
[20] Salary included in that of chief of bureau of structural inspection.
[21] Salary included in that of chief of bureau of hygiene and sanitation.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
New Mexico.	
Mine inspector:	
W. W. Risdon, Gallup	[22] $2,400
New York.	
The industrial commissioner:	
Henry D. Sayer	8,000
Martin H. Christopherson, deputy commissioner	7,000
Address of office of the commissioner: 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.	
Industrial board—	
John D. Higgins, chairman	8,000
Rosalie Loew Whitney	8,000
Richard H. Curran	8,000
Clarence A. Meeker, secretary	4,500
Address of the board: 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.	
Bureau of workmen's compensation—	
Stanley L. Otis, director	5,000
Dr. Raphael Lewy, chief medical examiner	6,000
Address of bureau: 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.	
State Insurance fund—	
Leonard W. Hatch, manager, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York	8,000
Bureau of employment—	
David S. Flynn, director, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York	4,500
Bureau of statistics and information—	
E. B. Patton, chief statistician, Capitol, Albany, N. Y	4,500
Bureau of industries and immigration—	
Mrs. Marion K. Clark, chief investigator, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York	3,500
Bureau of inspection—	
James L. Gernon, director, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York	6,000
Bureau of women in industry—	
Miss Nellie Swartz, chief, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York	3,000
Bureau of industrial code—	
Richard J. Cullen, deputy commissioner	4,000
Thomas C. Eipper, deputy commissioner	4,000
Address of bureau: 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.	
United States Employment Service:	
Henry D. Sayer, Federal director for State, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York	([5])
North Carolina.	
Department of Labor and Printing:	
M. L. Shipman, commissioner, Raleigh	4,500
United States Employment Service:	
M. L. Shipman, Federal director for State, Raleigh	1
North Dakota.	
Department of agriculture and labor:	
J. N. Hagan, commissioner, Bismarck	3,000
Workmen's compensation bureau:	
J. N. Hagan, chairman	([5])
S. S. McDonald	2,500

[5] No salary.

[22] And actual and necessary transportation and traveling expenses.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and address of official.	Salary per annum.
North Dakota—Concluded.	
Workmen's compensation bureau—Concluded.	
S. A. Olsness (ex-officio)	....
C. A. Spencer	$2,500
Philip Elliott	2,500
C. A. Marr, secretary	2,400
Address of bureau: Bismarck.	
Industrial commission: [23]	
Lynn J. Frazier (ex-officio), governor	....
William Lemke (ex-officio), attorney general	....
J. N. Hagan (ex-officio), commissioner of agriculture and labor	....
Address of commission: Bismarck.	
Minimum wage commission:	
Hazel Farkasch, secretary, Bismarck	1,800
State-Federal Employment Service:	
J. N. Hagan, Federal director for State, Bismarck	1
Ohio.	
Industrial commission:	
T. J. Duffy, chairman	5,000
J. D. Clark	5,000
Herbert L. Eliot	5,000
Robert S. Hayes, secretary	3,000
Address of commission: Columbus.	
Division of workshops and factories—	
Thomas P. Kearns, chief	3,000
Fred C. Lange, director of safety	3,000
Division of statistics and mediation—	
George F. Miles, chief	
Public employment offices—	3,000
George F. Miles, director	
Workmen's compensation department—	
H. E. Baker, director of claims	2,400
P. F. Casey, director of actuarial department	3,000
L. J. O'Brien, chief auditor	2,400
Dr. T. R. Fletcher, chief medical examiner	3,600
United States Employment Service:	
George F. Miles, Federal director for State, Columbus	1
Oklahoma.	
Department of Labor:	
C. E. Connally, commissioner, Oklahoma City	
Board of arbitration and conciliation:	2,000
C. E. Connally, commissioner of labor, chairman	
Vacancies on this board not yet filled.	
Industrial Commission:	
Judge Baxter Taylor, chairman	3,000
H. C. Myers	3,000
Mrs. F. L. Roblin	3,000
Fay L. Riggins, secretary	1,800
Address of commission: State Capitol, Oklahoma City.	
United States Employment Service:	
C. E. Connally, Federal director for State, State Capitol, Oklahoma City	1

[23] Operates and conducts all utilities and enterprises owned or administered by the State, except those carried on in penal, charitable, or educational institutions.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Oregon.	
Bureau of Labor:	
C. H. Gram, commissioner and factory inspector, Salem	$3,000
W. H. Fitzgerland deputy commissioner, 501 Courthouse, Portland	2,400
Board of Inspectors of Child Labor:	
Stephen G. Smith, chairman, 65–67 Broadway, Portland	(5)
Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, Portland	(5)
Miss Pauline Kline, Corvallis	(5)
Mrs. A. M. Grilley, Portland	(5)
Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary, 646–648 Courthouse, Portland	[15] 125
State Industrial Accident Commission:	
J. W. Ferguson, chairman	3,600
Will T. Kirk	3,600
William A. Marshall	3,600
Dr. F. H. Thompson, medical adviser	3,000
Dr. Frank H. Shepherd, director of vocational rehabilitation	3,600
Address of commission: Salem.	
Industrial Welfare Commission:	
W. L. Brewster, chairman	(5)
Eunice L. Smith	(5)
Amedee M. Smith	(5)
Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary	(24)
Address of commission: 646–648 Courthouse, Portland.	
Child Welfare Commission:	
William D. Wheelwright, chairman	(5)
Mrs. Henry L. Corbett	(5)
Mrs. Edmond C. Giltner	(5)
Dr. Philip A. Parsons	(5)
Dr. James W. Rosenfeld	(5)
George Ehinger, executive secretary	3,600
Address of commission: 514 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland.	
United States Employment Service:	
W. H. Fitzgerland, Federal director and zone clearance officer, 501 Courthouse, Portland	1
Pennsylvania.	
Department of Labor and Industry:	
Clifford B. Connelley, commissioner	10,000
Address of department: Keystone Building, Harrisburg.	
Industrial Board—	
Clifford B. Connelley, chairman	
Mrs. Samuel Semple	[25] 10
Otto T. Mallery	[25] 10
James C. Cronin	[25] 10
——— ——— (vacancy).	
Fred J. Hartman, secretary	4,000
Address of board: Keystone Building, Harrisburg.	
Bureau of inspection—	
John H. Walker, chief, Keystone Building, Harrisburg	5,000
Division of hygiene and engineering—	
F. D. Patterson, M. D., chief, Third and North Streets, Harrisburg	5,000
Bureau of workmen's compensation—	
W. H. Horner, director, Keystone Building, Harrisburg	5,000
Bureau of mediation and arbitration—	
William J. Tracy, chief, Keystone Building, Harrisburg	4,000

[5] No salary.
[15] Per month.
[24] Part time; salary to be determined later.
[25] Per day.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Pennsylvania—Concluded.	
Department of Labor and Industry—Concluded.	
Bureau of employment—	
R. J. Peters, director, Third and North Streets, Harrisburg	$5,000
Bureau of rehabilitation—	
S. S. Riddle, chief, Keystone Building, Harrisburg	5,000
Workmen's Compensation Board:	
Harry A. Mackey, chairman	9,000
Paul W. Houck	8,500
Benjamin Jarrett	8,500
Lee Solomon, secretary	5,000
Address of board: Keystone Building, Harrisburg.	
State Workmen's Insurance Fund:	
William J. Roney, manager, Harrisburg	7,500
Philippine Islands.	
Bureau of Labor (under Department of Commerce and Communications):	
Faustino Aguilar, director, Manila	2,500
Porto Rico.	
Department of Agriculture and Labor:	
Manuel Camuñas, commissioner	5,000
Bureau of Labor—	
Carmelo Honoré, chief	2,777.25
Address of department: San Juan.	
Workmen's Relief Commission:	
Luis Samalea Iglesias, chairman, attorney at law	3,500
José Coll Vidal	[26] 10
Joaquin A. Becerril	[26] 10
Carmelo Honoré, chief, bureau of labor	(5)
Abraham Peña, attorney at law	[26] 10
Address of commission: San Juan.	
Rhode Island.	
Bureau of Labor:	
George H. Webb, commissioner, Statehouse, Providence	5,000
Office of Factory Inspectors:	
J. Ellery Hudson, chief inspector, Statehouse, Providence	3,000
Board of Labor (for the adjustment of labor disputes):	
George H. Webb, commissioner of labor, chairman	(5)
William T. Murphy (representing employers)	(5)
William C. Fisher (representing employers)	(5)
Albert E. Hohler (representing employees)	(5)
John H. Powers (representing employees)	(5)
Christopher M. Dunn, deputy commissioner of labor, secretary	2,300
Address of board: Providence.	
United States Employment Service:	
George H. Webb, Federal director for State, Statehouse, Providence	1
South Carolina.	
Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries:	
B. Harris, commissioner, Columbia	2,500
G. H. Lucas, factory inspector	2,200
I. J. Via, factory inspector	2,000

[26] Per day for each meeting.

[5] No salary.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address official.	Salary per annum.
South Carolina—Concluded.	
Board of Conciliation and Arbitration:	
B. E. Geer, chairman, Greenville	[27] $10
W. H. McNairy, Chester	[27] 10
H. E. Thompson, Batesburg	[27] 10
South Dakota.	
Department of Immigration:	
Irwin D. Aldrich, commissioner, Pierre	([28])
United States Employment Service:	
Charles McCaffree, Federal director for State, Sioux Falls	1
Tennessee.	
Department of Workshop and Factory Inspection:	
M. F. Nicholson, chief inspector, 322 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville	2,000
Texas.	
Bureau of Labor Statistics:	
Joseph S. Myers, commissioner	3,000
Woman's division—	
Mrs. Lena Gardner, chief	2,000
Address of bureau: Austin.	
Industrial Accident Board:	
J. H. Fowler, chairman	4,000
E. R. York	3,000
J. E. Proctor	3,000
Miss Mamie Edmonson, secretary	2,500
Address of board: Austin.	
Utah.	
Industrial Commission:	
P. A. Thatcher, chairman	4,000
O. F. McShane	4,000
William M. Knerr	4,000
Carolyn I. Smith, secretary	1,800
Address of commission: State Capitol, Salt Lake City.	
State insurance fund—	
C. A. Caine, manager	3,300
Vermont.	
Officer of Commissioner of Industries:	
John S. Buttles, commissioner, Montpelier	3,000
State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration:	
Henry C. Brislin, Rutland	([5])
George O. Gridley, Windsor	([5])
Ashley J. Goss, Danville	([5])
Virginia.	
Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics:	
John Hirschberg, commissioner, Richmond	3,000
Industrial Commission:	
C. A. McHugh, chairman (representing employers)	4,200
Richard F. Beirne (representing State at large)	4,200
C. G. Kizer (representing employees)	4,200
A. C. Smith, secretary	3,000
Address of commission: Box 1794, Richmond.	

[5] No salary. [27] Per day when in attendance, and traveling expenses. [28] Actual expenses.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum
Washington.	
Department of Labor and Industries:	
Edward Clifford, commissioner	$6,000
E. S. Gill, supervisor of industrial insurance and medical aid	4,200
H. L. Hughes, supervisor of safety	4,200
C. H. Younger, supervisor of industrial relations	3,600
Mrs. D. M. Johnson, supervisor of women in industry	3,000
F. W. Harris, industrial statistician	3,600
John Holland, safety engineer	3,000
F. A. Bird, M. D., chief medical adviser	6,000
Percy Gilbert, secretary	3,000
Industrial welfare committee—	
Edward Clifford, chairman, commissioner of labor and industries	([5])
C. H. Younger, supervisor of industrial relations	([5])
E. S. Gill, supervisor of industrial insurance and medical aid	([5])
F. W. Harris, industrial statistician	([5])
Mrs. D. M. Johnson, executive secretary, supervisor of women in industry	([5])
Address of department: Olympia.	
United States Employment Service:	
William C. Carpenter, Federal director for State, 326 Federal Building, Spokane	2,400
West Virginia.	
Bureau of Labor:	
George F. Daugherty, commissioner, Charleston	3,600
State Compensation Commissioner:	
Lee Ott, commissioner	6,000
F. J. McAndrews, secretary	[15] 310
R. H. Walker, chief medical examiner	[15] 225
Address: Charleston.	
Wisconsin.	
Industrial Commission:	
Fred M. Wilcox, chairman	5,000
R. G. Knutson	5,000
Thomas F. Konop	5,000
E. E. Witte, secretary	4,000
Safety and sanitation department—	
R. McA. Keown, engineer	4,000
Workmen's compensation department—	
F. T. McCormick, chief examiner	3,750
Employment department—	
Mary E. Hulbert, director	1,740
Apprenticeship department—	
Walter F. Simon, acting supervisor	2,200
Women's department—	
Miss Maud Swett, director, room 809, Manufacturers' Home Building, Milwaukee	2,750
Child labor department—	
Taylor Frye, director	3,000
Statistical department—	
A. J. Altmeyer, statistician	3,000
Address of commission: Madison.	
United States Employment Service:	
George P. Hambrecht, Federal director for State, State Capitol, Madison	1

[5] No salary. [15] Per month.

UNITED STATES—Concluded.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Wyoming.	
Commissioner of Labor and Statistics:	
Harry C. Hoffman, commissioner, Cheyenne	$2,500
Workmen's Compensation Department (under treasurer's office):	
A. D. Hoskins, State treasurer	3,000
C. B. Morgan, deputy treasurer	2,700
W. B. Sammon, assistant deputy	2,400
Address of department: Cheyenne.	
United States Employment Service:	
Harry C. Hoffman, Federal director for State, Cheyenne	1

CANADA.

Department of Labor:	
Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, minister	$10,000
F. A. Ackland, deputy minister and editor of the Labor Gazette	6,000
Gerald H. Brown, assistant deputy minister	4,250
Bryce M. Stewart, director of employment service	4,200
Dr. L. W. Gill, director of technical education	4,200
F. W. Giddens, secretary of department	3,240
Address of department: Ottawa.	
Alberta.	
Director of Labor:	
John W. Mitchell, Calgary	2,500
Government Employment Bureau:	
William Carnill, Calgary, superintendent	[15] 135
W. G. Paterson, Edmonton, superintendent	[15] 135
Thos. Longworth, Lethbridge, superintendent	[15] 135
J. W. Wright, Medicine Hat, superintendent	[15] 135
A. A. Colquhoun, Drumheller, superintendent	[15] 125
Factory inspection:	
John M. McLeod, Calgary, chief inspector	2,200
Workmen's compensation board:	
John T. Stirling, chairman	[29] 250
Walter F. McNeill	[29] 200
James A. Kinney	[15] 350
Frederick D. Noble, secretary	[15] 275
Address of board: Qu'Appelle Building, Edmonton.	
British Columbia.	
Department of Labor:	
Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, minister, Victoria	([30])
J. D. McNiven, deputy minister, Victoria	3,720
Robert J. Stewart, chief factories inspector, Vancouver	2,700
J. Peck, chief boiler inspector, Vancouver	4,200
James McGregor, chief inspector of mines, Victoria	4,000
J. Muirhead, chief electrical energy inspector, Vancouver	3,000
Employment service—	
J. H. McVety, general superintendent, Vancouver	2,700
Workmen's compensation board—	
E. S. H. Winn, chairman	6,500
Parker Williams	5,000
Hugh Gilmore	5,000
F. W. Hinsdale, secretary	4,200
Address of board: Board of Trade Building, Vancouver.	

[15] Per month.
[29] Per month, part time.
[30] $7,500 for dual positions as attorney general and minister of labor.

CANADA—Continued.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
British Columbia—Concluded.	
Department of Labor—Concluded.	
Minimum wage board—	
J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labor, chairman	(5)
Mrs. Helen G. McGill	(5)
Thomas Mathews	(5)
Miss Mabel Agnes Cameron, secretary	$1,800
Address of board: Parliament Buildings, Victoria.	
Manitoba.	
Bureau of Labor:	
Hon. C. D. McPherson, minister of public works	6,000
Edward McGrath, secretary	3,480
Arthur MacNamara, chief inspector	3,480
Address of bureau: 332 Parliament Building, Winnipeg.	
Fair wage board—	
S. C. Oxton, chairman, deputy minister of public works	(5)
J. W. Morley	[31] 10
J. A. Bonnett	[31] 10
Walter Owens	[31] 10
C. Hardin	[31] 10
Address of board: Winnipeg.	
Minimum wage board—	
George N. Jackson, chairman	[31] 10
Mrs. Edna M. Nash	[31] 10
James Winning	[31] 10
Address of board: Winnipeg.	
Workmen's compensation board—	
H. G. Wilson, commissioner	6,000
R. S. Ward	[a] 1,000
A. R. D. Patterson	[a] 1,000
N. Fletcher, secretary	....
Address of board: Winnipeg.	
New Brunswick.	
Inspection of factories and hotels:	
John Kenny, St. John	
Workmen's compensation board:	
J. A. Sinclair, chairman	4,500
F. C. Robinson	3,500
J. L. Sugrue	3,500
Address of board: P. O. Box 1422, St. John.	
Nova Scotia.	
Factory and mines inspection (under Department of Public Works):	
Hon. E. H. Armstrong, minister of public works and mines	5,000
Hiram Donkin, deputy minister of public works and mines	6,000
Philip Ring, factory inspector	1,900
Address: Halifax.	
Workmen's compensation board:	
V. J. Paton, K. C., chairman	5,000
Fred W. Armstrong	4,500
John T. Joy	4,000
Address of board: Halifax.	

5 No salary.
31 For each meeting.
a Part time. Act provides that for meetings in excess of 50 attended by directors in any year, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may authorize an additional allowance of $15.00 per director for each such additional meeting.

CANADA—Concluded.

Designation of office and name and address of official.	Salary per annum.
Ontario.	
Department of Labor:	
Hon. W. R. Rollo, minister	
Inspectors—	
D. M. Medcalf, chief boiler inspector	
James T. Burke, chief of factory, shop, and office building inspector	
Employment bureaus—	
H. C. Hudson, general superintendent	
Address of department: Parliament Buildings, Toronto.	
Workmen's compensation board:	
Samuel Price, chairman	$10,000
——— ——— (vacancy), vice chairman.	
George A. Kingston, commissioner	7,500
N. B. Wormith, secretary	4,800
T. Norman Dean, statistician	4,300
W. N. Hancock, claims officer	4,800
W. E. Struthers, medical officer	5,050
D. E. Bell, medical officer	4,300
Address of board: Toronto.	
Quebec.	
Department of Public Works and Labor:	
Hon. Antonin Galipeault, minister, Quebec	(32)
Inspection of industrial establishments and public buildings—	
Louis Guyon, deputy minister and chief inspector, 59 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal	(32)
Registrars of boards of conciliation and arbitration—	
G. R. Brunet, Montreal	(32)
Felix Marios, Quebec	(32)
Employment bureaus—	
Joseph Ainey, general superintendent, 10 St. James Street, Montreal	(32)
Saskatchewan.	
Bureau of Labor and Industries:	
Thomas M. Molloy, commissioner	
T. Withy, chief factory inspector	
E. B. Webster, chief mine inspector	
Address of bureau: Regina.	
Government employment branch—	
G. E. Tomsett, general superintendent, Regina	
Minimum wage board—	
W. F. Dunn, chairman, Moose Jaw	
Mrs. Austin Bothwell, Regina	
H. Perry, Regina	
Mrs. M. I. Robertson, Saskatoon	
J. F. Cairns, Saskatoon	
Thomas M. Molloy, commissioner of labor, secretary, Regina	

[32] Salaries undergoing revision.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

Official—United States.

California.—*Industrial Welfare Commission. Preliminary report. What California has done to protect its women workers. Sacramento, 1921. 14 pp.*

For a summary of this report see pages 141 and 142 of this issue of the Review.

—— *State Board of Education. Commissioner of industrial and vocational education. Report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1920. Sacramento, 1921. 82 pp.*

Kansas.—*Children's Code Commission. Report. Proposed child welfare legislation. Topeka, 1921. 21 pp.*

Includes recommendations on the subjects of part-time schools and children in industry.

Massachusetts.—*Department of Education. Proceedings of the State conference on immigrant education in Massachusetts industries. Boston, 1920. 124 pp. Bulletin, Vol. V, No. 6. Whole No. 32.*

North Carolina.—*State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. Biennial report, 1919–20. [Raleigh, 1921.] 96 pp.*

Includes the report of the State Child Welfare Commission. During the 17 months ending November 30, 1920, employment certificates were issued to 474 boys between 12 and 14 years of age for vacation employment. During the same period 125 age certificates were issued to 102 boys and 23 girls claiming to be 14 or 16 years of age, but whose age was doubtful. The largest numbers of vacation permits issued were for delivery service and mercantile establishments, 241 and 135, respectively.

Pennsylvania.—*Department of Labor and Industry. Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. Annual report, 1920. Harrisburg, 1921. 27 pp. Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 3, Series of 1921.*

During the year 1920, 555 strikes were reported to the bureau of mediation and arbitration. This is the largest number of strikes for a single year in the history of the Commonwealth, although the number of days lost was less than in 1919. More than 100 additional strikes were averted through the efforts of the bureau.

The following table shows the number of strikes reported and the loss involved each year for the past five years:

Year.	Number of strikes reported.	Number settled.	Number in which mediators were active.	Man days lost.	Wages lost.
1916	316	298	200	3,574,860	$7,814,290
1917	498	410	259	1,431,328	4,094,769
1918	317	289	162	507,937	2,212,304
1919	484	472	233	4,665,118	13,943,502
1920	555	505	436	3,128,291	14,514,195

The textile trades led in the number of strikes, 139 occurring in the industry in 1920, but more days were lost through strikes in the mining industry, and a greater amount in wages was lost in the metal trades. The following table indicates the number of strikes, the number of days lost, and the amounts lost in wages in 1920 in Pennsylvania's leading industries:

Industry.	Number of strikes.	Man days lost.	Wages lost.
Building	72	274,751	$1,484,783
Chemicals	4	1,508	7,368
Clay	12	8,760	37,853
Clothing	49	183,118	1,055,644
Food	7	4,881	33,509
Leather	14	5,154	29,827
Liquors	13	11,113	52,888
Lumber	5	38,383	205,563
Paper	13	4,173	27,986
Textiles	139	338,225	1,789,013
Laundries	1	1,470	5,000
Metals	88	912,366	4,753,033
Mines	44	1,121,607	3,907,249
Public service	33	143,030	857,345
Tobacco	6	4,492	22,828
Miscellaneous	50	74,723	242,766
Hotels	4	351	709
Schools	1	208	832
Total	555	3,128,291	14,514,196

The number of employees affected by the strikes in 1920 totaled 88,988, of whom 81,947 were men and 7,041 women.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Department of Labor and Industry. Bureau of Rehabilitation. Report of activities to January 1, 1921. Harrisburg, 1921. 30 pp. Plates. Bulletin, vol. 8, No. 2, Series of 1921.*

This bureau was established by act of the State legislature in July, 1919. Direct payment can be made from the funds appropriated for the administrative costs of the bureau for artificial appliances for physically handicapped persons unable to purchase them and maintenance costs not to exceed $15 per week for those needing a period of training. Seven hundred and thirty of the 1,200 persons to whom the services of the bureau had been offered up to January, 1921, had been registered and of these, 310 had been definitely assisted in rehabilitation and in finding employment.

TENNESSEE.—*Child Welfare Commission. Child welfare in Tennessee. An inquiry by the National Child Labor Committee for the Tennessee Child Welfare Commission. Published by the Department of Public Instruction. Nashville, 1920. 616 pp.*

Gives the results of a survey of child life in Tennessee made by the National Child Labor Committee at the invitation of the public authorities, who desired to know how far the State was succeeding in the accepted policy of making the care of its children a public duty, what deficiencies were to be found in the present situation, and how these might be met. To accomplish this purpose studies were made covering the general relation of the child to the State, and the subjects of health, schools, recreation, rural life, child labor, juvenile courts, mothers' pensions, institutions, and home finding.

UTAH.—*Industrial Commission. Report of decisions rendered, July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920, with brief summary of lump-sum settlements allowed and also a short history of the cases appealed to the supreme court and its ruling thereon.* [*Salt Lake City, 1921.*] *240 pp.*

VIRGINIA.—*Industrial Commission. Opinions, 1919. Vol. I. Richmond, 1921. 215 pp.*

WYOMING.—*Workmen's Compensation Department. Fifth report for the twelve months ending December 31, 1920. Progress number. Laramie, 1921. 166 pp.*

A digest of this report is given on pages 200 to 201 of this issue of the REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.—*Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Reconstruction and Production. Hearings on S. R. 350, authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the general building situation and to report to the Senate before December 1, 1920, such measures as may be deemed necessary to stimulate and foster the development of construction work in all its forms. Vols. 1, 2, and 3. Washington, 1921. 2361 pp. 66th Congress, 3d session.*

—— *Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Markets. Cooperative grain marketing. A comparative study of methods in the United States and in Canada. Washington, April 9, 1921. 21 pp. Bulletin No. 937.*

A description of the organization and methods of the Canadian grain growers' associations, especially as exemplified by the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co. (Ltd.), and the United Grain Growers (Ltd.), as contrasted with those of American growers' associations. The American procedure in most cases has been the development of the local single-unit cooperative elevator, while the Canadians have established centrally controlled elevators of the line-house type. "Because the Canadian farmers' companies have entered the terminal markets and in other ways have carried their marketing activities further than have the single-unit type of farmers' elevators in the middle western section of the United States, some have thought that the American farmers erred in their scheme of organization and that the Canadian type of organization is the correct type for this country as a whole." The author, while not attempting to establish which is the correct type, is of the opinion that "what may be an excellent method for some sections and for some conditions will not always work out successfully in other sections or when applied to other conditions," and that when the American farmers extend their activities to terminal marketing, this extension will be "along lines that have a special fitness for their own peculiar needs and requirements."

—— *Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous coal mining: Anthracite, 1919 and 1920; bituminous, 1919. Washington, 1921. 114 pp. Wages and hours of labor series. Bulletin No. 279.*

—— —— —— *Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry: 1907 to 1920. Washington, 1921. 177 pp. Wages and hours of labor series. Bulletin No. 278.*

—— —— *Children's Bureau. Administration of the first Federal child-labor law. Washington, 1921. 197 pp. Legal series No. 6. Industrial series No. 6. Bureau publication No. 78.*

An account of the administration of the Federal child-labor law which became effective September 1, 1917, and was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court nine months later. After this decision, several Government departments tried to secure the same degree of protection for children by inserting clauses in their contracts stipulating that in the production of the materials contracted for the rules concerning child labor laid down in the former Federal law should be observed. The Children's Bureau was intrusted with the task of seeing that these stipulations were observed, and the present report contains an account of the work along this line, as well as in the earlier enforcement of the law. The report contains much information concerning the condition under which the children were found working in various industries, the steps taken by different States to enforce their own child-labor laws ,the kind of evidence as to age, physique, and education which should be required before permission to work is given if the laws are to be really effective, the attitude of different communities toward child-labor regulation, and so on.

—— —— —— *The employment-certificate system. A safeguard for the working child. Washington, 1921. 13 pp. Industrial series No. 7. Bureau publication No. 56 (revised).*

This pamphlet is designed to show how greatly the effective administration of a child-labor law depends on a thoroughgoing system of issuing employment certificates. Some phases of the question discussed are the responsibility of the issuing officer, requirements for certificates, cooperation of the issuing officer with the compulsory-school-attendance department, daytime continuation schools, and vocational guidance and placement bureaus.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Labor. Children's Bureau. Preliminary report of the committee appointed by the Children's Bureau to formulate standards of normal development and sound health for the use of physicians in examining children entering employment and children at work. Washington, 1921. 24 pp. Conference series No. 4. Bureau publication No. 79.*

Gives a few standards of health and development for use in the employment of children under 18 years of age, with a discussion of points to be covered and methods to be used in physical examinations. It is recommended that the child should be examined not only before he is permitted to take employment, but also before any change of occupation is allowed, to make sure that he does not take up some work for which he is physically unfit. The committee recommends that every working child should be examined at least once a year until he reaches the age of 18, to see whether he is progressing normally, and if not, to find and remove the cause. An appendix contains a summary of the laws of the different States relating to physical requirements for employment, brought up to January, 1921.

—— —— —— *State commissions for the study and revision of child-welfare laws. Washington, 1920. 43 pp. Children's year follow-up series No. 6. Bureau publication No. 71.*

Gives an account of the growth of the movement to study and, if found necessary, to revise, improve, and unify legislation for the protection of children, with summaries of organization and plans of work adopted in the States undertaking the general program. Contains also an outline for an index of existing legislation affecting child welfare, and a list of compilations and summaries of State laws on the subject.

—— *Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Metal-mine accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1919. (With supplemental labor and accident tables for the years 1911 to 1919, inclusive.) Washington, 1921. 99 pp. Technical paper 286.*

A digest of this report is given on pages 191 and 192 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— *Railroad Labor Board. Rules for reporting information on railroad employees, together with a classification and index of steam railroad occupations. May, 1921. 320 pp. Wage series, Report No. 2.*

This report contains an occupational classification of steam railroad employees together with forms to be used by carriers in reporting information on railroad employees to the Railroad Labor Board and to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Both the forms and the classification plan were prepared by the board and approved by the commission.

—— *Shipping Board. Industrial Relations Division. Codification of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board awards, decisions, and authorizations. Washington, 1921. 341 pp.*

This report, as its title indicates, consists of a compilation of the basic decisions, authorizations, interpretations, and rates of wages made either by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board itself or with its specific approval during the entire life of the board. The report is divided into three parts: (1) A summary of the development of the more important subjects affecting the board's work; (2) codification of decisions made by the board from August 1, 1917, to October 1, 1918; (3) annotated decisions, amendments, and interpretations of the board made from October 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919.

This volume, together with the historical sketch of the work of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board written by Mr. Hotchkiss and Mr. Seager, secretaries of the board, and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as Bulletin No. 283, gives a complete and authoritative history of this board

Official—Foreign Countries.

Australia.—*Institute of Science and Industry. Advisory council. Industrial cooperation in Australia. Melbourne, 1920. 64 pp. Bulletin No. 17.*

A description of the "industrial cooperation" schemes of a number of Australian companies. These schemes include sickness, accident, provident, and pension funds, stores run more or less cooperatively, housing projects, profit sharing, and various other welfare measures undertaken by the companies to make "work more interesting and employees more contented and happy without increasing their tasks."

—— (Western Australia).—*Government Statistician. Pocket year book, 1921. Perth, 1921. 100 pp.*

Contains among other statistics those on employment, on wages, and retail prices of certain commodities, 1919 and 1920. The section relating to wages is reproduced in part on page — of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Belgium.—*Ministère de l'Industrie du Travail et du Ravitaillement. Administration des mines et inspection du travail. La situation des industries Belges en Décembre, 1920. Brussels, 1921. 77 pp.*

Something of the extent to which Belgian industries have been rehabilitated is shown in this report. There were 3,549 establishments included in the census which in December, 1913, employed 600,961 workers. In December, 1920, the number employed was 576,170 or 96 per cent of the prewar figure. In the food, mining, transportation, and construction industries the number employed ranged from 112 to 156 per cent while other industries were below the 1913 figure, woodworking and furniture employing but 70 per cent of the prewar personnel. It was found impossible to report on the amount of short time in these establishments and as there is considerable partial unemployment in the country it modifies considerably the importance of the figures given.

—— (Province of Hainaut).—*Commission administrative de la caisse de prévoyance des charbonnages du couchant de Mons en faveur des ouvriers-mineurs. Rapport sur les operations de l'année 1920. Mons, May, 1921. 19 pp.*

This report of the miners' insurance fund shows that 2,246,243 francs ($433,525, par) were paid in pensions in the year 1920 to 6,122 pensioners of the 21 companies included in the fund. A cost of living bonus amounting to 1,277,219 francs ($246,503, par) was also paid during the first nine months of 1920. The total number of workers in the different mines was 39,123 and their average daily wages had increased from 12.47 francs ($2.41, par) in 1919 to 22.67 francs ($4.38, par) in 1920, or 82 per cent, while the wages are nearly five times as great as 1913 wages, which averaged 4.77 francs ($0.92, par) per day.

Canada.—*Department of Labor. Joint conference of the building and construction industries in Canada, held at Ottawa May 3–6, 1921. Proceedings issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette, May, 1921. 84 pp. Bulletin No. 3, Industrial relations series.*

A summary of the proceedings of the conference is given on pages 181 to 188 of this issue of the Review.

—— *Department of Labor. Tenth annual report on labor organization in Canada, 1920. Ottawa, 1921. 303 pp.*

The subjects of this report include: The one big union, Labor and politics, Trades and labor congress, Federations of trade-unions, Railroad brotherhood committees, District councils, Trades and labor councils, Statistics of trade-unionists in Canada, The labor press, and Trade-union conventions.

Data from this publication are used in the article on "Industrial unrest in Canada" in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

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CANADA.—*Privy Council. Honorary advisory council for scientific and industrial research. Associate committee on industrial fatigue. Survey of general conditions of industrial hygiene in Toronto. Ottawa, 1921. 21 pp. Report No. 7.*

In this survey such data on working conditions were sought as would indicate the attitude of employers toward industrial hygiene and what measures were being taken to promote it. The data were obtained by personal visits to 76 plants, including all the large plants in the community and some of the smaller ones. The investigation covered hours of work, medical service, sanitation, fatigue, occupational disease, welfare, and time lost on account of sickness.

—— (NOVA SCOTIA).—*Factories Inspector. Annual report for year ended September 30, 1920. Halifax, 1921. 53 pp.*

Reports that 1,703 accidents, 16 of which were fatal, were recorded in 1920 compared with 989 in 1919, with 13 fatalities. The apparent increase is said to be due to more complete reporting in 1920.

—— *Workmen's Compensation Board. Report, 1920. Halifax, 1921. 35 pp.*

A digest of this report is given on pages 200 and 201 of this issue of the REVIEW.

DENMARK.—*Indenrigsministeriet. Danmarks sociallovgivning. Copenhagen, 1921. 4 vols. in 3.*

These volumes, published by the Ministry of Interior, aim as stated in Volume I to give the history of Danish social legislation, its leading principles and operation. Volume I contains discussions of laws on poor relief, old age pensions, and aid funds; Volumes II and III, housing, tuberculosis, child-welfare, and sick-funds; and Volume IV, burial funds, accident insurance, conciliation and arbitration.

—— *Statistiske Departement. Statistiske Meddelelser. 4. Raekke. 59. Bind. Copenhagen, 1920. 363 pp. Danmarks Statistik.*

Statistical communications published by the Statistical Department of Denmark, giving wages in agriculture for 1918, production statistics for 1918, house rents in cities, November, 1918, cattle production, July, 1919, etc.

FRANCE.—*Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Bulletin de l'inspection du travail et de l'hygiène industrielle. Vingt-septième année. 1919. Numéros 1 et 2. Paris, 1919. 231 pp.*

This report gives the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate upon the bill for the eight-hour day which was passed in April, 1919, and the proceedings of the commission delegated to represent France at the Washington Labor Conference. Decrees and laws of European and American countries relating to the eight-hour day are appended.

GERMANY.—*Reichsamt für Arbeitsvermittlung. Die Verbände der Unternehmer, Angestellten, Arbeiter und Beamten im Jahre 1918, mit Berüchsichtigung ihrer Entwicklung in der Folgezeit. Berlin, 1920. 27*, 77 pp. 22 Sonderheft zum Reichs-Arbeitsblatt.*

A supplement to the German official labor gazette (*Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*) containing detailed statistics of employers', manual workers', salaried employees' and officials' organizations in Germany for the year 1918. Summaries of these statistics have been published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of March, 1921, in an article "Organization of employers and workers in Germany."

—— (HAMBURG).—*Statistisches Landesamt. Der Kleinwohnungsmarkt in der Stadt Hamburg während des Krieges und seine mutmassliche Gestaltung nach dem Kriege. Hamburg, 1919. 33 pp. Statistiche Mitteilungen über den hamburgischen Staat, No. 6.*

A statistical report on the state of the housing market (of small dwellings) in the city of Hamburg during the war and its probable development in the near future. The statistical data contained in the report show that up to the end of 1917 Hamburg had relatively a much larger number of vacant workmen's dwellings than any other large city in Germany. Since 1918, however, this advantage has been entirely lost, owing to the entire standstill of building activities and an increased demand for small dwellings.

GERMANY.—*Statistisches Landesamt. Die Wohnungsverhältnisse in der Stadt Hamburg in den Jahren 1910 bis 1917. Hamburg, 1919. 162 pp. Statistik des hamburgischen Staates, Heft xxix.*

This volume contains very detailed statistics on housing conditions in the city of Hamburg during the period 1910–1917.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Board of Trade. Statistical department. Statistical abstract for the United Kingdom, 1905 to 1919. London, 1921. 433 pp. Cmd. 1246.*

—— *Foreign Office. Report of the committee to collect information on Russia. London, 1921. 167 pp. Cmd. 1240.*

This report upon political and economic conditions in Russia gives a sketch of the Bolshevik movement and the events leading up to it and an account of the structure and methods of control of the Soviet Government and its attitude toward other countries. The economic situation is outlined, including data on the number of workers, relative value of workers' wages, productivity of the individual worker, mortality among workers, and information as to food and fuel supplies and other necessaries of life. The appendixes include data prepared by the committee on coal, wood, oil, and railway and water transport and various translations from the Russian of speeches and articles by communists and others.

—— *National Relief Fund. Final report, up to 1st March, 1921 (in continuation of Cmd. 356, 1919). London, 1921. 22 pp. Cmd. 1272.*

INDIA.—*Department of Industries. Journal of Indian Industries and Labor. Calcutta, February, 1921. Vol. 1, Part 1. 111 pp.*

—— —— *Bureau of Labor. Indian factory law administration. Calcutta, 1921. 49 pp. Bulletins of Indian industries and labor, No. 8.*

—— —— —— *The Washington labor conference. Official correspondence. Calcutta, 1921. 139 pp. Bulletins of Indian industries and labor, No. 10.*

Correspondence relating to the action to be taken in India on the proposals of the Washington labor conference.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*The compulsory employment of disabled men. Geneva, April 25, 1921. 34 pp. Studies and Reports, Series E, No. 2.*

The national plans for the employment of disabled ex-service men are given in this bulletin for the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, and France.

—— *Enquiry concerning the application of the eight-hour act in the French mercantile marine. Geneva, 1921. 101 pp.*

This report, which was made by the International Labor Office for the Joint Maritime Commission appointed by the Genoa Conference, includes all the available experience as to the practical workings of the French 8-hour act in the mercantile marine. It includes reports and documents furnished by the French Government, and by the Central Committee of Shipowners, a report drawn up by the investigators of the International Labor Office from oral reports made by the French engineers', seamen's, and stewards' organizations and memoranda relating to the table of duties in force, the number of hours of overtime worked, and the manner of compensation for definite voyages.

—— *The reform of the Supreme Council of Labor (Consiglio Superiore del Lavoro) in Italy. Geneva, April 14, 1921. 38 pp. Studies and Reports, Series B, No. 9.*

This report gives the present composition of the Supreme Council, which was established in 1902, and the text of the bill providing for reform and reorganization of the council, which was introduced in the Italian Parliament in November, 1920, by the minister of labor.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*The regulation of labor in agriculture in France. Geneva, April 23, 1921. 22 pp. Studies and Reports, Series K, No. 6.*

This pamphlet contains the discussions of the commission appointed by the French Ministry of Agriculture to consider the advisability of applying the 8-hour day to agriculture.

JAPAN.—*Home Department. Bureau for Social Work. Present conditions of the child welfare work in Japan. Tokyo [1920]. 34 pp.*

One chapter deals with the economic aspects of the child welfare work and contains extracts from the factory law concerning child labor.

—— *Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Third annual report of the superintendent of factories, 1918. Tokio, 1921. 2 vols.*

This report covers general industrial conditions in the textile, chemical, and mechanical industries in Japan in 1918. Sections of the report relate also to working conditions, employees and apprentices, working hours and holidays, health and sanitation, accidents and accident prevention, sickness compensation, and miscellaneous subjects. The second volume consists of 22 general statistical tables.

NETHERLANDS.—*Gezondheidsraad. Verslagen en mededeelingen betreffende de volksgezondheid. No. 1–5. 's-Gravenhage, January–May, 1921. 50 pp.*

This publication is issued by the office of public health of Netherlands, in collaboration with the State health offices, the hygienic laboratory, the national housing commission, and the sanitary offices of the Government. Reports and laws pertaining to health, hygiene, sanitation, and housing are included.

NORWAY.—*Riksforsikringsanstalten. Sjømannforsikringen for året 1918. Fiskerforsikringen for året 1919. Christiania, 1921. 31, 12, 28 pp. Norges Offisielle statistikk, VII, 11.*

Covers accident insurance for seamen during 1918 and for fishermen during 1919.

—— —— *Sykeforsikringen for året 1919. Kristiania, 1919. 95 pp. Norges Offisielle Statistikk, VII. 8.*

A report stating the provisions and operation of the Norwegian sickness insurance law, which provides both compulsory and voluntary insurance. The law was amended December 10, 1920, changing the income limit of compulsory insurance for civil servants from 3,000 kroner ($804, par) to 6,000 kroner. The income limit for voluntary insurance was also increased to 6,000 kroner. The new law went into effect January 3, 1921.

—— (CHRISTIANIA).—*Statistiske Kontor. Statistisk aarbok, 1919. Christiania, 1921. xii, 224 pp.*

Statistical yearbook for the city of Christiania. Contains statistics on building and housing conditions, prices, wages, strikes, etc., in Christiania.

SWEDEN.—*Statistiska Centralbyrån. Statistisk Årsbok, 1921. Stockholm, 1921. xii, 331 pp.*

Statistical yearbook of Sweden. Contains statistics on population, hygiene, agriculture, industry, commerce, navigation, insurance, unemployment, education, etc.

URUGUAY.—*Oficina Nacional del Trabajo. La contribución de los gobiernos departamentales a la solución de los problemas obreros. Organización del mercado del trabajo. Montevideo, Enero de 1921. 31 pp.*

This is a memorandum of the legislative section of the National Labor Office, making recommendations for the establishment of municipal labor exchanges in Uruguay, which should be under the general supervision of the National Labor Office and under the immediate supervision of a council composed of representatives of the municipality, employees, and employers. One chapter is devoted to the experience of foreign countries in the work of employment exchanges.

Unofficial.

American Association for Labor Legislation. *The American Labor Legislation Review. New York, June, 1921. pp. 127–175.*

This number of the American Labor Legislation Review is made up of articles on "Accident compensation for maritime workers" and on "Public action to combat unemployment." The necessity for adequate compensation laws covering seamen, longshoremen, and ship repair men is stressed. The hazardous nature of longshore work is shown by the records of the New York State Compensation Bureau, where it is found that one-tenth of the accidents recorded happen to longshoremen. Nearly all of the writers put the blame for the unsatisfactory status of these workers as regards compensation on recent court decisions against applying the principle of State compensation to them and urge the enactment of laws which will adequately cover those employed in such work. Different measures for preventing and relieving unemployment, principally by means of public works, are advocated by the writers on this subject.

American Federation of Labor. *Iowa branch. Economic survey as applying to the building trades industry in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Sioux City, Earl C. Willey, secretary [1921]. 24 pp.*

See page 166 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

American Sociological Society. *Papers and proceedings, fifteenth annual meeting, Washington, D. C., December 27–29, 1920. Some newer problems, national and social. Chicago, University of Chicago Press [1921]. vi, 280 pp.*

Includes papers on Relation of women to industry, and The Mexican Revolution and the standard of living.

Andrews, John B. *Reducing unemployment by planning public works. (Reprinted from National Municipal Review, vol. X, No. 4, Concord, N. H., April, 1921.) 10 pp.*

The author believes that public work should be so distributed by the municipalities as to reduce seasonal unemployment and furthermore a reserve of public funds should be built up for timely expenditure upon public works during the great cyclical periods of industrial depression. "Public work * * * should be made to act as a sponge absorbing in bad years as well as in slack seasons some of the reserves of private employment, and setting them free again with the return of prosperity in private business."

Askwith, Lord. *Industrial problems and disputes. London, John Murray, 1920. x, 494 pp.*

The experiences of the author as an arbitrator in many of the important strikes and lockouts in the past 25 years and the conclusions he has reached as a result of his relationship with employers and trade-union leaders form the basis of this book. The theories of socialism, Marxism, syndicalism, and guild socialism are discussed together with recent labor development and the demands of labor. The author deplores the lack of a firm and consistent government policy, but offers no definite program for securing better and more peaceful relations between employers and employed.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 1 (Chicago). *Industrial accident report, 1919. Chicago, March, 1921. 12 pp.*

A summary of this report appears on page 195 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Bureau of Industrial Research. *The open shop drive: Who is behind it and where is it going? By Savel Zimand. New York, 289 Fourth Avenue, 1921. 61 pp.*

The statements of representatives of employers' associations, of individual employers, of workers, and labor leaders make up a large part of this report on the open-shop movement. A bibliography is attached.

Bureau of Municipal Research of New York. *Quantity and cost budgets for clerical workers in New York City. New York, April, 1921. 30 pp. No. 95.*

Gives budgets for the so-called typical family of five, and for single men and women. The work was undertaken "because of the importance that properly attaches to the cost of living in municipal salary standardization," and the budgets are adapted to the level "upon which the great low-salaried group of clerical workers are accustomed or desire to live." The commodities and services considered necessary are those fixed upon by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in its cost-of-living studies, and the prices are those of February and March, 1921, as gathered in New York City. The family budget is fixed at $2,263.55, the budget for the single man at $1,093.68, and that for the single woman at $1,118.08. The family budget includes insurance on the furniture and life insurance for the man. The budgets for the single man and woman have no such items, but include a sum amounting to 10 per cent of the total expenses to be put aside as savings.

Bureau of Vocational Information (New York City). *Positions of responsibility in department stores and other retail selling organizations. A study of opportunities for women. New York, 1921. 126 pp. Studies in occupation, No. 5.*

The purpose of the study is to give facts, secured by questionnaires and interviews, concerning positions of responsibility in department stores actually held by women, the character of the work involved in these positions, the training, experience, and personal qualities necessary or desirable for holding such positions, methods of getting into such positions, salaries which may be hoped for, advantages and disadvantages of such positions, possibilities of advancement, and so on. The study is practical and helpful.

—— *Women in the law, An analysis of training, practice, and salaried positions. New York, 1920. 138 pp. Bulletin No. 3.*

Deals fully with the training required, the opportunities offered for obtaining this training, the attitude of the courts in different States toward the admission of women to practice law, the attitude of the profession and the public, which determines a woman's chance of success, the best methods of working into a practice, and the extent to which women already in the profession have been successful.

Cleveland Foundation. *The Cleveland yearbook, 1921. Cleveland, Ohio, 1921. 311 pp.*

The yearbook, covering all the activities of the city of Cleveland, has a chapter (pp. 124-143) on organized labor for the year 1920 and the first three months of 1921. The relations in the building trades, which have the largest body of organized workers of any industry in the city, in the garment trades, and in the railroads are described together with an account of the open-shop movement, the plans of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the part taken by labor in politics and the activities of radical organizations. The progress of the cooperative movement and the work of the employment bureau complete the survey of the labor situation.

Collins Industrial Council. *How well should men be treated? A definite answer to a live question. Philadelphia, 226 Columbia Ave. [1921]. 11 pp.*

A discussion of the value of good will in industry and how to gain it.

Collis, Edgar L., and Greenwood, Major. *The health of the industrial worker. London, J. and A. Churchill, 1921. xix, 450 pp.*

This very exhaustive work on industrial health problems approaches the subject not only from the standpoint of prevention of sickness but also from the point of view of increased vitality and physical fitness. The book opens with a historical summary of the development of industry in England, a review of industrial legislation, and the effects of industrial employment upon health as indicated by vital statistics. The second part treats of fatigue, tuberculosis and industry, the increasing prevalence of cancer, particularly among the industrial population, cause and prevention of industrial accidents, and special problems relating to the employment of women. Part three deals with sanitation, food, and lighting and their effects on the health of workers, and the last section with labor turnover or industrial wastage, general medical supervision, and methods of reclaiming the disabled.

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro. *La Confederazione Generale del Lavoro nel sessennio 1914–1920. Rapporto del consiglio direttivo al X° Congresso Nazionale della Resistenza V° della Confederazione Generale del Lavoro, Livorno 1921. Milan, 1921. vii, 139 pp.*

A report of the secretary of Italian General Federation of Labor on the activities of the federation during the period 1914–1920, made on the occasion of the fifth congress of the Federation of Labor. A section of the report was discussed in an article on "Labor unrest in Italy" in the June, 1921, issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

—— *X° Congresso della Resistenza, V° della Confederazione Generale del Lavoro, Livorno, 1921. Le assicurazioni sociali in Italia. Rappresentanza nei corpi consiltivi. Milan, 1921. 24 pp.*

A report on social insurance in Italy and proposals with respect to representation of labor on the advisory councils of the Government.

—— —— *La Conferenza Internazionale di Washington. Milan, 1921. 89 pp.*

A report made to the above congress on the work of the International Labor Conference at Washington.

—— —— *Modificazioni allo statuto confederale e struttura sindacale. Milan, 1921. 16 pp.*

Proposals made on the occasion of the fifth congress of the Italian General Federation of Labor for the modification of the federation's by-laws and organization.

—— —— *Rapporti internazionali. Milan, 1921. 59 pp.*

A report on the international relations of the Italian Federation of Labor.

—— —— *Relazione sui consigli di fabbrica. Milan, 1921. 36 pp.*

A report on the introduction of works councils.

—— —— *Socializzazioni. Milan, 1921. 43 pp.*

Proposals with respect to the socialization of the land and of industry.

Dinlocker, T. W., and Wainwright, A. W. *Idleness and its relation to industry. Pittsburgh, Industrial Cost Association, 1921. 16 pp.*

This paper is a discussion of the philosophy and classifications of idleness, points out the source and effect on industry, and suggests methods for bringing it under control.

General Federation of Trade Unions. *Eighty-sixth quarterly balance sheet. March 31, 1921. London, 1921. 8 pp.*

A statement of income and expenditure for quarter ending March 31, 1921, including the total membership of each union in the federation.

International Association of Public Employment Services. *Proceedings of eighth annual meeting, September 20–22, 1920. New York, David S. Flynn, secretary-treasurer, 1921. 230 pp.*

An account of the meeting of the association, formerly the American Association of Public Employment Offices, was given in the Monthly Labor Review, December, 1920, pp. 106–107.

Kentucky University. The farmers' union. Lexington, March, 1920. 81 pp. Studies in economics and sociology, No. 2.

A summary of this study is given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review, pages 220 and 221.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LABOR LEGISLATION. *Danish section. Den tvungne Ulykkesforsikring og de private Forsikringsselskaber. Foredrag i "Dansk Forening for Socialpolitik" den 14 Marts 1921 af F. Zeuthen Fuldmaegtig under Arbejderforsikrings-Raadet. Copenhagen, 1921. 34 pp. Dansk forening for Socialpolitik, 9 Hefte.*

A lecture on Denmark's compulsory accident insurance and the private insurance companies, given by F. Zeuthen, March 14, 1921, at the meeting of the Danish Association for Social Legislation. Supplement gives organization of accident insurance in Norway, Sweden, Germany, England, United States, etc. This lecture appears also in the April, 1921, issue of "Social Forsorg," organ for workmen's insurance.

—— —— *Oprettelse af Bedriftsrrad i Industrien. Foredrag i "Dansk forening for Socialpolitik" den 7 December 1920 af Jak. Kr. Lindberg, Direktor for Arbejds-og Fabriktilsynet. Copenhagen, 1921. 12 pp. Dansk Forening for Socialpolitik. 8. Hefte.*

Lecture on the establishment of works councils in industry by Jak. Kr. Lindberg, director of factory inspection in Denmark, given at the Danish Association for Social Legislation, December 7, 1920.

LEWISOHN, SAM A. *Recent tendencies in bringing about improved relations between employer and employee in industry. (Reprinted from The Economic World, New York.) 14 pp.*

A paper read before the social and economic science section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Chicago, Ill., December 30, 1920. The author believes that the two outstanding developments in personnel management that have shown the greatest promise of solving present day problems of industrial relations are the service or industrial relations department and employee representation, supplemented, however, by the right spirit in management.

MACARA, SIR CHARLES W. *In search of a peaceful world. The practical views of a leader of industry. Manchester [England], Sherratt & Hughes, 1921. 312 pp.*

This book contains a collection of articles and addresses on the subject of industrial peace. The author's experience with the Industrial Council which was appointed by the Government in 1911, his assistance in securing the establishment of the International Institute of Agriculture, and his position as president of the International Cotton Federation form the background of experience from which he discusses the means for securing industrial peace.

MANCHESTER [ENGLAND] STATISTICAL SOCIETY. *Transactions, 1918–19, 1919–20, and indexes. Manchester [1920]. [268 pp.]*

Two of the papers presented at these sessions are entitled "Housing of the people" and "Self-government in industry."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS. *Report of committee on industrial betterment, health, and safety. New York, May, 1921. 15 pp.*

This pamphlet defends the labor policies of the association and attacks in general those of the labor leaders of the country. The services which business corporations render to communities and to the country are set forth in some detail.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Changes in the cost of living, July, 1914–March, 1921. New York, 10 East 39th St., April, 1921. viii, 28 pp. Research report No. 36.*

The ninth report in a series on changes in the cost of living among wage earners in the United States. The figures are general averages, broadly representative of the country as a whole, but not necessarily applicable to individual communities. The report shows that the cost of living fell 5.6 per cent between July, 1920, and November, 1920, and 12.6 per cent more between November, 1920, and March, 1921, making a total decrease of 17.5 per cent since the peak in July, 1920. The total increase from July, 1914, to March, 1921, was 68.7 per cent. The increase for each item is shown in the following table:

Budget item.	Relative importance in family budget.	Per cent of increase in cost, March, 1921, over July, 1914.	Per cent of increase as related to total budget.
Food	43.1	56	24.1
Shelter	17.7	71	12.6
Clothing	13.2	74	9.8
Fuel and light	5.6	87	4.9
Fuel	3.7	105	3.9
Light	1.9	53	1.0
Sundries	20.4	85	17.3
All items	100.0		68.7

National Industrial Conference Board. *Cost of health service in industry. New York, 1921. 33 pp. Research report No. 37.*

A digest of this report is given on pages 195 to 197 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Pan-American Federation of Labor. *Report of the proceedings of the third congress, held in Mexico City, Mexico, January 10 to 18, 1921. [Washington, D. C., A. F. of L. Building, 1921.] 136 pp.*

Rathenau, Walther. *The new society. Authorized translation by Arthur Windham. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1921. vi, 147 pp.*

The original German edition of this book was noted in the October, 1920, number of the Monthly Labor Review, page 246.

Ritscher, Wolfgang. *Koalitionen und Koalitionsrecht in Deutschland bis zur Reichsgewerbeordnung. Stuttgart and Berlin, 1917. xix, 307 pp. Münchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien, Stück 140.*

A historical study of the development in Germany of labor combinations and the right of combination from the fourteenth century up to the enactment of the Industrial Code in 1872.

Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research (Inc.). *Report on a proposed classification of titles and positions in the civil service of the city of Rochester, N. Y. Rochester, December, 1920. vii, 173 pp.*

Rosa, Edward B. *Civil service reform. A reorganized civil service. From Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Washington, November, 1920. pp. 533–558.*

This address, delivered in October, 1920, before the Washington Academy of Sciences, outlines the measures which the writer from his experience as a member of the staff of the Congressional Reclassification Commission considered to be necessary for a satisfactory reorganization of the Government service. The greatest handicaps to good administration he considers are in the laws and limitations which prevent the flexibility which is necessary to insure proper appointments and promotions, the unequal salaries paid in different departments for the same kind of work, the prohibition against transfer from one department to another at a higher salary rate, requirement of three years' service before transfer, and the apportionment system which frequently makes it impossible to appoint the most competent candidates. The writer advises modifications or eliminations of the above provisions, an enlarged and strengthened Civil Service Commission, greater cooperation between the commission and the departments, and establishment of committees for hearing and answering employees' complaints.

Schweizer Verband Soldatenwohl. *Schlussbericht über die Tätigkeit des Schweizer. Verband Soldatenwohl in den Jahren 1914–1920. Horgen, 1921. 49 pp.*

The final report of the Swiss Society for Soldiers' Welfare on its activities during the years 1914–1920.

SCHWEIZER VERBAND VOLKSDIENST. *1. Jahresbericht des schweizer Verbandes Volksdienst für das Jahr 1920. Horgen, 1921. 36 pp.*

The first annual report for the year 1920 of the Swiss Society Volksdienst, a public welfare organization which took over the work and resources of the Swiss Society for Soldiers' Welfare liquidated last year.

SKANDINAVISKE ARBEJDERKONGRES. *Protokol og Beretninger fra 9de Skandinaviske Arbejderkongres i Köbenhavn den 21–23 Januar 1920. Copenhagen, 1920. Various paging.*

Report of proceedings of the ninth Scandinavian labor congress, held at Copenhagen January 21-23, 1920. Included are brief sketches of labor problems since the last conference which was held in Stockholm in 1912.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION. *Principles and policies, by Elbert H. Gary. New York, 71 Broadway, April, 1921. 22 pp.*

This pamphlet contains a statement of the policy of the corporation in the management of the business in its relation to the security holders, the general public, and the employees. The stand taken by the corporation in regard to collective bargaining and recognition of labor unions is explained from the point of view of those in control of its policies.

WATTS, FRANK. *An introduction to the psychological problems of industry. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1921. 240 pp.*

The application of psychological principles to industrial problems to assist in their solution the author believes is one of the most important branches of the science of psychology and the book in the main is a study of the direct effects on the worker of his work, viewing him as an individual apart from his social setting. The various causes of industrial unrest and factors affecting the creative impulse in industry are considered in detail.

WRIGHT, J. C. *Vocational education in the pulp and paper industry. Scope of vocational education, analyses of pay-roll jobs and synopsis of the text books. (Reprinted from Paper Trade Journal.) New York, vocational education committees of the pulp and paper industry, 1921. 71 pp.*

Part I deals with the importance of vocational education in the pulp and paper industry, the occupations in the industry for which training can and should be given, the kinds of schools or classes best suited to the purpose, and the qualifications and training of the instructors. Part II consists of analyses of the principal jobs in the pulp and paper industry, and Part III of a synopsis of four text books on the industry.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. *War Work Council. Industrial Department. Executive and technical women in industry. Survey of factories, 1919–1920. New York, 1920. 19 pp.*

This survey was undertaken jointly with the employment department of the New York City Central Branch, Y. W. C. A., to find the extent to which women are employed in executive and technical positions in factories, to evaluate their equipment and success, and to discover present and future opportunities for the professionally trained woman.