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Prices and Cost of Living in Japan and China Since the World War.

By TA CHEN, A. M., Fellow of Columbia University.

Japan.

THE outbreak of the World War cut off European demand for Japan's exports and caused temporary industrial depression in the Island Empire. Throughout the year 1914, and up to the middle of 1915, business was generally dull. Soon afterwards, war industries sprang up in several Japanese cities, and an era of great industrial activity began. Excessive profits for the narikin, or mushroom millionaires, reckless speculation, and greatly inflated currency characterized Japanese commercial and industrial activities up to the signing of the armistice. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities by the warring nations there was a brief period of business inactivity coupled with low prices and unemployment. During the last two years high prices and high cost of living have in a large measure forced a relatively high scale of wages.

Trend of Prices.

Between the Russo-Japanese War and the European War there was a comparatively greater increase in wages than in prices in Japan, thus creating a favorable situation for the populace. For example, up to 1915 wages were 49 per cent and prices only 25 per cent higher than those of 1900. But two years later the situation was suddenly changed. Prices were increasing much faster than wages, as the former had an increase of 155 per cent and the latter only 124 per cent over those of 1900. Prices continued to rise and the peak of wholesale prices was reached in January, 1920, being 298 per cent higher than those in 1900. The following table gives the quarterly index numbers of wholesale prices of 56 commodities in Tokyo from the year 1912 to July, 1921:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF 56 COMMODITIES IN TOKYO, BY QUARTERS, JANUARY, 1912, TO JULY, 1921.¹

[Prices in 1900=100.]

Month.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January.....	129	134	130	120	145	168	224	277	398	265
April.....	132	132	127	127	153	173	243	267	391	251
July.....	133	130	125	125	147	206	252	319	316	² 253
October.....	132	133	125	127	157	214	290	352	298	.....

¹ From the Japan Financial and Economic Monthly, July, 1921, p. 20.

² June.

Regarding retail prices in Japan, there has in recent years been a similar upward trend, as the following table will show:

RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES IN JAPAN, IN 1917 AND 1918.¹
[Yen at par = 49.8 cents; kin = 1.32 pounds; kwan = 8.26 pounds.]

Commodity.	Unit.	Price in—		Per cent of increase.
		1917	1918	
		<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	
Rice.....	Pint.....	0.23	0.38	65.2
Wheat.....	do.....	.14	.23	64.3
Sugar.....	Kin.....	.22	.27	22.7
Salt.....	do.....	.04	.05	25.0
Spices.....	Kwan.....	.46	.65	41.3
Sauce.....	Pint.....	.29	.38	31.0
Saki.....	do.....	.64	.84	31.2
Petroleum.....	do.....	.31	.58	87.1
Charcoal.....	Kwan.....	.20	.28	40.0
Fuel.....	do.....	.05	.07	40.0

¹ Japan. Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Third annual report of Inspector of Factories. Tokyo, 1921, Vol. 1, p. 19. (Published in Japanese.)

Currency Inflation.

Since 1914 the notes in circulation on the Japanese market have been quintupled. The Bank of Japan, which has the exclusive privilege of issuing notes, may issue up to 120,000,000 yen (\$59,760,000, par) of notes, secured by Government or private securities, or commercial bills, which are either tax free or subject to a small impost. For additional notes, over and above 120,000,000 yen, the bank will have to pay a tax of about 5 per cent upon the par value. Before the war the bank paid scarcely any tax, because the excess of notes above those secured by specie and bullion was usually below the 120,000,000 yen limit; but after the war an enormous amount of notes was added each year, as the following table shows:

NOTE CIRCULATION, SPECIE RESERVE, TAXED NOTES, AND LOANS (IN MILLIONS OF YEN) IN JAPAN, 1914 TO 1920.¹

[Yen at par=49.8 cents.]

Year.	Note circulation.	Specie reserve.	Taxed notes.	Loans.
1914.....	385	218	47	87
1915.....	430	248	61	58
1916.....	610	410	70	188
1917.....	832	649	63	170
1918.....	1,152	721	310	627
1919.....	1,564	951	492	723
1920.....	1,622	984	560	798

¹ Quarterly Journal of Economics, vol. 34, p. 437.

Trend of Wages.

The slow increase in wages has failed to keep pace with the rapid advance of prices. Since the war male workers in many industries have had an increase of 110 per cent in their daily wages, and female workers an increase of 90 per cent. But this is not sufficient to secure a decent living. Liberal employers grant annual bonuses to their employees to the amount of 15 yen (\$7.47, par). To workers who have been in their employ five years and over, a larger bonus is

[1164]

usually given. In some industries a subsidy for family maintenance is provided, usually about 4.5 per cent of the monthly wages of the employee. In January last the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce issued a report giving comparisons of wages in some industries. These figures are given in the following table:

DAILY WAGES IN 1917 AND 1918 IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN.¹

[Yen at par=49.8 cents.]

Industry.	Daily wages in—		Per cent of increase.
	1917	1918	
Silk reeling:	Yen.	Yen.	
Men.....	0.52	0.68	30.7
Women.....	.42	.53	26.2
Children.....	.20	.26	30.0
Silk filature:			
Men.....	.57	.72	26.3
Women.....	.35	.61	74.3
Children.....	.22	.30	36.4
Cotton weaving:			
Men.....	.57	.69	21.1
Women.....	.37	.63	70.3
Children.....	.23	.31	34.8
Hemp weaving:			
Men.....	.62	1.64	164.5
Women.....	.38	.45	18.4
Children.....	.28	.29	3.6

¹ Japan. Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Third annual report of inspector of factories. Tokyo, 1921, Vol. 1, p. 19. (Published in Japanese.)

Cost of Living.

Among the school-teachers of Tokyo.—Toward the end of 1920 a cost-of-living survey was made among the school-teachers in Tokyo. The study covered 775 male teachers and 444 female teachers. They were grouped under nine classes according to their monthly incomes. For each class there was worked out a comparative table of their cost of living, covering 25 items of expenditure. A large deficit was found to exist in each class. For example, class 1 has an average monthly income of 45 yen (\$22.41, par) and an average expenditure of 60.50 yen (\$30.12, par), creating a deficit of 15.50 yen (\$7.72, par). It is thus seen that the prevailing salaries were inadequate to meet the increased and increasing cost of living.

COST OF LIVING AMONG SCHOOL-TEACHERS IN TOKYO, 1920.¹

[Yen at par=49.8 cents.]

Item.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Class 6.	Class 7.	Class 8.	Class 9.
Monthly income:	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salary.....	28.00	30.00	35.00	37.50	40.00	42.50	47.50	52.50	60.00
Rent allowance.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6.00
Salary increase.....		1.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Miscellaneous.....	13.40	14.40	16.80	18.00	19.20	21.60	22.80	25.20	28.80
Total.....	45.40	49.40	57.80	62.00	65.70	71.10	78.30	86.70	100.80
Monthly expenditure:									
Food.....	28.74	33.36	35.31	38.39	41.08	42.81	46.79	79.74	55.93
Clothing.....	11.49	13.16	15.56	16.04	17.47	21.22	21.78	25.51	29.41
Rent.....	7.56	13.62	15.64	17.30	18.62	20.54	21.88	24.51	27.71
Health.....	2.91	3.67	4.36	5.25	5.83	6.73	6.95	8.54	13.77
Education.....	4.05	4.12	4.28	5.06	5.61	6.26	6.95	8.54	13.77
Social activities.....	2.85	3.90	4.29	5.25	5.62	6.84	7.34	7.98	10.54
Recreation, etc.....	1.87	3.06	4.01	5.44	6.55	8.00	9.36	10.54	13.60
Total.....	59.47	74.89	83.45	92.73	100.78	112.40	121.05	165.36	164.73
Deficit.....	14.07	25.49	25.65	30.73	35.08	41.30	42.75	78.66	63.93

¹ The Keizai Ronso (Economic Journal), vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 154-171.

Among the workers.—Since the war, the cost of the family budgets of the workers has rapidly increased. For a family of two children, the minimum expenditure per month covers the following items:

Rent.....	Yen. 5. 50
Rice.....	15. 12
Fish.....	1. 00
Vegetables.....	4. 50
Other food.....	1. 70
Charcoal and fuel.....	2. 50
Electric light.....	1. 10
Total.....	31. 42

The larger the size of the family, the larger is the monthly expenditure, and for a family of five children the minimum monthly expenditure will easily reach 40 yen (\$19.92, par).

Recently the worker's financial burden has been increased by further advances in the price of the necessaries of life. The Osaka Department of Industries has found the following per cent of increase in the various items since 1918:

	Per cent of increase.
Rice.....	25. 2
Sugar.....	35. 8
Miso.....	15. 1
Coal.....	10. 0
Nankeen.....	40. 6
Fuel.....	15. 9

Because of the rising cost of living, the workers have often resorted to the strike to demand an increase in wages. The rice riot of 1918-19 was a gigantic protest against the high cost of living, which, according to Mr. Hamaguchi of the Diet, was "threatening the livelihood of the majority of the nation." The riot constituted an important cause of the downfall of the Terauchi cabinet. Mr. Tokonami, the minister of the interior, struck the keynote of the whole situation when he appealed to the capitalists to "establish willingly some institutions to give the workers comfort and prosperity" in order to secure their industrial cooperation.

To-day, the mounting cost of living is causing serious industrial unrest among the working classes, of which strikes are one evidence. The employees of the Kawasaki dockyards and the Mitsubishi dockyards of Kobe went on strike on July 7 and 9, respectively, demanding an immediate increase of wages, an 8-hour day, and the recognition of their union. The number of strikers soon reached 35,000, and they were strongly backed up by the Yuaikai, the most influential labor union in Japan, with 80,000 members and 400 branch offices.¹

Among the salary-without-bonus class.—Aside from the above-specified classes, the high cost of living hits in a general way the salary-without-bonus class, which includes editors, newspapermen, soldiers, policemen, writers, and employees of those companies that have not materially profited by the World War. Their salary is usually within the limit of 100 yen (\$49.80, par) per month. They are practising the strictest economy in order to make ends meet. There are no savings in this class.

¹ For an account of this strike see pp. 179 and 180 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

In Japan generally.—According to the index numbers of the *Oriental Economist* and the Bank of Japan, the cost of living in Japan since the war has risen as follows:

	Index number.
June, 1914 ¹	100.0
December, 1914 ¹	98.3
December, 1915 ¹	138.8
December, 1916 ¹	156.6
December, 1917 ¹	198.3
December, 1918 ¹	238.7
December, 1919 ¹	258.1
December, 1920.....	269.0
June, 1921.....	250.3

China.

THE effect of the European War on China's economic situation was similar to that on Japan's. Business inactivity and extensive unemployment prevailed up to the beginning of 1915, when prices began to rise and industrial revival was in sight. Then the Twenty-one Demands were made upon China. A nation-wide boycott of Japanese goods was effected, which cut off Japanese exports to China on the one hand and stimulated home industries on the other. Prices rose. The industrial situation was further complicated by a great depreciation of the paper currency of the country. But basic industries such as foods, textiles, and clothing materials developed at a rapid rate to meet the increasing home demand. After the armistice prices advanced quickly and so also did wages.

Trend of Prices.

Taking 1914 as the base year, the index numbers for wholesale prices in Peking showed a slight downward trend in 1915 and a part of 1916. This was partly due to the European War—as industrial depression was a world-wide phenomenon—and partly to political and social instability in the nation. Soon afterwards prices began an uninterrupted advance, as the following index numbers of wholesale prices show:²

	Index number.
1914.....	100.0
1915.....	99.0
1916.....	105.1
1917.....	165.0
1918.....	190.3
1919.....	230.7
1920.....	240.2

As indicative of the course of retail prices, the cost of rice may be taken. Since the war the price of polished rice in Shanghai has advanced 135 per cent and is still increasing. In July last the municipal council ordered 600 rice shops in the Foreign Settlement to register in order to prevent speculation and further advance in price. The rice shops refused to register because of conditions attached to the order which they considered unsatisfactory, but later on they registered through the guilds.

¹ Data for years up to 1919 are from *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, vol. 34, p. 433.

² Data are from the *Bankers' Magazine*, March, 1921. (Published in Chinese.)

Trend of Wages.

High prices were especially hard on the working class, as wages have not increased nearly so fast as the cost of living. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has recently found that wholesale prices in Shanghai have advanced 140 per cent, whereas the increase in wages hardly exceeds 80 per cent. Printers of Hankow have had their wages increased about 95 per cent in the last three years. Since the war the employees of the rice-milling industry of Hongkong have had an increase of about 90 per cent, plus an annual bonus of \$10 (\$4.80, in American money, at par value). In the interior the increase in wages is not so great, no industrial city having recorded an increase above 50 per cent since 1915.

Cost of Living.

Among the cotton-mill workers.—Cotton weaving in China has been rapidly developing since the war. The following table is an estimate of the average monthly expenditure of the unskilled and semiskilled workers of a factory in Shanghai:

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF UNSKILLED AND SEMISKILLED FACTORY WORKERS IN SHANGHAI.¹

[Chinese dollar at par=48 cents.]

Monthly income.	Monthly expenditure for—					Deficit.
	Food.	Clothing.	Rent.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
\$15.....	\$12.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$19.00	\$4.00
\$20.....	13.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	23.50	3.50
\$25.....	15.00	3.50	3.50	4.50	26.50	1.50

¹ China. Kiangsu Province. Report of Industrial Commissioner, 1920, p. 57. (Published in Chinese.)

In each class there is a deficit, although the deficit decreases as the monthly income increases.

Among the villagers.—Recently a survey on the cost of living was made by Tsing Hua College, near Peking, among the villages in the vicinity. The study covered 195 Chinese and Manchurian families in 12 villages, and included farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, day laborers, drivers, carpenters, and barbers. They were grouped under seven classes according to their expenditures.

As the economic effects of the war are being felt only gradually in these districts, these figures show fairly well the cost of living in rural communities near the national capital.

COST OF LIVING AMONG 195 CHINESE AND MANCHURIAN FAMILIES IN VILLAGES NEAR PEKING.¹

[Chinese dollar at par=48 cents.]

Expenditure group.	Average total income.	Average expenditure for—					Average total expenditure.	Average deficit (—) or surplus (+).
		Food.	Clothing.	Light and fuel.	Rent.	Miscellaneous.		
\$30 to \$49.....	\$40.10						\$41.80	—1.70
\$50 to \$69.....	58.50	\$47.00	\$2.00	\$3.60	\$5.90	\$0.80	59.30	— .80
\$70 to \$89.....	76.00	59.70	3.40	3.90	7.20	2.30	76.50	— .50
\$90 to \$109.....	100.80	74.00	5.50	6.20	8.20	3.90	97.80	+ 3.00
\$110 to \$129.....	123.00	83.30	10.30	8.50	8.80	7.00	117.90	+ 5.10
\$130 to \$149.....	139.70	95.50	11.50	9.50	9.70	8.90	135.10	+ 4.60
\$150 and over.....	188.80						184.10	+ 4.70

¹ Quarterly Journal of Economics, vol. 33, p. 117.

In Manchuria.—The South Manchuria Railway recently made a cost-of-living survey among the farmers in about 100 villages in the “railway zone.” Covering such items as food, clothing, fuel, education, heat, and light, and miscellaneous expenses, it was found that on the average a small farmer in Manchuria spends 7.44 yen (\$3.71, par) less per year for food than a farmer of the same class in Japan, and a middle-class farmer spends 15.31 yen (\$7.62, par) less than one of the same class in Japan. This relatively lower standard of living in Manchuria has given rise to a “pessimistic view of Japanese agricultural emigration to Manchuria.”³

Moreover, the Japanese in Dairen, Manchuria, are receiving much lower wages than their fellow countrymen in the same occupations in Japan:

DAILY WAGES OF JAPANESE WORKERS IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN DAIREN, MANCHURIA, AND IN JAPAN.^a

[Yen at par=49.8 cents.]

Occupation.	Daily wage in—	
	Dairen, Manchuria.	Japan.
	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
Blacksmiths.....	0.33	0.91
Bricklayers.....	.30	1.22
Carpenters.....	.50	.97
Day laborers.....	.30	.70
Stonecutters.....	.50	1.11
Tile roofers.....	.44	.99
Painters.....	.40	.85
Tailors.....	.50	0.79-0.97

^a The Dairen Times, Aug. 12, 1921. (Published in Chinese.)

³ The Keizai Ronso, Vol. VIII, No. 3, pp. 427-433.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS.

Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.¹

THE thirty-seventh annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada met in Winnipeg, August 22-27, 1921. Six hundred and forty-two accredited delegates were in attendance.

After addresses of welcome by the president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, the mayor of Winnipeg, and Premier T. C. Norris, the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, spoke. The following excerpt from his address is of special interest in view of the world-wide prominence of the problem of unemployment.

The Federal Government announced on December 14, 1920, a general policy to aid municipalities to meet the need where employment could not be found. It was, briefly, that wherever local authorities deemed relief merited and necessary and provision was made for such relief, the Federal Government through the Department of Labor would bear one-third of the cost, suggesting that Provincial Governments should contribute an equal share. This suggestion was adopted by some Provinces, though not by all. The Federal Government's expenditure for this purpose since January 1 last has been \$434,000, representing one-third of a total cost of about \$1,200,000 disbursed for this purpose. In addition the Federal Government assumed full responsibility for aiding disabled or handicapped returned soldiers and their dependents. Twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-five such men, together with their dependents, received aid in addition to their pensions to the amount of \$1,192,200 between January 1 and August 1 this year. The net result is that for unemployment relief since January 1 a total of \$2,392,000 has been disbursed, of which amount the Federal Government provided \$1,626,000, or more than double the contribution of Provinces and municipalities combined.

Among the matters taken up in the report of the executive council were the legislative program of 1921: Provincial executives and federations of labor; labor representatives on advisory councils; industrial councils; compensation and industrial rehabilitation; international relationships; immigration; and unemployment—a 16-page memorandum in pamphlet form being submitted on this last subject.

The special committee to which this memorandum was referred adopted among other recommendations the following:

Be it further resolved, That in the interim period between now and the time that permanent machinery is set up by the Federal and Provincial Governments to cope with the unemployment situation this congress request that the Federal Government:

1. Restrict and guard against unwarranted immigration.
2. Enact an 8-hour day, at least for their own employees.
3. Construct necessary public works such as customhouses, post offices, and other public buildings which are badly needed in many cities and towns throughout the Dominion.
4. Renew and repair all public buildings.
5. Continue money grants for immediate needs.
6. Make housing loans to the extent of \$50,000,000 to aid the various cities and towns to construct working-class houses.
7. Overhaul all rolling stock, etc., on the Government railroads, also all other equipment belonging to the various spending departments of the Federal Government.

¹ The Labor Gazette, Ottawa, September, 1921, pp. 1126-1149.

Be it further resolved, That this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada through its provincial executives request the several Provincial Governments to:

1. Engage in road building on a large scale.
2. Repair and renew old public buildings and construct necessary new ones.
3. Afforestation.
4. Develop agricultural lands.
5. Make a money grant for immediate needs.

Be it further resolved, That this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada request the central labor councils throughout Canada to help in relieving the present unemployment situation by getting the municipal councils to undertake at the earliest moment the construction of sewers, water mains, roads, schools, fire halls, and other necessary public buildings, and also to make a money grant for immediate relief.

Your committee further recommend that all of these resolutions should emphasize the fact that all of these works and undertakings should recognize the prevailing rates of wages and should not be classed as a charity.

Other Adopted Resolutions.

INCLUDED in the approved resolutions were the following:

Calling on the Government to establish an 8-hour day and a 44-hour week.

Favoring the insertion of "the fair-wage clause recognized by the labor unions * * * in all contracts and subcontracts for work given out by the Federal or Provincial Governments."

Calling upon the Government to establish health insurance.

Calling upon the Government to pass an old-age pension act.

Objecting to military training in the schools.

Favoring light beer.

Requesting the Department of Labor to report on the losses resulting to the worker in money and unemployment brought about by overproduction and a desire to reduce wages.

Objecting to employees of Canadian national railways being debarred as candidates for Provincial and National Parliaments.

Favoring the periodic medical examination of all kitchen help and others engaged in food preparation.

Favoring the prohibition of the employment of white girls and Asiatics in the same establishment and the prohibition of the employment of white girls by Orientals.

Favoring the setting up by the Dominion of a national industrial council and departmental councils in the civil service, and the reclassification of such service.

Opposing the enforcement of any conscription law in Canada without referendum vote.

Favoring the stamping of manufacturers' cost on all commodities.

Favoring the creation of a commission to investigate and report on the actual capitalization of the different Canadian industries.

Officers for 1921-22.

MR. Tom Moore, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Ottawa, was again elected president, and Mr. P. M. Draper, of the International Typographical Union, the secretary-treasurer of the Congress for the past year, will serve in this capacity for another term.

It was decided to hold the 1922 meeting in Montreal.

Industrial Standardization in Germany.

THE importance to the industrial life of the country of standardization of manufactured products along national lines and the effect in stabilizing employment are shown in a report submitted to this office by the American Engineering Standards Committee which outlines the part standardization is playing in German industrial reconstruction. It is stated that Germany is carrying on standardization work on a scale and with an intensity unequaled in any country except Great Britain, and that this far-reaching program forms a necessary part in building up an unprecedented industrial structure for Germany's foreign trade.

A great amount of standardization work had been carried on in Germany before 1917 by various companies and by engineering and industrial organizations, but at the suggestion of the German Government in 1917 a central organization called the Normenausschuss der deutschen Industrie was formed. In the four years since it was established the national standardization movement has been thoroughly organized, 144 approved standards sheets have been issued, and over 500 others have been developed to a point where they have been published in tentative form. Each sheet is as nearly independent as possible and firms purchasing these sheets issue them directly to designers, draughtsmen, and foremen for use as working drawings and data sheets. About 100,000 sheets are sold monthly. In addition an extensive information service on the standardization work of Germany and of other countries is maintained. This branch of work has been developed in this country by the American Engineering Standards Committee, but in general it is said that German and Japanese industries study foreign developments much more closely than do those of other countries.

The work of the central committee is supplemented by fifteen organizations known as special industry committees, each of which deals with the standardization work peculiar to a single industry. These special committees are affiliated to the central committee and follow closely the standards set by the Normenausschuss itself.

In general, continental countries are going much further into dimensional standardization than the Anglo-Saxon countries where there is greater inclination to deal with matters having to do with purchase and contract, such as specifications for materials, and for performance of apparatus, methods of test, etc.

The report cites as typical examples of the German work their system of "preferred numbers" and their standard series of handles. "The first," it is said, "is a fundamental piece of work, founded on theoretical considerations and of the first importance. It is a simple system of numbers for use in all new standardization work in which graduated numerical values are required, such as standard graduated diameters of pulleys, thicknesses of plates, or capacities of machines. The Germans believe that its use is going to lead to great economies in material, in reducing the number of sizes, ranges, etc., to simplify the carrying of stocks, and to facilitate interchangeability. It may be shown theoretically that, under average conditions, a given number of standard sizes laid out according to these numbers, will be better fitted to any series of jobs taken at random than the same number

of sizes laid out in any other way, and this with a minimum of material.

"The standard handles furnish a typical example of German love of thoroughness of detail. There are two shapes, each adapted to a particular method of use, and there is a series of sizes for each shape. The profiles have been worked out with the most extreme care, an efficiency engineer having been employed to make time-motion studies to determine the exact profile that would insure the greatest accuracy in operation with the minimum fatigue of the workman's hand. It is felt that by doing a thorough job once for all, different industries and firms will be saved from doing the same thing over and over, but always less well, and that at the same time interchangeability is introduced."

The present standardization movement is likened to the German research movement which played so important a part in the development of their great chemical industries, and the Germans are expecting standardization to play a similar role in all their industries to that which research has played in their chemical work. One of the most important results of standardization is the stabilizing of production and consequently of employment, since it makes it safe for the manufacturer to accumulate stock during periods of slack orders, something which he can not safely do with an unstandardized product. As a result steady employment may be furnished the workers instead of the periods of short-time work or complete unemployment which are now all too common. Standardization also decreases litigation and other factors which tend to disorganize industry and the burden of which ultimately fall on the public. Some of the other benefits resulting from a system of standardization are reduced selling costs, lower unit costs to the public by making mass production possible, and establishment of competition upon the basis of efficiency in production and distribution as well as upon the intrinsic merit of the product.

Economic Condition of Agricultural Laborers in Japan.

AN ARTICLE by Saichi Nakamura relating to the economic condition of agricultural laborers in Japan is contained in the November, 1921, issue of the *Journal of Political Economy*. According to this article 54 per cent of the families in Japan are engaged in agriculture. The number of wage earners in agriculture is, however, small, since there are only 5,859,326 cho (14,355,349 acres) of arable land, divided up into very small farms—90 per cent of the holdings consisting of less than 2 cho (4.9 acres)—which are worked by the farmers themselves with the help of members of their families. Also the different farmers' families assist one another, so that much paid help is unnecessary. In the term "agricultural laborer," however, the author also included those engaged in such occupations as sericulture, tea picking, charcoal burning, and starch making, and tenant farmers employed as wage earners in the spare time of their own farm work. These aggregate 1,200,000 families.

As showing the general condition of the families of agricultural laborers in Japan, the author takes a family of four living in the cen-

tral part of the mainland of Japan. This family was studied in the course of a recent investigation carried on by him, and consisted of the husband aged 43, wife aged 38, daughter aged 13, and son aged 9. The budget of this family was as follows:

Annual income:	Yen. ¹
Earnings of husband, 400 days.....	400.00
Earnings of wife—	
137 days, agricultural work.....	102.00
100 days, odd jobs.....	50.00
Products of garden.....	12.00
Sale of fagots.....	15.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	579.00
Annual expenditure:	
Food.....	266.60
Clothing.....	37.20
Rent.....	40.00
Fuel and light.....	33.60
Education, church, gifts, etc.....	34.60
Taxes.....	6.00
Care of person.....	15.00
Comfort, recreation, etc.....	163.40
<hr/>	
Total.....	596.40
Deficit.....	17.40

It will be noticed that the item of comfort and recreation is relatively large. This is because of the inclusion of 146 yen per year for sake (rice liquor), "the sole source of comfort and pleasure of their life."

As illustrative of the fact that the foregoing case is not unrepresentative of Japan in general the author cites an investigation made by him in November, 1920, of daily wages paid in 10 different localities. These wages showed the following range:

Daily wages:	Number of localities.
1.37 yen ¹	1
1.50 yen ¹	2
1.67 yen ¹	1
1.85 yen ¹	1
1.87 yen ¹	2
2.00 yen ¹	2
2.30 yen ¹	1

In an address by Hon. D. Tagawa of Tokyo, member of the Japanese Parliament, delivered before the National Popular Government League in Washington, D. C., November 25, it was stated that "farm land is far cheaper in America than in Japan. There is no farm land in Japan that costs less than \$500 per acre. In the vicinity of Tokyo and Osaka it runs from \$750 up per acre. The biggest problem of Japan is the land question; it is of enormous difficulty."

In order to vote the Japanese must pay a land or business income tax of 3 yen (\$1.50). "There are only 3,000,000 voters out of a total population of 57,000,000, and by this you can understand the wealth, or rather poverty, of the great mass of the Japanese people."

¹ Yen at par=49.8 cents

Labor Conditions in Rural Industries in New South Wales.

WHEN the New South Wales Board of Trade made its investigation, during the summer of 1920, to ascertain what should be the living wages paid to adult employees of the State, it instituted a separate public inquiry into the working and living conditions of rural workers.¹ As noted before in the November, 1921, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 15, 16), the board established from this survey what should be the nonrural basic wage, but felt that it could not safely commit itself to the declaration of a living wage for those engaged in rural occupations upon the same basis, because conditions of the rural industries and the actual cost of living as compared with the income of the workers were quite different from similar conditions prevailing in nonrural industries. Moreover, available statistics were inadequate to indicate the true relations between land, labor, and capital in rural enterprise. The board, therefore, on July 7, 1921, was about to open a new inquiry into the average cost of living of rural employees, a report of which will appear later. Though the results of the inquiry made were not such as could be used as a basis for fixing a living wage, and though the authors of the report warn against too sweeping deductions being made from the statistics presented, they do reveal interesting facts regarding the agricultural industry of that State. Women employed in rural districts are not included in the report.

Number Engaged in Agriculture.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES, as elsewhere, the agricultural population is diminishing. According to the State statistician the total number of persons in the State "engaged permanently in rural occupations" varied from 151,200 in 1911 to 154,400 in 1912, and downward to 139,500 in 1919. Evidence given before a select committee of the Legislative Council on the Agricultural Industry in 1920 showed that in 20 years the proportion of the population in rural districts had declined from 30.7 to 22.1 per cent.

An actual division of these persons into classes is difficult owing to conditions prevailing in agricultural enterprises. In the first place they are divided generally into pastoral and agricultural pursuits. Moreover, owner, manager, and workman may be one and the same person, and employees may be sons of other farmers. An approximate estimate places the total male employees at 71,000, of whom 65,000 are wage earners. Of the latter number 49,000 are adult male wage earners under the age of 60. If the 20,000 shearers and other casual hands be deducted from this number, there remains a force of permanent adult male employees of the wage-earning class in pastoral and agricultural pursuits of about 30,000.

¹ Report of the New South Wales Board of Trade upon Rural Industries and the Question of a Rural Living Wage. Conclusions upon inquiry during 1920-21. Sydney, 1921.

Wages.

Agricultural Industry.

AGRICULTURAL wage rates may vary in each district of the State and even in the various sections of each district. This condition is due in part to the fact that laborers are "neither numerous, nor organized, nor dependent for their wage rates upon a wage-fixing authority," and in part to the fact that board and lodging constitute a part of the remuneration of a large proportion of those employed in each section. As no fixed standard exists for "living-in" accommodations, there is introduced into the question an indeterminate element which adversely affects comparative values. The following table indicates approximately the wages in the various districts of the State in 1919:

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE WEEKLY AND DAILY WAGES OF PERMANENT AND CASUAL HANDS IN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1919.

District.	Permanent hands.				Casual hands.	
	Average wage per week.		Average wage per day.		Average wage per day.	
	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Northern tablelands.....			1	35 7		9 6
North coast.....	17	6 to 40	0	7 6 to 15 0		9 6
Southwestern slopes.....			2	34 6		8 0 to 10 0
Western.....			3	33 6		

¹ With keep.

² With keep; 48s. to 60s. without keep.

³ With keep; 54s. without keep.

In the north coast district concessions were made of milk, vegetables, butter, eggs, fruit, and a run for a horse. These the report says "were of slight value and not general." The majority of employees on the southwestern slopes received some concessions, averaging 6s. 7d. (\$1.60, par) per week in the case of married men. Weekly wages of harvest hands in the western district varied from 54s. to 60s. (\$13.14 to \$14.60, par) with keep; threshing-machine hands from 48s. to 60s. (\$11.68 to \$14.60, par), also with keep; while orchard hands in that district received an average daily wage of 8s. (\$1.95, par) without keep. Concessions to married men were fairly general and averaged 4s. (97.3 cents, par) per week. The average wages of agricultural male employees between 21 and 59 years of age, inclusive, were approximately 9s. 11d. (\$2.41, par) per day or 54s. to 66s. (\$13.14 to \$16.06, par) per week.

Of the permanent employees between the ages of 21 and 60 years, 55 per cent were married men. The average family per married male was nearly 2.2 and the average family per male of the ages stated less than 1.

Information collected as regards housing showed that 8 employers of the 15 interviewed in the northern tablelands district provided

houses for 15 of their married employees, and 3 employers had such employees living in their homes. The report states further that—

In the other three districts employees were found in 51 cases to be living in houses of one room, in 10 cases to be living in houses of two rooms, and in 10 cases to be living in houses of three rooms, in 14 cases to be living in houses of four rooms, in 15 cases to be living in houses of five rooms, in 3 cases to be living in houses of six rooms, in 4 cases to be living in houses of seven rooms, and in 1 case to be living in a house of eight rooms. Thirty-nine employees in the three districts were provided with quarters, 18 were provided with one room in the employer's house, 1 was provided with two rooms in the employer's house, 20 were provided with huts, 7 with tents, 2 with accommodation in barns, and 1 with a canvas room.

The value of board and lodging per week varied in the different districts as follows: North coast, 20s. to 25s. (\$4.87 to \$6.08, par); southwestern district, for single men between 20 and 60 years of age, about 23½s. (\$5.72, par); western district, for single men between 20 and 60 years of age, 19s. to 21s. (\$4.62 to \$5.11, par). The northern tablelands district did not report in this particular.

Among the evidence placed before the board in the course of its inquiry was a memorandum in which the trend of agricultural wages and their relation to the wages of craftsmen and other non-rural wage earners and food prices had been traced in five-year periods from 1823 to 1920. The memorandum which was prepared by Mr. D. T. Sawkins was based upon statistical publications of the State and Commonwealth and additional matter furnished by the State statistician.

The report assumes the period 1871–1875 as the standard period, and portions of the tables showing average wages, cost of food, the ratio of the weekly money wages of agricultural workers to the daily wage of craftsmen and other nonrural workers, and the effective or real wages of the three classes, from the above-mentioned period on, are as follows:

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES AND COST OF FOOD IN NEW SOUTH WALES FROM 1871 TO 1920, BY 5-YEAR PERIODS.

Period.	Daily wages, without board and lodging, of—		Weekly wages, with board and lodging or rations, of farm laborers.	Cost of a food unit ² equal to 3,000 calories.
	Crafts-men. ¹	Laborers and navvies.		
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1871–1875.....	9 9	7 0	13 4	7.2
1876–1880.....	10 8	7 2	15 0	8.5
1881–1885.....	11 1	8 0	17 0	8.3
1886–1890.....	10 2	8 0	16 7	8.2
1891–1895.....	9 1	6 7	13 4	7.2
1896–1900.....	9 2	6 5	13 11	6.5
1901–1905.....	10 2	7 0	17 1	9.2
1906–1910.....	10 8	7 3	19 9	9.4
1911–1915.....	11 9	8 7	22 6	11.0
1916–1920.....	14 3	10 11	32 0	16.3

¹ Average wages of carpenters, bricklayers, masons, and blacksmiths.

² One pound of bread, 1 pound of fresh beef, 1 ounce of butter, 4 ounces of sugar, and 1 pound of potatoes.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF NOMINAL WEEKLY MONEY WAGES OF FARM LABORERS, DAILY WAGES OF CRAFTSMEN AND NONRURAL LABORERS, AND THE RATIO OF THE WAGES OF FARM LABORERS TO THOSE OF CRAFTSMEN AND NONRURAL WORKERS, 1871-1920, BY 5-YEAR PERIODS.

Period.	Index numbers of nominal wages of—			Index number of cost of a simple food unit.	Ratio of weekly money wages of agricultural laborers to daily wages of—	
	Crafts-men.	Laborers and navvies.	Agricultural laborers.		Crafts-men.	Laborers and navvies.
1871-1875 ¹	100	100	100	100	1.37	1.90
1876-1880.....	109	102	112	118	1.41	2.09
1881-1885.....	114	114	128	115	1.53	2.12
1886-1890.....	104	114	124	114	1.63	2.07
1891-1895.....	93	94	100	100	1.47	2.03
1896-1900.....	94	92	104	90	1.52	2.17
1901-1905.....	104	100	128	128	1.68	2.44
1906-1910.....	109	104	148	131	1.81	2.72
1911-1915.....	121	123	169	153	1.91	2.62
1916-1920.....	146	156	240	226	2.25	2.93

¹ Taken as standard period.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EFFECTIVE WAGES OF CRAFTSMEN, NONRURAL WORKERS, AND AGRICULTURAL LABORERS, AND MULTIPLES OF COST OF WEEKLY FOOD IN THE WEEKLY WAGES OF THESE CLASSES, 1871-1920, BY 5-YEAR PERIODS.

Period.	Index numbers of effective wages of—			Multiples of cost of weekly food unit of 21,000 calories in weekly wages of—		
	Crafts-men.	Laborers or navvies.	Agricultural laborers. ¹	Crafts-men.	Laborers or navvies.	Agricultural laborers. ¹
1871-1875.....	100	100	100	13.9	10.0	3.0
1876-1880.....	92	86	95	12.9	8.6	3.5
1881-1885.....	99	99	111	13.7	9.9	3.5
1886-1890.....	91	100	109	12.8	10.0	3.2
1891-1895.....	93	94	100	12.9	9.4	3.7
1896-1900.....	104	102	116	14.5	10.2	3.2
1901-1905.....	81	78	100	11.4	7.8	3.6
1906-1910.....	83	79	113	11.7	7.9	3.5
1911-1915.....	79	80	110	11.0	8.0	3.5
1916-1920.....	65	69	106	9.0	6.9	3.4

¹ Money wages only.

In a discussion of the conclusions indicated in these tables the report points out, in particular, the increase in the wages of farm laborers in the period 1916-1920 as compared with the period 1871-1875 (see Table 2). This rise in agricultural wages is accounted for by the fact that while the total population of the State quadrupled during this period, the rural population increased only by 65 per cent. Agriculture is a skilled industry and wages must be maintained in the rural districts if the agricultural enterprise is to depend to any appreciable extent upon employed labor.

Assuming that the price of a unit of food is a satisfactory guide to the general purchasing power of money, Mr. Sawkins derives (Table 4) effective wages by expressing nominal wages in terms of the price of the food unit and shows thereby that while the standard of living of craftsmen and other nonrural workers had declined since 1871-1875, agricultural employees had not only maintained but slightly advanced their standard of living.

Pastoral Industry.

Wages in the pastoral industry have since 1907 been fixed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. On July 20 of that year wages of shearers were fixed at 24s. (\$5.84, par) per 100 shorn sheep, without rations; shed hands received 27s. 6d. to 30s. (\$6.69 to \$7.30, par) per week, with rations, according to the class of work, while rates for cooks and wool pressers were fixed above the minimum granted to shed hands. In 1911 an effort was made to bring these wages more nearly to the level of the basic wages prevailing in other industries, and in 1917, owing to an increase of 51.4 per cent in cost of living, the court increased shearers' rates from 24s. to 30s. (\$5.84 to \$7.30, par) per 100 shorn sheep, with corresponding increases in the associated rates. Shed hands received £3 (\$14.60, par) per week, with keep, and time and a half for overtime for the first two hours and double time thereafter. "Keep," which theretofore had been unstandardized and which by the award of 1911 had been fixed at 15s. (\$3.65, par) per week, was fixed at 20s. (\$4.87, par) and was defined as "good and sufficient living accommodations and good and sufficient rations cooked * * * by a competent cook." "Keep" was not included in the wages of station hands where circumstances made such an arrangement impracticable. The award applied only to members of the Australian Workers' Union.

On June 12, 1920, the minimum wages of adult station hands (other than boundary riders) were fixed at 72s. (\$17.52, par) per week without keep, or 48s. (\$11.68, par) per week with keep. Adult boundary riders were awarded 64s. (\$15.57, par) per week without keep or 40s. (\$9.73, par) per week with keep. An award covering the citrus and other fruit-growing industries of the State was made by the same court on April 12, 1920. By it wages of adult male employees other than casual or seasonal were fixed at 69s. (\$16.79, par) per week, while wages of casual employees of the same class engaged in harvesting, pruning, packing, or shipping operations were fixed at 72s. (\$17.52, par) per week, wages in each case being based upon the existing cost of living and applying only to members of the Australian Workers' Union.

Labor Conditions and Legislation in New Zealand.¹

By MRS. VICTORIA B. TURNER.

NEW ZEALAND, like other large British dependencies, is largely an agricultural country, whose production of foodstuffs surpasses its needs. It is a self-governing Dominion, with an area of 103,581 square miles, possessing an invigorating climate and superior natural resources. Its population in June, 1921, numbered 1,221,447 persons, exclusive of 49,776 Maoris and 12,797 residents of Cook and other islands (census, 1916). Its infant mortality rate is lower than

¹ In preparing this report the labor reports and current numbers of the publications listed below have been used:

Official Yearbook of New Zealand, 1920; Report of the Department of Labor, New Zealand, 1919; New Zealand Department of Labor: Its organization and work, 1906; Monthly Abstract of Statistics prepared by the Government Statistician, Aug., 1921; Labour Overseas (London); Labour Gazette, London; International Labor Review; and Round Table.

that of any other country in the world. Education is free, secular, and compulsory. According to the census of 1916, 83.53 per cent of the inhabitants of the Dominion were literate, children forming a large proportion of those who could neither read nor write. Influences, such as a large foreign element, and color and religious bars, which frequently increase the difficulty of adjusting economic questions, are lacking in New Zealand. Universal suffrage has existed since 1893; and the average wealth of citizens over 20 years of age, quoted at £604 (\$2,939.37 par), does not indicate a poverty basis for social disorders.

In the direction of State control and management of industry New Zealand has traveled far. Upon being convinced that a reasonable measure of success could be secured, the Dominion Government has not hesitated to undertake enterprises of an economic character which have hitherto been left in private hands, to use its taxing power for the attainment of the general good as well as for simple fiscal purposes, or to formulate an industrial code which in addition to securing and enforcing industrial peace mitigated the asperities of industrialism. According to Sir John Findley, who discusses industrial peace in New Zealand in the October, 1921, number of the *International Labor Review* (p. 43), the State "not only owns, and has in the main constructed, the railways, but has adopted the settled policy of prohibiting the construction and working of any railway by private enterprise. Nearly all our city and borough tramways are municipally owned and operated. The State has acquired, to a substantial extent by compulsion, large pastoral estates and divided them among landless would-be settlers. It has lent these settlers money for farming purposes at the lowest possible rates of interest and on the most favorable terms. It has engaged extensively in ordinary banking. It has opened and worked coal mines. It has erected and conducted sawmills for the supply of a portion of its requirements. It has extensively engaged in life and fire insurance. It has acquired land and erected many houses thereon for workmen generally. It has cooperated as a helpful and unremunerated partner with those engaged in nearly every branch of production. It has its own workshops for the manufacture of railway rolling stock and similar requirements. It owns and operates a certain number of steamers and has erected tourist hotels and manages many tourist resorts. Indeed, popular objection to State enterprises in New Zealand is limited only to those cases where governmental control and operation can not be shown to promise success or general benefits."

Another indication of the trend of the Government's industrial policy is the character of the report of the coal board² appointed in 1918 to investigate the condition of the coal industry. The board, which consisted of men of wide experience, recommended some form of nationalization as necessary to effectual reorganization of the mining industry and the appointment of a national coal board with wide powers. The regulation of coal prices in the interests of consumers and the removal of industrial unrest, especially through the provision of suitable housing conditions and means of recreation for mine workers were also recommended.

For 30 years the construction of public works, such as railroads and road building, has been carried out on what is known as the cooper-

² New Zealand. Board of Trade. Annual report, 3d. 1918-19. p. 11.

ative contract system, whereby labor becomes its own employer. Under this system the road to be built is divided up into sections and, after specifications of the work have been prepared and estimates of cost based upon the wages prevailing in the district have been made, the work is let to bodies of workmen, who then become the contractors. Though the engineer has a certain amount of discretionary power as regards the work, hours, etc., the management of each party is left largely to the men themselves, who, upon the approval of the engineer, ballot out undesirable or inefficient members. The Labor Department provides the materials to the men at cost price. The work is measured at stated intervals and full payment is made to the party in charge of a section, whose members divide the money among themselves according to the time worked by each member. During March, 1920, 4,382 laborers and artisans were employed under the cooperative system, while the monthly average for the year ending March 31 of that year was 3,993.

This extensive system of public ownership has resulted in a large national debt; that is, as compared with the population. Furthermore, the war period was one of abnormal prosperity and was marked by much free speculation, the influence of which is becoming apparent now that the universal industrial depression has set in; but it is believed by those in close contact with the situation that with her varied agricultural and pastoral resources New Zealand will feel the prevailing economic exigencies less than most countries. At any rate, that the Government's advanced social experiments are supported by a large bulk of public opinion, and that, with the exception of the industrial code, its policy in this respect has become more popular since the war, is apparent in the party programs³ of 1920, especially those put out by the Liberal and Labor Parties.

General Labor Conditions.

A NATURAL sequence of New Zealand's social trend has been labor's active participation in the State's industrial and political program. The first labor members were sent to Parliament in 1889. In the general election of 1920 labor and independent labor candidates won 8 seats. Nothing like a labor majority in Parliament has ever been attained, however, owing in part to the agricultural character of the country and in part to the somewhat revolutionary character of the Labor Party programs in recent years. At the labor conference of 1913 the United Federation of Labor, including many of the strongest unions, was formed. As has been the case in the labor movements of other countries there has developed in New Zealand labor ranks a more aggressive element advocating industrial unionism, and in January, 1919, this element initiated the National Industrial Alliance of Labor which includes the waterside workers, the railway men, and the miners. The United Federation of Labor, Agricultural and Pastoral Workers' Union, and the Bootmakers' Federation were not at first admitted to the alliance because they still, to some extent at least, indorsed the old-fashioned principle of craft unionism, but later became members of the new organization, the complete change in the federation being apparent in a manifesto which it issued repudiating the arbitration

³ Round Table, Mar., 1920, pp. 477-479.

act. The importance of the alliance is said to be that it is the real successor to the old miners' federation or "Red Feds" which explicitly adopted the principle of the class war and the policy of the "one big union."

Cost of Living, Wages, and Hours of Labor.

THE forces which in many other countries were conducive to an increase in the cost of living existed in New Zealand during the war period and after the armistice, and operated to the same effect though to a less degree. In July, 1920, retail prices of foods reached a level of 67 per cent⁴ over those prevailing in July, 1914. During the same period retail food prices⁴ had increased 97 per cent in South Africa, 88 per cent in India, 127 per cent in Canada, 94 per cent in neighboring Australia, while similar averages in the European countries had mounted to 882 per cent in Finland, 322 to 327 per cent in Belgium, 345 per cent in Milan (Italy), 158 per cent in Great Britain, and 219 per cent in Norway. The peak of retail food prices⁵ in the Dominion was reached in February, 1921, when they stood at 76.45 per cent above the July, 1914, average. The increase in cost of living, including food, rent, fuel, and light, for the period, July, 1914, to July, 1920, based on the Dominion's weighted average, was 48.56 per cent, while in March, 1921, it was 59.62 per cent above the July, 1914, level. Since February and March of this year there has been a gradual reduction in cost of living. In August, 1921, retail food prices had decreased to 66.17 per cent above the 1914 level, while the cost of food, rent, fuel, and light combined was 55.87 per cent above prices prevailing in July, 1914.

Price fixing was followed during the war, but owing to the dissatisfaction arising from the increasing cost of commodities a board of trade act, passed in 1919, gave the board the power to conduct inquiries into matters affecting the cost of living, and especially upon questions relating to the supply, demand, or price of commodities, and into complaints that prices of particular classes of goods were unreasonably high. As a result of its investigations the board has readjusted prices of wheat, flour, and bread, subsidizing the millers in some cases, in order to sell bread at certain fixed prices. It has further dealt with prices of sugar, coal, timber, butter, groceries, etc., restricting export, where necessary, to protect home markets, and has instituted some proceedings against profiteers.

Advances in wages to meet the rising cost of living were made generally through increases in the basic wage and the granting of cost-of-living bonuses. In April, 1919, the arbitration court fixed the basic wage for various grades of workers and in addition granted a bonus of 2½d. (\$.05, par) per hour. It was also understood that thereafter the bonus would be adjusted March 31 and September 30 of each year in accordance with the cost of living as determined by the figures of the Government statistician. On the first of January, 1920, 1d. (\$.02, par) an hour was added to the bonus and on May 1, 1920, a further addition of 1½d. (\$.03, par) was awarded. Owing to a general shortage of labor and because some employers had raised their employees' wages above the basic rate determined upon in April,

⁴ Labour Gazette, London, October, 1921, p. 526.

⁵ Monthly Abstract of Statistics of New Zealand. Sept., 1921. Wellington, 1921, p. 27.

1919, the basic wage was increased and a bonus fixed at 3d. (\$.06, par) per hour superseded all previous bonuses. So the basic hourly rates awarded by the court in 1919 and 1920 were:

BASIC HOURLY WAGE RATES AWARDED IN 1919 AND 1920.

[At par 1 s. = 24.33 cents; 1 d. = 2.03 cents.]

Grade.	April, 1919.	April, 1920.
Skilled.....	1s. 7½d.....	2s.
Semiskilled.....	1s. 4d.-1s. 6d..	1s. 8d.-1s. 10d.
Unskilled.....	1s. 3½d.....	1s. 7d.

The 1919 rate with its three bonuses amounted to 2s. ½d. (\$.50, par) an hour for skilled workers; 1s. 8½d. (\$.42, par) for unskilled. The new rates with the bonus were, respectively, 2s. 3d. and 1s. 10d. (\$.55 and \$.45, par), semiskilled men receiving from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. (\$.47 to \$.51, par) instead of 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. (\$.43 to \$.47, par). In November, 1920, the court further increased the bonus of unskilled men by 2½d. (\$.04, par) an hour or 9s. (\$.21, par) a week. Employers protested, and Parliament directed the court to reconsider its award, taking into account the condition of industry. Upon reconsideration the court found that owing to an earlier mistake in calculation, the workers had been paid 2s. (\$.49, par) a week more than was due. So, although upon the basis of the cost-of-living figures a weekly advance of 5s. (\$1.22, par) was due, the court decided that in view of the economic situation it was justified in granting only 3s. (\$.73, par) a week, the difference compensating for the excess previously paid. The minimum wage for unskilled male workers for the period September 30, 1920, to March 31, 1921, thus became 91s. (\$22.14, par) per week.

When the minimum wage came up again for revision in the spring of 1921, the arbitration court was faced with the necessity of granting not only the bonus of 3s. (\$.73, par) per week fixed for the previous six months but of adding the 2s. (\$.49, par) per week which had been deducted from the amount of the last bonus to discharge a past overpayment. The court, therefore, taking into account general financial and economic conditions in the Dominion, reached the conclusion (May 14, 1921) that industry could not bear the burden of advances in wages and that a larger bonus would have a tendency to increase unemployment, and to check the reduction in cost of living which was then becoming apparent. And, furthermore, in view of the fall in food prices which had already taken place, the court believed that when statistics relating to retail prices of food and clothing were ascertained in September, 1921, the decrease would be equal to the last wage increases if not greater than they were. Acting upon this assumption, it decided that a stabilization of wages until April, 1922, would prove of greater benefit to employers and employees alike than an immediate increase followed by a large decrease six months later. To this end the court ruled that the 5s. (\$1.22, par) a week bonus which was due for the period May to October, 1921, instead of being paid should be set off against any reduction required by the revision of retail prices in the fall. The Dominion Government had already made known its intention to withhold further cost-of-living

bonuses to Government employees, but had also stated that all such employees would be retained at existing salaries as long as possible. In adopting a policy contrary to its usual one the court felt that it was, morally at least, sustained by the attitude of the Government in its relation of employer.

Minimum wage rates did not affect wage awards for various classes of workers in specific industries, a general idea of which may be gained from the following awards made at different times during the year 1920:

WAGES AND HOURS PREVAILING AMONG CERTAIN CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, DURING 1920.

[At par £1= \$4.8665; 1s.=24.33 cents; and 1d.=2.03 cents.]

Employees.	Wages per hour.				Cost-of-living bonus per hour.	Hours per week.
	£.	s.	d.	£ s. d.		
Able seamen ¹				2 15 5 0	d. (3)	(3)
Bookbinders.....	2	4	5 0 to	4 10 3	(3)	4 45
Brewery laborers.....				5 3 10 0	(6)	46
Bricklayers.....				2 2 2 3	3	44
Builders' laborers.....	1	7	to	1 8	3	44
Carpenters and joiners.....				2 0	3	44
Contractors' laborers.....	1	7	to	1 9 1/2	3	(3)
Engine drivers.....	7	14	2 to	15 2	(3)	(3)
Furniture workers.....			1 10 to	2 3	(3)	(3)
Iron molders ⁸	1	11	to	2 0	3	(3)
Iron workers.....				2 3	(3)	44
Motor mechanics.....				2 0	(3)	44
Plasterers.....	2	3	to	2 4 1/2	(3)	(3)
Plumbers and gas fitters.....				2 4 1/2	(3)	44
Restaurant workers.....	9	30	0 to	4 15 0	(3)	10 60
Shipwrights.....				2 0	3	44
Stonemasons.....	1	10	to	2 3	3	44
Timber workers.....	7	14	8 to	17 2	(3)	47

¹ On tugboats.

² Per month.

³ Not reported.

⁴ 42 hours for night work.

⁵ Per week. Casuals, 1s. 10d. per hour.

⁶ 4s. per week.

⁷ Per day.

⁸ Christ Church and Wellington.

⁹ Per week.

¹⁰ Women, 48 hours per week.

Early in March, 1920, in settlement of the wage dispute which began in August, 1919, miners (pieceworkers) were granted an increase of 50 per cent, and day workers one of 60 per cent over the prewar rates. Shift men got a flat rate of 18s. (\$4.38, par) per shift without a bonus. Overtime was to be paid for at time and a half for the first three hours and double time thereafter. Regular work on Sunday was paid at time and a half; other work on Sundays and holidays, at double time. As the result of a strike the railwaymen on the State roads of the North Island were granted an immediate 3s. (\$0.73, par) per day war increase. A judicial committee appointed to report upon the matter recommended a further bonus of 1s. (\$0.24, par) per day for married men and 6d. (\$0.12, par) for single men, thus raising the minimum daily wage to 14s. 6d. (\$3.53, par) or £187 10s. (\$912.47, par) per year. Weekly hours were reduced to 38 in specified cities and to 48 elsewhere.

On the appeal of the Dominion post and telegraph workers for a 62 per cent advance over the basic wage in 1914, the premier agreed, May 6, 1920, to (a) accept £165 (\$802.97, par) as a basic living wage in 1914; (b) to pay the increase in cost of living, what-

ever it was; and (c) to increase postal rates to meet the added expense. This decision raised general division employees' wages to about £267 (\$1,299.36, par) a year, and clerks to £325 (\$1,581.61, par). In October teachers' salaries were increased. Assistants in primary schools received £180 (\$875.97, par), rising to £230 (\$1,119.30, par) a year for the lowest grade; £350 to £410 (\$1,703.28 to \$1,995.27, par) for the highest grade. Principals' salaries were fixed at £230 to £300 (\$1,119.30 to \$1,459.95, par) in small schools; £530 to £600 (\$2,579.25 to \$2,919.90, par) in large schools. A bonus of £40 (\$194.66, par) was granted to married men. Dairy workers' minimum wage was fixed at £4 5s. (\$20.68, par) a week; their hours at 56 for drivers and 52 for other workers in summer, and 44 in winter.

Women rarely do the same work as men in industry; and even in occupations such as clerking in stores or clerical positions where their work is much the same as that performed by men, they do not as a rule receive equal wages, though there are a few exceptions. Women in factories are not organized to the same extent as men. In the manufacturing industries they work chiefly in clothing, tailoring, hatmaking, dressmaking, shoemaking, printing establishments, etc. Their minimum wages in certain industries during the latter part of 1920 are shown in the following statement, though their average actual earnings are said to be generally higher than the minimum rates quoted:

Hotels and restaurants:

Waitresses 24s. to 27s. 6d. (\$5.84 to \$6.69, par) a week, plus board and lodging.

Tailoring and clothing trades:

Women over 21 years of age, 25s. (\$6.08, par) a week.

Women with over four years' experience, 35s. (\$8.52, par) a week.

Woolen mills:

Women over 21 years of age, 25s. (\$6.08, par) a week.

Women with over four years' experience, 10d. (\$0.20, par) an hour.

Upholstering trade:

Women over 21 years of age 25s. (\$6.08, par) a week.

Women with over four years' experience, 35s. (\$8.52, par) a week.

Shop assistants (soft goods):

Women over 21 years of age, 21s. (\$5.11, par) a week.

Women with over three years' experience, 38s. 6d. (\$9.37, par) a week.

Boot trade:

Women with five years' experience 35s. (\$8.52, par) a week.

Hot wax thread machinists 42s. 6d. (\$10.34, par) a week.

Hairdressing trade:

Women with five years' experience 70s. (\$17.03, par) a week.

Saddlery, harness, and bag making:

Stitchers with over five years' experience 37s. 6d. (\$9.12, par) a week.

Hours of labor in a country largely agricultural naturally vary with the industry and the season, but the 44-hour week prevails throughout the Dominion. Overtime is paid at time and a half for the first three hours and double time thereafter.

Socialization of industry is thus far unknown and very few schemes of profit sharing exist. Owing to the fact that industry is not so highly specialized in New Zealand as in the largely industrial countries, the workers change occupations during slack times and thus a greater continuity of employment is maintained.

Though industrial unrest has not prevailed in New Zealand to anything like the extent noticeable in many countries, yet between

March 1, 1919, and March 1, 1920, 65 industrial disturbances occurred, 35 of which involved stoppages of work for one day or less. Chief among the disputes occurring since the war was one occasioned by dissatisfaction among the miners who among other things demanded that the contract system be replaced by one of fixed wages. This the owners refused to do and a "go slow" policy was adopted which, together with labor shortage and difficulties of transport and machinery, resulted in a severe shortage of coal. The dispute was finally settled by Government intervention. The contract system was retained, but increased rates of pay were granted. The "go slow" policy has since been resumed from time to time and during the last of 1920 and the first months of 1921 irritation strikes for four or five days each month developed.

On April 28, 1920, railwaymen on the State-owned railways in the North Island struck for wage increases and were joined by other classes of railway workers who declared sympathetic strikes. The wage increases granted are discussed under "Wages." Prolonged strikes in the sugar refineries at Chelsea were due to impatience at the delays of the arbitration court. It is reported that irritation tactics, principally in the form of refusing to work overtime, were resorted to among the dockers during the early months of this year, tying up 46 vessels aggregating 143,000 tons, and that on March 2, 1921, this method of enforcing demands resulted in a lockout.

Department of Labor and Its Work.

THE New Zealand Labor Department, originally known as the Bureau of Industries, was organized in 1891 for the purpose of coordinating methods of meeting the unemployment problem, which at that time was one of great urgency in all the larger towns of the Dominion. Through the passing of the truck and factory acts the duties of the department were very soon enlarged by the inclusion of factory inspection, paid inspectors being stationed in the larger towns while sergeants and constables performed the work of inspection and placement in the smaller towns and villages, and rural districts. In the first year of its existence the department placed 2,593 persons. Between 1891 and March, 1920, a total of 128,824 men, whose dependents numbered 162,350, have been found employment. For 59,710 of these private employment was found, while the remaining 69,114 were sent to various kinds of Government works. Women's employment branches, dealing largely with domestic service, were established in 1908. Each branch is in charge of an experienced woman who gives assistance free of charge to the women seeking employment. During the year ending March 31, 1920, placements were secured for 1,406, making a total of 24,855 women assisted since the initiation of the system.

The passing of the shops and shop assistants acts, now known as the shops and offices act, the extension of the factory act in 1894, and the enactment of the first conciliation and arbitration act in the same year very materially increased the work of the department and necessitated a larger force. It was not until 1903, however, that the labor department was actually placed upon a statutory basis, and its functions were then defined as being (1) to administer the labor laws of New Zealand; (2) to acquire and disseminate knowledge on all

matters connected with the industrial occupations of the people; (3) to collect and publish reliable information relating to or affecting the industries of the colony and rates of wages. Power was also given the department to enforce the furnishing of statistics, a penalty of £20 (\$97.33 par) being fixed for failure on the part of any person to give the information sought or for giving false information intentionally.

During the next 15 years an accumulation of fresh responsibilities under new acts passed from time to time was undertaken by the department and in 1918-19, the latest period for which a report of the department is available, it was administering, in addition to the legislation mentioned, the following acts in the interests of labor: Labor disputes investigation; workers' compensation; shearers' and agricultural laborers' accommodation; scaffolding inspection; servants registry office; footwear regulation; and war legislation amendment (rent); and a number of others.

Labor Legislation.

AS PREVIOUSLY shown the registration and oversight of factories has been intrusted to the department of labor since its inception and owing to the inclusive definition of a factory under the act this has always constituted one of the most important duties of the department. A factory in New Zealand is "any building, office, or place in which two or more persons are employed directly or indirectly in any handicraft." But all bakeries and laundries, irrespective of the number employed in them, all places where Asiatics are employed, and all places where machinery is used in preparing food for sale are also included. Furthermore, the regulation of working hours, wages of young persons, holidays, sanitation, hygiene, and safety of factories are likewise carefully arranged for under the act. The number of registered factories in the Dominion on March 31, 1920, was 13,490, the employees numbering 85,591, as compared with 13,214 factories and 83,011 workers in 1915-16. During the same year there were 1,218 accidents in factories, and 31 prosecutions for violation of various provisions of the factory act, resulting in 30 convictions.

The shops and offices act originally restricted the working hours of shop assistants to 52 per week and to within certain hours of the day, according to the trade and locality. By an amendment of this act which went into force January 1, 1921, hours of this class of employees were reduced from 52 to 48 per week. Overtime was fixed at 120 hours in a year, with a maximum of three hours in any one day. The law also provides for inspection to see that sanitary arrangements are adequate; for a compulsory weekly half holiday, and a minimum wage for young people. Prosecutions under the act during 1919-20 numbered 100, convictions being obtained in 93 of them.

Up to 1894 shearers, of whom there are many thousands in the Dominion, had to be content with whatever accommodation was given them, and great dissatisfaction was felt regarding the lack of regulation in this respect. The factory act of 1894 entailed on inspectors of factories the duty of inspecting shearing sheds and the provision of the factory act regarding the inspection of pastoral workers was superseded by the shearers' accommodation act for 1898.

[1187]

The remoteness of many localities in which inspection must be made emphasized the need of the appointment of a special officer for this work, and in 1914 such an appointment was decided upon. The war, however, intervening, the appointment was not made until after the armistice, and on July 1, 1920, an act known as the shearers' and agricultural laborers' accommodation act, came into force amending the original act, which was defective in many respects. Included in the operation of this act are sawmill, threshing mill, and flax mill employees, as well as shearers and agricultural laborers.

A workers' compensation act has been operative in New Zealand for many years. On January 1, 1921, an amendment of the existing law became effective whereby compensation is payable beginning with the date of accident if incapacity lasts for 3 days, and is to be equivalent to 55 per cent of average earnings, with a maximum of 75s. (\$18.25 par) a week. All workers earning less than £400 (\$1,946.60, par) are covered by the provisions of the new act. The number of cases dealt with under the act during 1919-20 were 26, as compared with 29 in 1918-19 and 42 in 1917-18. The rent restriction act, also administered by the department of labor, has proved of undoubted benefit to tenants and returned soldiers, though its restrictive clause, which provides that in certain cases rent shall not exceed 8 per cent of the capital value, has had the effect, the department's report for 1918-19 states, of discouraging the building of houses, thereby accentuating the very difficulty the rent restriction law was designed to overcome.

To the legislation thus briefly outlined might be added the workers' dwellings act, 1910, through which the department is able to provide homes for its applicants at a cost of £150 (\$729.98 par) less than is usual in the ordinary markets, and which has since been merged in the housing act of 1919, the employers' liability act, the master and apprentice act, and others which are indicative of the attitude of the Government toward the amelioration of working conditions. But the two pieces of labor legislation to which special importance must be attached because they concern the living wage and therefore the industrial peace of the Dominion, are the industrial conciliation and arbitration act of 1894 and the labor disputes investigation act of 1913.

The first of these acts, as indicated above, was passed about a quarter of a century ago in order to check the evils of the "sweating" system which existed among the women and children in the clothing trades. It was not the result of pressure brought to bear upon the Government by labor bodies, but was rather the expression of an outraged public opinion when such conditions became known and a feeling that "workers too poor and too weak to give battle in the ordinary fashion of industrial warfare" ought to be protected.

The arbitration court consists of a president, who until recently had to have the status of a supreme court judge, and two assessors, one representing the labor unions, the other the employers. Unionism is the basis of the arbitration system. Either a union, an individual employer, or an employers' union may file a dispute. The act does not, however, compel employers to register but its provisions are compulsory upon employers if the workers choose to register. Since only the regularly organized labor unions can bring disputes before

the court, ample facilities were and are afforded, both through the provisions of the act and the efforts of the labor department, to form these unions. An industrial union may consist of 3 or more employers or 15 or more workers. In 1919, 139 employers' unions with a membership of 5,146, and 380 labor unions with 82,553 members were registered under the act.

Upon the filing of a dispute a local conciliation council is formed, consisting of three persons representing the parties in dispute, with the conciliation commissioner, who is appointed by the Government for three years, as chairman. If the council fails to reach a decision an appeal is made to the arbitration court which acts for the whole Dominion. These councils are said to settle successfully about 93 per cent of the disputes referred to them. The court was originally given wide powers in reaching its decisions and its awards are binding upon employers and workers alike. No strike or lockout is lawful when the agreement is once entered into. Through an amendment which went into force December, 1918, the court may, upon application being made, "amend any award or industrial agreement in regard to wages or hours to meet any alteration in the conditions of employment or the cost of living that may have taken place since the award or agreement was made." If a union becomes dissatisfied with the decision of the arbitration board or the industrial agreement into which it has entered, it may cancel its registration and withdraw from the act. But even under these circumstances it is not freed from the award until the time limits specified therein have expired.

For those workers' organizations which have not registered under the industrial conciliation and arbitration act, and as supplementary to that act, the labor disputes investigation act was passed in 1913, and it is noteworthy that between its enactment in 1913 and March 31, 1919, only 7 disputes arose under the act, and they were settled after investigation.

Change in Labor's Attitude Toward Compulsory Arbitration.

FROM the time of the enactment of its labor legislation until 1913, the year of the great general strike, New Zealand was so free from manifestations of industrial unrest as to be known as "a country without strikes," and to this economic millennium which seemed to have appeared the work of the arbitration court is believed to have contributed much. During these years the court was popular with the labor unions, which increasingly made use of its good offices, while its policy was deplored, if not resented, by employers. Since the outbreak of the war a complete reversal of opinion on the part of the two parties immediately concerned in its decisions has come about, and the reason, says Sir John Findley in the article previously referred to, is that—

In the earlier years of its operation the court was able to award increases of wages, shorter hours, and improved conditions of labor, without imperiling the existing industrial system, but repeated reviews of awards, repeated increases of benefits to the trade-unions making application to the court, in time brought conditions of employment that, without a genuine menace to the industrial system itself, could scarcely be further improved by the court. This stage marked the turning point in different directions of the favor and popularity of the legislation.

Other writers, putting the case more bluntly, assert that while awards made were invariably in favor of labor and the prosecutions were chiefly against employers the act worked smoothly. According to more liberal opinion the growing dissatisfaction of labor has its basis in about the same economic conditions as exist the world over. Cost of living mounted higher than wages, and increased wages in turn brought still higher prices. Labor believes that the Government, notwithstanding its efforts, failed properly to control the cost-of-living situation, and that the minimum wages fixed by the court on the cost-of-living basis have a tendency to become real maximum wages for all workers in a trade without regard to skill. Moreover, some of the large unions which refrained from registering under the act have, through strikes or threats of strikes, obtained larger wage increases than did the unions adhering to the arbitration court. Meanwhile the court has reached a limit with regard to the amount of wage increases industry can bear. In general, labor in New Zealand feels that somehow it is not receiving its share of the profits of the present industrial system, and therefore concludes that the system should in some manner be changed. In the light of the facts shown, however, it seems apparent that such industrial unrest as exists "is due to the pursuit of ideals, attainable or unattainable, and vaguely or definitely conceived, rather than to the pressure of want or other intolerable conditions."

The results of this lack of complete confidence in the decisions of the court, for whatever reasons, are apparent in the "go slow" policies of the workers to restrict production, in a repudiation of the court by the militant element in the labor movement, in the exaggeration of grievances upon which wage appeals and stoppages of work are based, and in the ever widening division between the two great partners of production and distribution. And notwithstanding the fact that the court has fully and publicly investigated cases brought before it and has impartially passed upon their merits and demerits in the light of the evidence obtained; that by its decisions a living wage has been secured to the poorer workers and "sweated" labor has disappeared from New Zealand; that hours of labor have been shortened without accompanying reductions in wages; that a marked improvement is manifest in all working conditions, and that a large proportion of the employers and organized workers are registered under the act—the expediency of compulsory arbitration is questioned and there is a widespread demand for reform.

In this connection the board of trade act of 1919 mentioned in the discussion of cost of living should be briefly considered. This act succeeded the cost-of-living act of 1915, but is broader in its scope and will, if it becomes fully operative, supersede all of importance in the compulsory arbitration system. Thus far the board has not been authorized to deal with wage fixing, but this power may be granted later if the act shows itself really workable.

Pensions and Superannuation Funds.

NEW ZEALAND'S social legislation is, however, by no means confined to the special acts directly affecting workers during the wage-earning period of their lives, administered by the department of labor. Through the establishment of pensions and superannu-

ation funds the State Government endeavors to assist in protecting them also when by reason of the vicissitudes of age, sickness, or poverty they are no longer able to protect themselves.

Pensions.

In addition to the military pensions granted to veterans of the several wars in which the Dominion has engaged an old-age pension has been paid since 1898. Applicants for old-age pensions must be 65 years of age if men, 60 if women, which ages may be reduced to 60 and 55 years, respectively, in case there are young children dependents, and must not possess property amounting to £390 (\$1,897.94, par) or over. Residence of 25 years and good character are also prerequisites. The present average old-age pension amounts to £39 (\$189.79, par) per annum. The number of pensioners on March 31, 1920, was 19,993, who were paid during the year £732,968 (\$3,566,988.77, par) at a cost of 12s. 6d. (\$3.04, par) per capita of population. Total payments under the act to March 31, 1920, aggregated £7,928,788 (\$38,585,446.80, par). A widows' pension act, which in its original form came into operation January 1, 1912, provides a maximum weekly pension of 7s. 6d. (\$1.83, par) to a widow with one child under 14 years of age, with 7s. 6d. (\$1.83, par) weekly added for each additional child under 14 years. The number of such pensions in force on March 31, 1920, was 3,444, the gross payments during the year being £136,815 (\$665,810.20, par). The average pension amounted to £54 (\$262.79, par).

Miners totally incapacitated for work owing to phthisis (pneumoconiosis) contracted during work in New Zealand mines receive State assistance in amounts varying with their marital condition. A single man or widower without children under 14 is paid £1 5s. (\$6.08, par) a week, while the pension of a married man or widower with children under 14 is £1 15s. (\$8.52, par) a week. The widow and children of a police officer killed in the discharge of his duties receive the same allowance they would have received had he been a member of the expeditionary forces in the World War.

Superannuation Funds.

The question of providing retirement funds for the public and semipublic employees of the Government has received considerable attention, and acts of this character now operative cover the State railways, public services, including the police, and teachers. Moreover, various local bodies, such as road, town, and harbor boards, county councils, etc., may establish retirement schemes under what is known as the local authorities' superannuation act, 1908.

The provisions of the public service superannuation act apply to all branches of the Government service except the State railways and the teachers, whose retirement funds are fixed under separate acts. The scheme came into force January 1, 1908, and is compulsory on all persons appointed since that date. Its principal benefits are:

(1.) A pension for every year of service equal to one-sixtieth of the average annual salary for the last three years, payable (a) after 40 years' service, or (b) at age 65, or (c) on retirement owing to ill health. The maximum pension is not to exceed two-thirds of the salary, or, in the case of entrants after the 24th December, 1909, £300 [\$1,459.95] per annum.

(2.) A pension of £18 [\$87.60] per annum to the widow of a contributor or pensioner during widowhood and £13 [\$63.26] per annum for each child under the age of 14.

Women may retire at the age of 55 after 30 years' service. Contributions to the fund vary with the age of the employee on joining the fund. For ages under 30 years they are 5 per cent of the salary; 30 and under 35, 6 per cent; 35 and under 40, 7 per cent; 40 and under 45, 8 per cent; 45 and under 50, 9 per cent; 50 and over, 10 per cent. On December 31, 1919, contributors to the fund numbered 14,216, and their yearly contributions amounted to £184,928 (\$899,952.11, par). At the same date 1,685 persons were drawing £120,459 (\$586,213.72, par) per annum.

Conditions governing the retirement of teachers are similar to those applying to State employees, with the exception that (1) the service of the teachers need not be continuous; (2) no pensions are payable on retirement for ill health unless the service exceeds 15 years; (3) in the case of reduction of status owing to age or infirmity there is no provision that the pension must be computed on the higher salary, as is the case in the public service fund. December 31, 1919, there were 5,019 contributors to this fund, and their annual contributions amounted to £72,172 (\$351,225.04, par). The Government had at that time contributed a total of £178,000 (\$866,237, par) to the fund.

In the case of Government railroad employees the retirement fund is also one-sixtieth of the annual rate of pay for every year of service, but both men and women may retire at the age of 60. Other important differences between this fund and the public service superannuation fund are that the annual allowances to widows and children of the railway men are paid only on the death of contributors previous to retirement on a pension, and that the individual fund is computed on the last salary received unless the contributor has within the preceding five years served at a lower salary, in which case an average for seven years is taken. On March 31, 1919, the number of employees contributing to this fund was 10,655, while 1,892 persons were drawing an annual amount of £102,783 (\$500,193.47, par) from it.

So far as known, only three local authorities have initiated retirement schemes for their employees under the local authorities superannuation act. They are the Wellington and the Auckland Harbor Board and the Butler County Council. A scheme having for its principal objects the provision of annuities in old age and the protection of families from birth to old age is embodied in the National Provident Fund established by legislative enactment in 1910. This fund is administered by the minister of finance as chairman and four members appointed by the governor general. Any resident of New Zealand between the ages of 16 and 45, whose average income during the three years immediately preceding has not exceeded £250 (\$1,216.63, par) per annum, may become a member of this fund by filling in a form at a post office or local office of the fund and paying a first weekly contribution. No medical examination is required. Benefits payable under the act are:

(1.) After contributing for 12 months, a payment not exceeding £6 [\$29.20, par] for medical attendance and nursing on the birth of a contributor's child or children.

(2.) After contributing for five years, an allowance, after three months' incapacity to work, of 7s. 6d. [\$1.83, par] per week for each child of a contributor under 14 years

of age. Payable independent of any allowances due from friendly societies. No contributions payable while in receipt of incapacity allowance.

(3.) After contributing for five years, an allowance, on the death of a contributor, of 7s. 6d. [\$1.83, par] per week for each child until 14 years of age, and 7s. 6d. [\$1.83, par] for the widow so long as any child is under 14 years of age.

(4.) On reaching age 60, a pension of 10s., 20s., 30s., or 40s. [\$2.43, \$4.87, \$7.30, or \$9.73] per week, according to the scale of contributions. The payment of this pension will not affect any rights under the old-age pensions act.

Contributions to the fund range from 9d. (\$0.18, par) per week at 16 years of age for the 10s. (\$2.43, par) pension upward, the rate increasing in proportion to the amount applied for. On December 31, 1920, 19,724 persons were members of the fund as compared with 16,154 at the close of 1919. The total amount of the fund was approximately £473,360 (\$2,303,606.44, par). Maternity benefits paid out during the year reached £31,972 (\$155,591.74, par).

Human Factor in Eliminating Industrial Waste.¹

ACCORDING to Mr. John P. Frey, editor of the *International Molders' Journal*, the percentage apportionment of the responsibility for industrial waste between labor and management offers no solution for the elimination of such waste. In his judgment the only remedy lies in "establishing thorough understanding and cooperation between management and labor." The development of this spirit of cooperation is the problem. Rules in themselves are unavailing, for this most desirable spirit is dependent upon "the psychology of management and labor, their sentiments toward each other." The prospect of future industrial relations would indeed be discouraging if there was not strong evidence here and there of a cooperation which has minimized industrial controversies, facilitated the joint working out of a basis of industrial relationship, and led to the establishment of "conditions in industry which are in advance and much more profitable than those which are found where management assumed the determination and regulation of the rules which are to govern labor. * * * The mathematician and the mechanical engineer can work out and solve the mathematical problems in industry, but the human factor lies entirely outside and is by far the most important."

Mr. Frey declared that if frankness, freedom, and cooperation are essential to successful political self-government, the same qualities are equally necessary for cooperation between industrial groups. Without organization management would be unable to carry on modern industry. He thinks that the wage earners' right to organize should be unquestioned and this would lead to the creation of an industrial relationship which alone can eliminate the labor waste in industry.

The development of the spirit of cooperation depends upon the degree to which management "is willing to recognize and establish mutuality of rights, privileges, and responsibilities in the collective determination of the terms of employment, the conditions of labor, and the shop rules and regulations." In brief, there must be the same functioning of democracy in industry as in civil life.

¹ Address delivered before the conference on industrial wastes, Silver Bay, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1921 published in the *American Federationist*, Oct., 1921, Washington D. C., pp. 835-843.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States.

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

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food on October 15, 1920, and on September 15 and October 15, 1921, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price of strictly fresh eggs was 80.8 cents per dozen on October 15, 1920; 50.4 cents per dozen on September 15, 1921; and 58.9 cents per dozen on October 15, 1921. These figures show a decrease of 27 per cent in the year and an increase of 17 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food,² combined, showed a decrease of 23 per cent in October, 1921, as compared with October, 1920, and a decrease of three-tenths of 1 per cent in October, 1921, as compared with September, 1921.

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

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

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) Oct. 15, 1921, compared with—	
		Oct. 15, 1920.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1920.	Sept. 15, 1921.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	44.5	38.9	37.4	-16	-4
Round steak.....	do.....	41.9	34.4	32.9	-21	-4
Rib roast.....	do.....	33.3	28.6	27.6	-17	-4
Chuck roast.....	do.....	25.9	20.5	19.9	-23	-3
Plate beef.....	do.....	17.8	13.3	13.2	-26	-1
Pork chops.....	do.....	49.9	37.6	36.0	-28	-4
Bacon.....	do.....	54.6	43.0	41.2	-25	-4
Ham.....	do.....	59.8	51.4	48.3	-19	-6
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	37.9	32.8	30.0	-21	-9
Hens.....	do.....	43.9	38.2	37.2	-15	-3
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	39.0	33.8	33.3	-15	-1
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	17.3	14.1	14.2	-18	+1

¹In 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 only in the June issue, but appears this year in the July and November issues. Dry goods appears regularly in the April, July, October, and December issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

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

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

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) Oct. 15, 1921, compared with—	
		Oct. 15, 1920.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1920.	Sept. 15, 1921.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can..	15.3	13.5	13.4	-12	- 1
Butter.....	Pound.....	68.9	50.6	53.2	-23	+ 5
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	41.5	29.9	30.2	-27	+ 1
Nut margarine.....	do.....	35.7	28.1	28.3	-21	+ 1
Cheese.....	do.....	40.6	32.6	32.9	-19	+ 1
Lard.....	do.....	29.2	17.9	17.2	-41	- 4
Crisco.....	do.....	32.1	21.3	21.5	-33	+ 1
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	80.8	50.4	58.9	-27	+17
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	64.2		44.1	-31	
Bread.....	Pound.....	11.8	9.6	9.5	-19	- 1
Flour.....	do.....	7.8	5.6	5.4	-31	- 4
Corn meal.....	do.....	6.5	4.4	4.3	-34	- 2
Rolled oats.....	do.....	11.6	9.9	9.8	-16	- 1
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. package..	14.4	12.0	12.0	-17	0
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. package.	30.4	29.7	29.7	- 2	0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	22.0	20.6	20.5	- 7	- 0.4
Rice.....	do.....	16.1	9.0	9.3	-42	+ 3
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.9	8.1	8.2	-25	+ 1
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.4	4.0	3.5	+ 3	-13
Onions.....	do.....	4.7	5.7	6.5	+38	+14
Cabbage.....	do.....	3.6	5.4	4.8	+33	-11
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	16.7	14.1	14.0	-16	- 1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	18.5	16.1	16.1	-13	0
Peas, canned.....	do.....	19.2	17.7	17.9	- 7	+ 1
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	14.5	12.5	12.9	-11	+ 3
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	13.9	7.3	6.9	-50	- 5
Tea.....	do.....	72.4	69.2	69.1	- 5	- 0.2
Coffee.....	do.....	43.4	35.6	35.6	-18	0
Prunes.....	do.....	27.9	18.9	19.1	-32	+ 1
Raisins.....	do.....	31.4	29.1	27.3	-13	- 6
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	47.2	37.7	38.8	-18	+ 3
Oranges.....	do.....	71.3	53.1	56.6	-21	+ 7
All articles combined ¹					-23	- 0.3

¹ See note 2, p. 32.

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on October 15, 1913 and 1914, and on October 15 of each year from 1917 to 1921, together with the percentage changes in October of each of these specified years compared with October, 1913. For example, the price of butter in October, 1913, was 38.2 cents; in October, 1914, 37.6 cents; in October, 1917, 50.9 cents; in October, 1918, 65.1 cents; in October, 1919, 71.1 cents; in October, 1920, 68.9 cents; and in October, 1921, 53.2 cents. As compared with the average price in October, 1913, these figures show a decrease of 2 per cent in 1914. In October, 1917, the price showed an increase of 33 per cent; in October, 1918, an increase of 70 per cent; in October, 1919, an increase of 86 per cent; in October, 1920, an increase of 80 per cent; and in October, 1921, an increase of 39 per cent.

The cost of the various articles, combined, showed an increase of 47 per cent in October, 1921, as compared with October, 1913.

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

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

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price Oct. 15—							Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) Oct. 15 of each specified year compared with Oct. 15, 1913.					
		1913	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>						
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	25.7	26.2	32.9	41.0	39.8	44.5	37.4	+ 2	+ 28	+ 60	+ 55	+ 73	+ 46
Round steak.....	do.....	23.1	23.8	30.8	39.0	36.9	41.9	32.9	+ 3	+ 33	+ 69	+ 60	+ 81	+ 42
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.0	20.5	25.8	32.3	30.6	33.3	27.6	+ 3	+ 29	+ 62	+ 53	+ 67	+ 38
Chuck roast.....	do.....	16.4	17.0	21.8	27.9	24.5	25.9	19.9	+ 4	+ 33	+ 70	+ 49	+ 58	+ 21
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.3	12.8	16.5	21.5	17.6	17.8	13.2	+ 4	+ 34	+ 75	+ 43	+ 45	+ 7
Pork chops.....	do.....	22.6	23.0	38.9	45.4	44.3	49.9	36.0	+ 2	+ 72	+ 101	+ 96	+ 121	+ 59
Bacon.....	do.....	27.8	28.6	48.2	57.9	52.8	54.6	41.2	+ 3	+ 73	+ 108	+ 90	+ 96	+ 48
Ham.....	do.....	27.6	28.3	42.6	52.0	52.4	59.8	48.3	+ 3	+ 54	+ 88	+ 90	+ 117	+ 75
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	18.4	19.3	31.6	35.2	33.9	37.9	30.0	+ 5	+ 72	+ 91	+ 84	+ 106	+ 63
Hens.....	do.....	21.2	21.4	31.1	39.0	40.3	43.9	37.2	+ 1	+ 47	+ 84	+ 90	+ 107	+ 75
Salmon (canned).....	do.....			28.3	30.9	34.8	39.0	33.3						
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	9.0	9.0	12.7	14.8	16.0	17.3	14.2	0	+ 41	+ 64	+ 78	+ 92	+ 58
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....					16.6	15.3	13.4						
Butter.....	Pound.....	38.2	37.6	50.9	65.1	71.1	68.9	53.2	- 2	+ 33	+ 70	+ 86	+ 80	+ 39
Oleomargarine.....	do.....					42.6	41.5	30.2						
Nut margarine.....	do.....					35.8	35.7	28.3						
Cheese.....	do.....	22.4	23.0	34.9	38.5	42.4	40.6	32.9	+ 3	+ 56	+ 72	+ 89	+ 81	+ 47
Lard.....	do.....	16.0	15.5	31.3	34.2	36.1	29.2	17.2	- 3	+ 96	+ 114	+ 126	+ 83	+ 8
Crisco.....	do.....					37.5	32.1	21.5						
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	41.6	39.0	55.2	64.1	72.0	80.8	58.9	- 6	+ 33	+ 54	+ 73	+ 94	+ 42
Eggs, storage.....	do.....					59.2	64.2	44.1						
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.6	6.4	9.9	9.8	10.1	11.8	9.5	+ 14	+ 77	+ 75	+ 80	+ 111	+ 70
Flour.....	do.....	3.3	3.7	7.1	6.7	7.3	7.8	5.4	+ 12	+ 115	+ 103	+ 121	+ 136	+ 64
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.1	3.3	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	4.3	+ 6	+ 126	+ 119	+ 113	+ 110	+ 39
Rolled oats.....	do.....					9.2	11.6	9.8						
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....					14.1	14.4	12.0						
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....					25.2	30.4	29.7						
Macaroni.....	Pound.....					19.4	22.0	20.5						
Rice.....	do.....	8.7	8.8	11.1	14.0	17.3	16.1	9.3	+ 1	+ 28	+ 61	+ 99	+ 85	+ 7
Beans, navy.....	do.....			18.9	16.7	12.5	10.9	8.2						
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.8	1.5	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.5	- 17	+ 67	+ 94	+ 111	+ 89	+ 94
Onions.....	do.....			4.9	4.5	6.3	4.7	6.5						
Cabbage.....	do.....					4.5	3.6	4.8						
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....					17.1	16.7	14.0						
Corn, canned.....	do.....					19.1	18.5	16.1						
Peas, canned.....	do.....					19.1	19.2	17.9						
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....					16.1	14.5	12.9						
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.5	7.2	9.8	10.6	11.4	13.9	6.9	+ 31	+ 78	+ 95	+ 107	+ 153	+ 25
Tea.....	do.....	54.5	54.7	61.3	67.5	71.0	72.4	69.1	0	+ 12	+ 24	+ 30	+ 33	+ 27
Coffee.....	do.....	29.7	29.6	30.5	30.5	48.6	43.4	35.6	0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 64	+ 46	+ 20
Prunes.....	do.....			16.5	18.3	29.0	27.9	19.1						
Raisins.....	do.....			14.9	15.5	20.9	31.4	27.3						
Bananas.....	Dozen.....					39.3	47.2	38.8						
Oranges.....	do.....					55.3	71.3	56.6						
All articles combined ¹									+ 2	+ 51	+ 74	+ 82	+ 91	+ 47

¹ See note 2, p. 32.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail price of each of 22 articles of food³ as well as the changes in the prices of these articles that could be purchased for \$1, each year, 1913 to 1920, and in October, 1921.

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, IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920, AND IN OCTOBER, 1921.

Year.	Sirloin steak.		Round steak.		Rib roast.		Chuck roast.		Plate beef.		Pork chops.	
	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1913.....	\$0.254	3.9	\$0.223	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: October..	.374	2.7	.329	3.0	.276	3.6	.199	5.0	.132	7.6	.360	2.8
	Bacon.		Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.	
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per doz</i>	<i>Doz.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1913.....	\$0.270	3.7	\$0.269	3.7	\$0.158	6.3	\$0.213	4.7	\$0.345	2.9	\$0.383	2.6
1914.....	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915.....	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916.....	.287	3.5	.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: October..	.412	2.4	.483	2.1	.172	5.8	.372	2.7	.589	1.7	.532	1.9
	Cheese.		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Corn meal.		Rice.	
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per qt.</i>	<i>Qts.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1913.....	\$0.221	4.5	\$0.089	11.2	\$0.056	17.9	\$0.033	30.3	\$0.030	33.3	\$0.087	11.5
1914.....	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915.....	.233	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: October..	.329	3.0	.142	7.0	.095	10.5	.054	18.5	.043	23.2	.093	10.8
	Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.					
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>				
1913.....	\$0.017	58.8	\$0.055	18.2	\$0.298	3.4	\$0.544	1.8				
1914.....	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8				
1915.....	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8				
1916.....	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8				
1917.....	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7				
1918.....	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5				
1919.....	.038	25.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4				
1920.....	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4				
1921: October..	.035	28.6	.069	14.5	.356	2.8	.691	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.⁴ 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 38 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 October, 1921, to approximately where it was in September, 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. 32.

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	94	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	100
1914.....	102	106	103	104	104	105	102	102	99	102	102	94	104	100	113	104	105	101	108	108	100	100	100	102
1915.....	101	103	101	101	100	96	100	97	93	97	99	93	105	99	125	126	108	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	199	234	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	187	195	196	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	171	133	133	178	
1921:																								
January.....	159	163	157	148	140	171	171	180	141	200	229	159	175	183	193	203	173	176	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	
June.....	157	160	151	135	117	162	159	182	103	181	101	105	133	160	175	179	150	101	159	142	120	126	144	
July.....	158	161	148	129	109	163	160	190	106	182	122	122	133	157	173	176	147	100	200	129	120	127	148	
August.....	157	160	147	130	112	181	162	197	115	183	138	134	148	161	173	173	150	101	247	136	119	127	155	
September.....	153	154	144	128	110	179	159	191	113	179	146	132	148	158	171	170	147	103	235	133	119	127	153	
October.....	147	148	139	124	109	171	153	180	109	175	171	139	149	160	170	164	143	107	206	125	119	127	153	

[1901]

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

TREND IN THE RETAIL COST OF ALL ARTICLES OF FOOD, COMBINED, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1913, TO OCTOBER, 1921.

[Average cost for 1912=100.]



Retail Prices of Food in 51 Cities on Specified Dates.

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

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

[The prices shown in this table are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers.]

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.
		1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	24.2	40.8	36.1	34.2	23.5	44.0	37.6	36.3	28.5	45.1	38.5	37.0
Round steak.....	do.....	21.3	38.2	33.1	31.5	22.0	42.6	34.3	33.4	23.0	41.4	34.7	32.5
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.7	30.9	27.4	26.9	17.3	34.3	28.9	28.6	20.5	33.1	27.7	26.9
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.4	24.6	20.7	20.0	15.3	26.5	20.5	19.7	16.5	27.4	21.8	20.7
Plate beef.....	do.....	9.6	17.7	12.9	12.7	12.6	17.9	13.4	13.8	10.4	17.6	13.5	13.0
Pork chops.....	do.....	25.0	48.1	34.8	33.5	19.6	46.4	35.8	33.5	24.6	48.7	33.6	32.0
Bacon.....	do.....	32.2	57.0	43.6	41.7	22.5	47.5	35.8	34.8	35.0	61.7	46.2	44.4
Ham.....	do.....	30.8	59.2	52.1	48.3	28.5	63.6	54.2	51.1	32.0	62.3	53.2	51.0
Lamb.....	do.....	20.2	39.1	32.1	34.6	18.0	39.0	33.7	32.3	21.9	44.0	38.1	39.2
Hens.....	do.....	20.8	42.4	32.0	35.7	20.8	45.2	40.7	39.0	20.0	41.3	33.2	35.7
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	28.2	19.8	20.2	.....	35.3	29.9	29.5	.....	4.4	36.0	35.4	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.6	25.0	17.5	17.8	8.7	16.0	12.2	10.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	.....	17.1	14.8	14.7	.....	14.6	13.0	12.8	.....	16.3	15.0	14.7
Butter.....	Pound.....	39.0	73.3	49.3	52.5	38.8	72.8	54.1	57.2	40.0	73.1	50.3	52.4
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	46.0	32.5	32.5	.....	41.0	27.9	28.7	.....	44.1	35.6	36.3	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.....	39.4	28.8	29.2	.....	35.1	27.0	27.2	.....	40.0	31.4	32.8	.....
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	40.0	31.3	32.4	23.3	41.0	32.9	33.2	23.0	40.9	31.0	32.0
Lard.....	do.....	15.4	30.3	19.5	18.4	18.0	29.4	17.5	17.0	15.2	28.9	18.7	17.6
Crisco.....	do.....	31.5	20.0	20.3	.....	28.9	19.6	19.7	.....	33.6	24.9	24.2	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	34.1	69.7	42.8	48.1	36.3	75.9	48.7	57.2	35.0	68.6	42.4	46.7
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.3	.....	43.5	.....	64.4	.....	41.7	.....
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.9	12.8	10.9	10.9	5.5	10.8	8.5	8.6	5.4	11.5	9.5	9.5
Flour.....	do.....	3.5	8.1	5.6	5.7	3.2	7.7	5.6	5.3	3.6	8.5	6.1	6.1
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.7	5.1	3.3	3.1	2.6	5.3	3.6	3.4	2.4	5.0	3.2	3.2
Rolled oats.....	do.....	12.2	11.2	11.2	.....	11.3	9.9	9.3	.....	14.0	11.4	11.2	.....
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	14.7	13.1	13.1	.....	13.5	10.5	10.3	.....	14.9	12.9	12.8	.....
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	31.6	30.8	31.1	.....	29.1	27.6	27.9	.....	33.3	31.0	30.9	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	23.9	21.5	21.7	.....	21.6	20.6	20.2	.....	23.1	20.6	20.6	.....
Rice.....	do.....	8.6	14.4	8.3	9.1	9.0	15.6	9.2	9.3	8.2	15.9	8.8	9.1
Beans, navy.....	do.....	12.8	9.8	9.6	.....	10.6	7.8	7.9	.....	13.2	9.2	9.5	.....
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.3	4.5	4.8	4.6	1.8	3.2	3.8	3.6	2.2	4.4	5.1	4.8
Onions.....	do.....	6.4	6.7	8.1	.....	4.1	5.6	6.2	.....	5.4	7.0	7.7	.....
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.0	6.1	5.9	.....	2.8	4.7	4.0	.....	5.2	6.5	6.3	.....
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	15.7	13.9	13.9	.....	14.9	12.8	12.7	.....	18.0	16.1	16.0	.....
Corn, canned.....	do.....	20.2	15.9	16.2	.....	18.0	16.1	16.0	.....	19.3	17.5	17.9	.....
Peas, canned.....	do.....	20.1	17.8	18.1	.....	18.4	16.5	16.8	.....	21.2	20.3	20.6	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	14.1	12.1	13.1	.....	12.8	11.0	11.3	.....	14.0	11.8	12.3	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.8	14.9	7.5	7.3	4.9	13.7	6.6	6.3	5.7	14.8	7.4	7.1
Tea.....	do.....	60.0	94.2	89.8	89.8	56.0	69.2	65.2	64.8	61.3	87.5	84.0	82.7
Coffee.....	do.....	32.0	44.3	35.0	35.3	24.4	39.5	31.0	30.7	28.8	45.7	36.5	36.3
Prunes.....	do.....	28.3	17.8	19.8	.....	26.2	19.1	18.0	.....	30.2	20.6	22.0	.....
Raisins.....	do.....	28.3	30.4	27.2	.....	32.9	27.5	25.4	.....	32.5	32.0	30.0	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	37.1	26.2	27.6	.....	33.5	26.6	28.0	.....	46.7	36.7	36.8	.....
Oranges.....	do.....	70.8	58.5	49.3	.....	68.8	59.1	63.8	.....	55.0	52.9	48.2	.....

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.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

CLES OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES.

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.			
Oct. 15—		Sept. 15,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 15,	Sept. 15,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 15,	Sept. 15,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15,	Oct. 15,
1913	1920	1921.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1921.	1913	1920	1921.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1921.	1913	1920	1921.	1921.
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
35.0	69.3	60.6	58.0	52.5	44.9	42.9	22.3	41.5	37.9	35.4	37.1	30.2	28.7	21.8	41.5	35.0	35.7
35.0	65.3	53.3	51.7	49.8	41.3	39.2	19.3	37.3	32.4	30.6	32.7	25.9	24.8	20.4	41.6	33.6	34.0
25.6	44.9	33.9	33.5	37.7	34.3	32.9	16.5	32.0	27.7	26.9	28.4	23.5	22.9	20.0	33.0	28.6	29.3
18.0	34.4	24.0	23.6	29.4	23.1	21.7	15.0	25.7	20.1	19.8	22.4	16.8	16.5	15.0	26.8	22.1	22.3
.....	.....	15.2	14.5	13.9	9.9	9.9	11.5	17.5	12.7	12.2	16.2	11.6	11.8	15.1	21.8	15.5	15.2
24.4	57.1	43.3	41.8	52.5	37.5	36.6	21.0	52.3	39.9	38.3	50.8	35.7	35.0	26.0	53.2	40.4	36.5
25.4	51.1	38.6	38.2	60.5	47.6	43.1	22.3	47.5	33.8	33.0	64.0	52.3	50.4	26.6	55.8	39.9	39.2
31.3	70.3	59.6	56.0	73.0	61.5	57.3	26.7	57.9	50.7	47.5	64.9	55.8	56.3	28.8	56.9	48.8	47.6
20.5	41.6	35.1	33.4	40.1	32.5	30.1	15.3	31.8	27.2	24.4	32.3	29.7	27.5	22.5	44.7	38.2	38.3
25.6	51.9	44.5	43.7	46.4	43.4	41.1	21.0	43.0	36.5	36.0	42.4	37.8	31.6	21.9	50.0	42.7	44.0
.....	37.9	34.4	33.8	40.6	38.3	37.1	.....	35.3	30.3	30.0	44.8	40.8	40.0	.....	36.3	30.9	30.4
8.9	18.4	15.5	15.4	18.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	17.0	14.0	15.0	15.8	14.3	14.3	12.0	23.7	18.7	18.7
.....	15.8	13.9	13.7	15.2	13.4	13.4	.....	14.4	12.4	12.3	16.4	13.5	13.7	.....	15.2	12.9	12.9
38.0	69.4	51.9	53.6	67.9	50.1	51.0	37.1	68.3	50.2	54.3	69.5	49.3	54.0	38.2	68.0	48.1	48.8
.....	43.8	30.1	29.0	40.9	28.3	28.3	.....	40.7	28.8	28.7	40.0	32.5	32.5	.....	43.5	29.1	28.9
.....	36.0	27.4	27.6	35.6	25.5	24.3	.....	34.0	27.9	28.2	39.7	32.3	32.9	.....	38.3	29.0	29.0
23.1	40.9	33.0	33.0	41.5	33.2	33.4	21.5	39.1	31.4	32.1	42.5	37.0	37.7	21.0	39.4	29.6	29.8
15.7	29.4	18.3	17.4	28.0	16.9	16.2	14.4	27.9	17.0	16.8	33.1	21.6	21.4	15.3	28.8	19.8	19.0
.....	32.5	21.7	21.9	30.9	19.9	20.1	.....	29.7	19.4	20.1	41.7	25.9	24.9	.....	32.3	20.1	20.8
53.3	105.7	76.1	85.6	96.4	66.1	77.3	36.6	80.4	54.7	66.9	80.6	52.9	58.8	35.0	68.5	40.2	41.0
.....	66.3	.....	47.5	66.5	.....	45.1	.....	61.1	.....	42.8	66.4	.....	48.3	.....	59.4	.....	38.4
6.0	11.4	9.9	9.9	12.7	10.6	10.6	5.6	11.5	8.7	8.7	12.8	9.7	9.6	5.9	13.2	10.8	10.8
3.6	8.3	6.6	6.2	8.0	6.0	5.6	3.0	7.1	5.3	4.6	8.8	6.4	6.0	3.8	9.0	6.2	6.2
3.5	7.7	5.4	5.4	9.0	7.6	7.8	2.5	6.5	4.1	4.2	7.8	4.9	5.0	2.6	5.2	3.0	3.0
.....	10.6	9.0	9.1	11.7	9.8	9.7	.....	9.1	8.4	8.6	10.2	8.7	8.6	.....	12.5	10.9	10.7
.....	14.4	11.5	11.6	13.7	10.9	11.1	.....	13.2	10.6	10.6	15.3	13.7	13.7	.....	14.8	12.4	12.0
.....	30.5	29.6	29.7	29.3	29.0	28.9	.....	28.3	27.9	28.1	33.9	33.8	33.9	.....	30.3	30.3	30.3
.....	25.6	24.4	24.2	25.0	24.6	24.5	.....	22.9	22.2	22.0	22.1	22.6	22.6	.....	23.7	21.2	21.2
9.4	18.1	10.0	10.2	16.5	9.1	9.7	9.3	16.3	8.8	9.2	16.4	9.4	9.3	5.6	11.7	6.0	6.7
.....	10.4	7.8	7.9	11.6	8.7	8.8	.....	10.9	7.9	8.0	11.5	9.0	8.8	.....	14.3	9.6	9.6
.....	1.7	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.1	1.7	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.2	3.6	4.0	3.6
.....	4.3	6.5	7.0	4.7	5.5	6.4	.....	4.2	5.8	6.5	4.6	5.2	6.4	.....	5.2	5.6	6.9
.....	4.3	5.8	5.6	3.5	5.6	5.2	.....	1.7	4.2	3.5	3.8	5.1	4.7	.....	4.7	6.0	5.7
.....	18.0	15.6	15.5	15.2	12.7	12.6	.....	14.2	11.4	11.4	22.2	20.0	19.2	.....	14.6	11.7	11.6
.....	20.9	19.2	19.4	21.4	19.2	18.6	.....	18.0	16.0	16.3	18.6	17.6	17.5	.....	19.1	14.6	14.9
.....	22.2	20.5	20.6	22.2	20.2	20.6	.....	17.5	16.2	17.2	18.5	17.2	17.4	.....	21.8	18.5	18.5
.....	15.5	12.9	13.1	14.2	12.2	13.0	.....	15.3	12.1	12.6	16.3	13.8	14.6	.....	14.0	11.4	11.6
5.4	13.2	6.9	6.5	14.1	7.0	6.5	5.4	14.4	6.9	6.6	16.2	9.5	9.0	5.0	14.5	6.6	6.1
58.6	69.9	66.5	66.5	64.0	60.1	58.9	45.0	67.5	62.6	61.2	78.2	76.2	76.2	50.0	79.6	74.1	74.9
33.0	49.5	41.3	41.4	42.1	35.3	35.3	29.3	43.7	32.8	33.4	58.4	46.4	46.3	26.8	42.7	31.9	32.1
.....	29.3	19.5	18.9	26.7	18.8	20.9	.....	27.6	18.5	18.9	29.1	19.5	19.5	.....	28.1	19.0	19.4
.....	31.9	28.4	25.9	30.8	29.7	28.8	.....	31.8	27.9	25.5	31.5	32.0	30.3	.....	31.4	28.5	26.9
.....	56.2	44.6	45.7	45.9	37.4	38.8	.....	50.8	43.9	44.8	2 18.2	2 12.8	2 12.8	.....	53.8	38.6	37.0
.....	72.8	58.5	67.3	76.9	56.6	58.9	.....	73.2	59.4	61.1	75.0	48.5	51.9	.....	69.3	52.5	45.8

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio.				Cleveland, Ohio.			
		Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.
		1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 24.8	Cts. 47.3	Cts. 38.6	Cts. 37.9	Cts. 23.3	Cts. 38.3	Cts. 33.9	Cts. 32.2	Cts. 25.4	Cts. 45.3	Cts. 35.5	Cts. 33.6
Round steak.....	do.....	21.6	39.0	31.6	30.9	21.0	35.7	31.0	29.9	22.9	40.5	29.9	28.3
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.1	35.0	30.1	29.5	19.2	31.6	27.9	27.5	18.7	31.2	25.5	24.0
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.8	27.0	20.4	20.3	16.1	22.7	18.1	18.0	16.9	27.2	19.4	18.9
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.0	19.1	11.9	12.0	12.2	19.1	13.6	13.8	12.2	17.1	11.8	11.8
Pork chops.....	do.....	21.0	46.0	36.9	33.4	23.7	48.2	36.6	36.0	23.0	52.4	38.1	36.0
Bacon.....	do.....	32.7	59.4	50.8	47.5	26.0	48.9	35.1	33.8	28.1	55.3	44.2	39.1
Ham.....	do.....	32.0	61.9	51.1	49.3	30.0	62.0	52.6	49.2	35.7	62.8	53.1	49.4
Lamb.....	do.....	19.8	38.7	33.5	30.6	17.8	32.5	30.4	30.3	18.7	37.3	31.0	28.7
Hens.....	do.....	18.4	36.9	36.2	33.0	22.7	44.3	37.8	36.8	20.9	44.4	36.5	34.8
Salmon, canned.....	do.....		38.6	35.0	35.0		36.8	32.0	31.6		39.0	34.3	33.2
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.0	16.0	12.3	12.0	8.0	15.0	13.0	13.0	8.0	16.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....		14.2	12.4	12.3		14.6	12.9	12.7		15.5	12.8	12.8
Butter.....	Pound.....	35.4	63.3	48.2	51.8	37.8	69.0	49.8	52.4	39.2	70.0	52.6	56.4
Oleomargarine.....	do.....		37.0	25.4	25.5		38.1	28.9	29.1		42.6	29.9	30.3
Nut margarine.....	do.....		32.7	24.6	24.9		34.2	26.6	27.0		34.8	27.5	27.6
Cheese.....	do.....	25.7	41.3	36.1	36.2	21.0	42.5	34.7	34.1	24.0	40.9	31.0	31.7
Lard.....	do.....	15.0	27.6	17.2	16.8	14.2	27.8	15.8	15.2	16.4	30.3	18.5	18.1
Crisco.....	do.....		31.1	21.1	21.2		31.0	20.6	20.4		32.9	21.1	21.6
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	33.3	71.5	46.6	55.2	32.6	71.3	43.1	55.2	42.7	79.5	51.0	60.3
Eggs, storage.....	do.....		60.6		43.6		62.3		45.8		63.2		43.8
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.4	12.4	9.8	9.8	4.8	11.5	9.4	9.3	5.6	11.8	9.1	9.0
Flour.....	do.....	2.9	7.0	5.1	4.9	3.3	7.8	5.7	5.4	3.1	8.0	5.7	5.4
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.8	6.7	6.3	6.0	2.8	5.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	6.5	4.4	4.3
Rolled oats.....	do.....		10.3	9.2	9.2		11.6	9.9	9.7		12.0	9.9	10.1
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....		13.7	10.9	11.0		14.2	11.5	11.4		15.3	12.5	12.4
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....		28.9	28.0	28.0		30.2	29.6	29.3		30.5	28.5	28.5
Macaroni.....	Pound.....		20.7	18.6	18.4		19.9	19.0	18.7		23.5	21.6	21.0
Rice.....	do.....	9.0	15.8	9.2	9.6	8.8	15.9	9.6	9.4	9.0	17.5	8.9	9.5
Beans, navy.....	do.....		10.9	7.5	7.5		9.9	7.1	6.9		10.3	7.3	7.5
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.7	3.0	4.1	3.3	1.8	3.8	4.7	4.1	1.9	4.1	4.4	3.4
Onions.....	do.....	4.0	5.1	5.5			2.4	5.7	6.8		4.8	5.6	6.6
Cabbage.....	do.....		2.6	5.1	4.3		3.8	6.0	5.1		3.3	5.7	4.7
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....		16.3	13.4	13.3		15.5	12.6	12.6		16.0	13.3	13.2
Corn, canned.....	do.....		17.4	14.8	15.0		17.5	14.9	15.2		20.1	17.7	17.8
Peas, canned.....	do.....		17.2	15.7	15.8		18.0	16.9	17.6		20.6	17.7	17.9
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....		14.4	12.7	13.0		14.6	12.3	12.6		15.3	12.8	13.1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.2	12.4	6.7	6.4	5.4	12.5	6.8	6.9	5.5	13.6	7.3	6.9
Tea.....	do.....	55.0	72.0	66.7	66.1	60.0	76.6	70.2	70.0	50.0	76.7	64.7	65.2
Coffee.....	do.....	30.7	39.7	33.2	33.5	25.6	35.9	30.2	30.4	26.5	46.6	36.6	37.0
Prunes.....	do.....		28.6	19.7	20.0		30.9	22.7	21.0		29.2	18.5	18.6
Raisins.....	do.....		30.3	29.2	26.9		35.2	29.5	26.2		31.5	27.4	25.5
Bananas.....	Dozen.....		43.4	38.4	38.2		49.6	38.6	39.1		54.7	42.9	45.3
Oranges.....	do.....		70.5	49.1	59.1		65.2	49.9	49.6		71.0	51.4	54.3

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.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

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

Columbus, Ohio.			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.				
Oct. 15, 1920.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 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.	Cts.
40.4	35.3	33.9	23.3	39.3	31.6	31.3	23.9	36.7	32.6	29.8	25.4	43.5	37.1	35.2	35.3	169.3	156.9	154.9	43.8
36.6	30.8	28.8	21.3	37.5	33.2	32.5	21.4	32.5	27.9	25.4	20.8	37.7	30.1	28.1	28.0	54.8	45.1	43.8	28.2
31.6	28.6	27.0	20.1	32.1	27.8	27.1	17.8	27.0	23.7	23.1	20.0	32.7	27.7	26.3	23.3	36.5	29.2	28.2	26.2
26.2	22.1	21.0	16.9	27.5	23.2	21.6	15.8	21.2	17.6	16.8	15.4	24.7	19.9	18.7	18.0	28.2	21.2	20.8	19.0
19.0	14.4	13.4	13.6	21.6	17.8	17.4	10.0	14.0	9.9	9.8	11.0	17.8	11.9	11.6	.....	.....	13.4	12.8	.....
44.3	32.6	31.6	22.5	48.8	37.5	36.1	20.8	50.0	37.4	35.8	21.6	50.8	37.4	36.6	23.2	52.0	37.4	36.6	36.6
51.4	40.5	38.1	38.3	58.2	48.6	47.1	28.0	58.3	48.0	44.8	23.5	53.0	41.1	39.0	25.7	51.9	41.6	42.1	41.6
51.7	51.3	46.3	32.5	61.1	54.2	53.5	31.7	64.0	57.2	54.1	27.0	64.1	54.9	51.3	31.2	63.9	53.5	51.8	51.8
28.3	35.0	35.8	23.3	44.3	36.0	36.0	14.6	32.5	31.8	29.7	16.4	38.5	32.2	29.3	18.3	39.7	35.2	34.7	34.7
39.4	37.0	34.0	19.3	38.6	30.6	30.7	19.4	40.0	33.9	30.7	19.8	42.3	38.0	34.6	24.6	53.7	49.2	47.6	47.6
36.4	31.9	31.6	.....	37.9	31.0	30.7	.....	40.7	38.0	36.8	.....	39.5	32.7	31.6	.....	38.5	34.3	34.3	34.3
15.0	12.0	12.0	11.6	20.0	10.8	15.0	8.4	12.8	10.8	10.8	9.0	16.0	13.0	13.0	9.0	17.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
14.9	14.2	13.5	.....	15.9	14.8	14.8	.....	14.7	13.0	13.1	.....	15.4	13.0	12.7	.....	16.7	15.0	14.9	14.9
68.9	49.9	53.9	42.5	66.2	48.3	51.5	39.0	63.9	46.4	49.3	37.0	69.7	50.0	53.9	35.9	67.6	49.6	50.8	50.8
40.1	27.6	27.7	.....	36.3	26.0	27.0	.....	43.1	32.3	31.3	.....	42.1	28.4	28.6	.....	41.9	32.3	32.3	32.3
34.9	26.3	26.3	.....	37.0	29.6	30.3	.....	35.5	29.4	29.4	.....	34.5	27.3	27.5	.....	37.4	31.3	31.7	31.7
39.6	30.6	30.4	20.0	40.2	33.4	32.8	26.1	43.6	35.9	35.3	21.7	40.5	33.3	33.0	23.6	41.0	32.8	33.0	33.0
26.3	15.5	14.3	16.8	32.4	21.7	21.0	16.1	31.2	19.1	18.9	16.5	29.7	18.0	17.1	15.3	28.0	17.1	16.6	16.6
31.4	20.9	21.7	.....	30.1	19.9	20.3	.....	31.9	22.4	22.3	.....	30.5	20.0	20.5	.....	34.5	21.2	23.9	23.9
74.3	41.2	59.5	.....	65.8	40.9	46.1	37.1	71.9	45.0	53.1	35.6	80.5	51.5	58.0	52.7	103.3	75.7	84.2	84.2
69.7	.....	45.0	.....	60.0	.....	38.3	.....	63.5	.....	41.1	.....	63.8	.....	44.7	.....	64.4	.....	49.4	49.4
12.1	9.4	9.4	5.3	12.0	10.1	10.1	5.5	12.1	10.2	10.0	5.6	12.1	9.4	9.4	6.2	12.0	10.5	10.5	10.5
7.5	5.4	5.3	3.2	7.8	5.0	5.0	2.6	6.3	4.0	3.9	3.1	7.5	5.5	5.3	3.3	8.5	5.9	5.6	5.6
5.4	3.7	3.2	3.3	6.2	3.9	4.0	2.6	5.7	3.4	3.4	2.8	7.2	5.0	4.9	3.7	8.7	7.5	7.6	7.6
12.8	11.0	10.9	.....	14.1	11.6	11.5	.....	11.1	10.0	9.7	.....	12.4	10.4	10.3	.....	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0
14.3	11.0	11.4	.....	14.7	12.9	12.8	.....	15.1	13.3	12.9	.....	14.3	11.5	11.2	.....	15.0	13.7	13.6	13.6
29.8	33.1	30.1	.....	31.5	31.7	31.6	.....	30.3	29.7	29.8	.....	29.7	29.9	29.8	.....	29.5	30.3	29.9	29.9
21.4	21.2	21.1	.....	22.5	21.5	21.5	.....	20.5	21.5	20.8	.....	20.6	19.4	19.3	.....	25.8	25.7	25.3	25.3
16.7	10.1	10.3	9.3	16.0	9.0	9.8	8.6	16.3	9.2	9.6	8.4	16.1	7.8	8.6	10.0	17.5	9.2	9.8	9.8
9.5	7.2	7.4	.....	11.4	9.2	9.2	.....	12.2	8.9	8.8	.....	9.6	6.7	7.1	.....	11.0	7.9	8.1	8.1
3.3	4.7	3.8	2.5	4.2	4.9	4.7	1.4	3.0	3.2	3.1	1.6	2.7	3.7	2.8	1.8	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.0
5.2	6.4	7.5	.....	6.5	6.4	7.0	.....	4.2	5.2	5.6	.....	4.2	5.3	5.9	.....	5.0	6.0	6.7	6.7
3.8	7.7	6.1	.....	6.4	6.1	6.1	.....	2.1	2.9	3.2	.....	2.7	4.8	3.8	.....	3.2	6.3	5.1	5.1
15.9	14.0	13.8	.....	18.9	16.4	15.9	.....	17.9	16.7	16.4	.....	15.5	12.0	12.1	.....	17.0	13.9	14.2	14.2
15.5	13.8	13.8	.....	20.9	17.9	17.9	.....	18.4	15.4	15.1	.....	19.6	15.4	15.6	.....	19.3	15.8	16.8	16.8
16.5	15.6	15.8	.....	23.6	22.1	22.2	.....	18.9	18.0	17.4	.....	19.1	16.0	16.9	.....	20.0	18.3	18.8	18.8
13.6	12.4	12.3	.....	15.0	14.1	14.1	.....	15.1	12.0	12.8	.....	14.3	12.1	12.9	.....	14.9	12.5	12.7	12.7
13.7	7.3	7.0	5.8	14.0	7.7	7.7	5.4	14.2	7.9	7.5	5.4	12.8	6.9	6.6	5.3	14.3	7.0	6.9	6.9
87.6	80.9	82.5	66.7	87.2	87.6	87.6	52.8	74.3	70.2	70.9	43.3	69.0	62.0	62.5	44.2	60.3	57.3	57.7	57.7
42.3	33.6	34.7	36.7	47.2	38.7	38.2	29.4	44.6	34.9	35.7	29.3	42.7	34.8	35.2	33.0	50.3	39.2	39.4	39.4
30.3	19.1	19.2	.....	28.7	22.2	22.6	.....	29.0	19.9	19.2	.....	28.9	17.6	18.4	.....	26.2	19.0	18.5	18.5
30.5	27.4	23.9	.....	32.6	28.3	27.6	.....	30.4	29.8	27.3	.....	30.9	28.2	25.7	.....	28.6	29.8	28.3	28.3
50.7	37.9	40.0	.....	45.0	35.0	36.3	.....	15.6	13.3	13.4	.....	41.8	33.3	34.4	.....	47.0	39.0	41.0	41.0
64.0	52.7	63.7	.....	66.3	54.2	56.6	.....	70.3	51.7	55.7	.....	70.8	50.4	58.4	.....	62.1	53.8	58.8	58.8

* Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Oct. 15, 1920.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.
					1913	1920			1913	1920		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	36.7	30.5	30.7	26.0	39.6	36.5	35.0	25.5	39.3	35.4	35.4
Round steak.....	do.....	35.3	30.1	29.6	24.7	39.4	35.2	33.7	21.0	36.6	30.7	30.3
Rib roast.....	do.....	30.1	24.8	24.5	17.8	29.0	25.7	26.0	21.3	29.9	26.0	25.2
Chuck roast.....	do.....	27.0	21.5	21.2	16.3	25.8	22.0	21.5	14.6	23.4	18.5	16.7
Plate beef.....	do.....	21.2	16.5	16.0	12.9	18.3	15.1	14.8	11.6	16.0	10.3	10.0
Pork chops.....	do.....	50.4	34.6	34.2	22.2	47.9	36.2	33.8	24.0	49.6	35.4	33.8
Bacon.....	do.....	63.0	51.6	50.8	29.7	53.7	41.2	39.7	31.0	53.7	39.8	38.3
Ham.....	do.....	58.8	52.7	52.7	31.2	62.1	53.9	50.5	30.2	57.5	52.1	47.5
Lamb.....	do.....	40.8	33.0	33.8	20.7	37.0	33.8	32.6	21.6	35.0	36.9	33.8
Hens.....	do.....	43.3	31.2	31.6	21.0	39.3	35.4	32.9	23.8	45.0	38.1	39.6
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	37.2	31.8	30.2	.....	32.1	25.2	25.4	.....	33.4	27.8	26.5
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	20.5	15.8	15.5	8.0	14.0	12.0	11.7	12.3	25.0	20.0	20.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	15.8	13.9	13.9	.....	15.5	13.4	13.3	.....	15.3	13.8	14.8
Butter.....	Pound.....	63.8	47.2	49.5	36.8	67.4	47.7	50.4	39.3	69.9	50.7	51.0
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	41.5	30.5	32.8	.....	40.8	29.8	29.6	.....	41.4	30.4	30.0
Nut margarine.....	do.....	37.4	29.4	29.8	.....	34.8	27.6	28.6	.....	38.5	28.5	29.6
Cheese.....	do.....	38.9	29.8	29.8	21.3	40.7	33.2	34.2	22.5	38.6	30.8	30.2
Lard.....	do.....	28.7	19.8	18.3	15.0	27.5	15.0	14.3	15.8	30.9	20.7	18.4
Crisco.....	do.....	30.6	21.3	21.7	.....	31.3	20.9	21.3	.....	31.8	21.2	21.2
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	69.1	39.3	41.1	32.2	68.4	40.6	52.8	40.0	73.2	54.4	61.1
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	63.5	.....	48.0	.....	57.5	.....	45.0	.....	66.3	.....	44.8
Bread.....	Pound.....	10.3	8.5	8.5	5.1	11.6	8.6	8.6	6.2	12.2	10.4	10.4
Flour.....	do.....	8.3	5.5	5.5	3.2	7.5	5.2	5.1	3.7	8.6	6.3	6.0
Corn meal.....	do.....	5.4	3.9	4.0	2.5	6.0	3.4	3.1	2.9	5.1	3.4	3.2
Rolled oats.....	do.....	13.0	10.6	10.5	.....	11.8	9.4	9.4	.....	12.8	11.0	11.1
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	14.6	12.5	12.4	.....	15.1	11.6	11.9	.....	15.2	13.0	12.4
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	30.2	29.5	29.6	.....	32.9	31.7	31.7	.....	31.1	30.3	30.1
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	21.5	20.2	20.1	.....	22.9	20.1	20.1	.....	22.9	20.9	20.4
Rice.....	do.....	13.5	7.8	8.0	9.2	18.1	9.4	10.0	6.6	13.1	8.4	8.8
Beans, navy.....	do.....	11.0	8.8	9.0	.....	9.3	7.5	7.6	.....	12.6	9.3	9.4
Potatoes.....	do.....	4.8	4.9	4.7	1.7	3.2	4.5	3.5	2.5	4.1	4.7	4.3
Onions.....	do.....	5.8	5.8	6.6	.....	4.6	6.2	6.9	.....	6.1	6.0	7.8
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.5	6.1	5.7	.....	3.9	6.4	5.0	.....	4.9	6.4	6.3
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	16.7	13.5	13.4	.....	16.2	14.0	14.2	.....	16.0	13.2	13.2
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.2	13.3	14.1	.....	16.7	14.6	15.0	.....	20.2	16.4	16.6
Peas, canned.....	do.....	20.3	17.8	17.7	.....	16.3	15.6	15.9	.....	22.2	18.4	18.9
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	14.3	12.2	13.1	.....	14.6	13.4	14.2	.....	13.4	12.1	12.0
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	14.7	7.1	6.4	5.7	13.7	7.5	7.4	5.9	14.5	7.3	6.9
Tea.....	do.....	75.7	71.8	71.8	60.0	88.1	82.2	81.9	60.0	90.0	86.2	85.2
Coffee.....	do.....	38.2	29.7	31.1	30.0	46.8	37.8	37.7	34.5	44.4	37.6	37.9
Prunes.....	do.....	26.2	18.2	18.1	.....	29.4	21.2	19.6	.....	27.2	17.9	18.7
Raisins.....	do.....	31.9	28.8	26.5	.....	35.1	31.9	29.9	.....	29.7	31.4	28.8
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	45.6	30.3	31.6	.....	34.1	30.3	30.3	.....	46.7	28.8	32.5
Oranges.....	do.....	60.9	47.1	49.1	.....	65.7	50.9	55.2	.....	61.7	53.0	44.0

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.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

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

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.				
Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	
1913	1920		1913	1920		1913	1920	1913	1920		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.	Cts.	Cts.
24.9	42.0	36.4	35.6	25.0	33.1	33.3	31.7	24.0	37.9	34.0	33.6	23.0	35.7	31.8	30.1	37.0	167.2	156.4	152.8	
22.3	37.0	32.6	30.7	20.0	36.4	30.6	29.7	21.0	32.7	28.6	28.2	20.0	34.2	29.9	28.2	29.5	56.6	48.1	46.6	
18.0	29.0	26.0	24.5	20.0	30.9	26.6	24.5	19.4	31.7	28.3	28.0	18.2	28.1	24.5	22.7	20.5	34.7	28.1	26.6	
15.6	21.3	18.3	18.0	17.5	23.9	19.3	18.0	15.8	21.8	17.2	17.8	15.9	23.6	19.1	17.6	17.0	30.4	22.9	22.7	
12.2	16.0	11.4	10.9	12.5	18.4	14.3	13.4	13.3	17.8	12.3	13.4	13.1	19.5	15.1	13.8	.....	.....	16.4	17.3	
23.1	45.9	35.6	33.8	21.3	47.1	34.8	32.9	25.4	53.6	43.0	42.7	21.9	46.5	35.2	31.5	22.8	54.1	40.8	39.7	
31.3	56.5	47.6	44.7	36.7	57.8	48.1	45.3	33.1	65.5	54.3	52.8	29.5	51.8	40.6	36.3	23.5	50.4	36.7	36.1	
29.4	60.6	52.6	50.8	30.0	61.8	52.3	51.3	35.0	69.5	61.3	61.1	29.0	58.4	49.1	41.5	29.0	61.6	51.2	47.6	
18.3	33.8	30.2	29.6	18.8	42.2	35.0	32.9	18.6	35.2	28.6	28.1	18.2	34.0	29.0	27.0	20.0	40.1	33.0	32.9	
16.1	38.1	31.6	32.0	19.0	39.4	31.5	31.7	26.2	49.5	42.7	43.7	21.8	42.0	29.8	30.6	24.5	52.9	48.3	47.6	
.....	37.0	31.2	31.6	.....	38.3	37.2	34.8	.....	50.9	43.3	42.5	.....	32.2	26.4	26.7	.....	40.8	33.8	33.0	
9.3	16.0	14.7	14.7	10.0	20.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	18.0	14.3	14.0	8.8	16.0	11.0	8.0	8.0	16.8	15.0	15.0	
.....	15.4	14.4	14.6	.....	16.1	14.3	14.1	.....	12.8	11.9	12.1	.....	15.7	13.9	13.9	.....	17.4	14.7	14.6	
38.8	67.6	48.4	51.4	45.0	69.5	49.1	50.6	39.5	72.0	56.1	59.1	39.2	68.7	51.2	54.8	42.0	73.1	56.4	57.1	
.....	40.6	29.3	29.3	.....	42.2	31.3	31.0	.....	43.8	32.9	33.4	.....	42.3	29.2	29.7	.....	41.8	30.3	31.0	
.....	34.8	27.3	27.8	.....	37.8	28.4	28.5	.....	35.2	29.4	29.9	.....	35.1	28.2	27.2	.....	34.7	26.0	26.0	
21.8	42.4	34.3	34.6	23.3	40.2	32.9	32.9	19.5	44.1	37.7	37.9	22.5	40.1	29.7	29.9	22.0	41.1	33.3	33.9	
16.4	30.3	18.9	18.1	16.5	29.0	20.5	19.8	17.9	30.2	17.9	17.6	16.1	28.0	16.3	14.7	16.3	28.9	17.9	17.7	
.....	33.9	23.1	23.1	.....	30.5	21.9	22.1	.....	31.4	21.9	22.1	.....	33.0	21.7	21.7	.....	34.9	21.4	21.6	
35.0	67.9	40.1	49.6	35.0	65.8	40.2	44.3	32.5	85.9	54.0	68.8	30.0	65.7	37.0	45.8	47.3	95.1	67.4	75.0	
.....	62.2	.....	39.4	.....	.....	.....	44.2	.....	66.8	.....	46.1	.....	55.3	.....	37.7	.....	66.8	.....	49.1	
6.0	12.6	9.8	9.7	.....	11.0	9.5	9.5	6.0	10.6	9.2	9.2	5.7	10.4	8.9	8.9	5.9	11.3	8.6	8.6	
3.0	7.3	5.2	5.1	3.6	8.3	5.6	5.6	3.4	7.9	5.7	5.4	3.5	7.8	5.4	5.4	3.4	8.1	6.3	6.0	
2.8	7.4	5.1	4.9	2.8	4.8	2.9	3.0	3.4	7.6	5.2	5.0	2.4	4.6	2.6	2.5	3.5	8.1	5.5	5.3	
.....	14.0	10.7	10.6	.....	13.0	11.2	11.2	.....	11.4	10.5	10.6	.....	11.4	9.7	9.8	.....	12.3	10.0	9.7	
.....	15.0	12.9	13.2	.....	14.7	12.6	13.1	.....	13.5	12.4	12.6	.....	14.3	11.5	11.6	.....	15.3	12.8	12.8	
.....	31.1	30.7	30.7	.....	31.2	30.0	30.8	.....	29.6	28.6	28.6	.....	30.1	29.4	29.8	.....	29.7	26.6	29.7	
.....	23.4	22.6	22.8	.....	23.2	21.7	21.8	.....	19.7	18.4	17.9	.....	21.2	19.7	19.0	.....	27.2	25.5	25.5	
8.7	14.7	8.6	9.0	8.3	13.9	7.9	8.2	7.7	14.8	9.5	9.9	8.7	15.5	8.7	9.2	8.8	16.9	9.6	9.2	
.....	10.5	8.3	8.9	.....	11.0	8.3	8.4	.....	9.2	8.2	8.2	.....	9.4	6.7	6.9	.....	11.0	7.9	8.2	
1.9	3.5	3.9	3.5	2.4	3.9	4.9	4.3	1.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.2	2.7	4.1	3.2	1.6	3.0	3.3	2.7	
.....	5.1	6.6	8.0	.....	5.8	7.0	8.2	.....	4.1	4.5	5.9	.....	3.6	4.0	5.6	.....	4.4	6.0	6.2	
.....	4.2	5.0	4.7	.....	5.1	5.9	5.8	.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	.....	4.0	7.1	6.5	.....	3.1	5.7	5.0	
.....	16.8	14.8	14.7	.....	15.9	14.1	13.5	.....	18.4	15.8	16.2	.....	16.0	13.0	12.8	.....	17.8	8.3	16.1	
.....	15.9	14.6	14.1	.....	17.3	15.9	15.8	.....	18.8	17.6	17.1	.....	17.0	15.6	16.0	.....	20.5	19.2	19.3	
.....	16.8	15.2	15.5	.....	18.5	19.0	19.7	.....	19.5	18.1	18.4	.....	17.6	17.1	17.1	.....	22.5	21.4	21.6	
.....	14.6	12.8	13.1	.....	14.4	11.8	12.4	.....	15.4	15.1	15.6	.....	13.4	12.9	12.9	.....	22.7	19.6	19.6	
5.7	14.8	7.3	7.2	5.5	14.5	8.0	7.8	5.5	12.6	7.3	7.0	5.4	13.0	7.2	7.0	5.3	13.8	7.4	7.0	
54.0	86.3	78.1	78.7	50.0	94.9	92.9	91.3	54.5	75.8	65.9	65.7	65.0	86.6	76.9	76.2	47.5	63.0	58.2	57.6	
27.8	45.2	36.5	35.7	30.8	45.7	38.1	38.1	36.3	41.9	37.2	38.2	27.5	44.2	34.1	34.2	32.0	47.4	38.2	38.2	
.....	29.0	18.5	19.0	.....	28.6	21.4	20.2	.....	27.4	18.0	17.0	.....	27.3	22.8	22.0	.....	27.8	18.8	19.4	
.....	35.2	30.7	29.9	.....	29.5	33.0	28.3	.....	29.3	27.0	27.6	.....	31.5	28.1	26.8	.....	33.1	28.9	27.2	
.....	52.5	46.1	45.6	.....	41.4	49.5	41.0	.....	45.3	41.0	41.3	.....	42.5	36.8	36.8	.....	43.4	40.8	40.8	
.....	75.1	51.6	57.3	.....	74.2	50.4	62.1	.....	59.5	33.5	38.5	.....	64.3	40.0	44.5	.....	72.1	51.7	63.7	

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.				
		Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 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	38.1	30.5	30.3	23.6	41.6	38.7	36.7	23.0	35.7	32.4	29.9
Round steak.....	do.....	20.0	35.5	27.9	27.3	21.6	38.5	34.5	32.5	21.3	30.8	28.0	26.1
Rib roast.....	do.....	21.0	30.2	25.0	23.9	18.8	31.7	28.1	27.3	20.0	28.0	25.6	22.4
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.4	22.7	17.2	17.0	16.4	27.4	24.6	22.5	17.0	22.4	18.4	16.7
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.9	17.8	12.8	12.7	12.1	17.4	13.7	13.6	10.1	13.6	10.1	9.7
Pork chops.....	do.....	20.5	46.7	31.3	29.7	21.2	46.0	38.8	34.2	20.8	42.7	35.6	31.9
Bacon.....	do.....	31.0	57.8	42.9	41.1	28.6	57.2	45.7	43.5	27.7	57.9	46.2	43.1
Ham.....	do.....	29.0	58.9	49.3	45.7	29.0	57.4	50.9	47.9	32.7	60.8	53.0	46.0
Lamb.....	do.....	20.0	42.1	32.8	31.7	19.5	38.0	34.7	31.7	14.8	30.0	28.4	26.1
Hens.....	do.....	19.5	40.9	29.9	33.0	18.8	35.6	35.1	29.7	17.2	32.4	30.6	27.5
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	40.5	35.3	35.8	.....	44.1	36.9	35.2	.....	47.5	40.6	40.2	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	20.0	17.3	17.3	7.0	12.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	14.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	.....	16.4	14.8	14.8	.....	15.7	13.5	13.3	.....	15.5	14.4	14.1
Butter.....	Pound.....	38.8	67.1	47.3	49.1	35.0	64.6	47.6	51.4	35.5	62.1	44.7	47.8
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	42.0	30.6	32.0	.....	38.1	26.4	26.5	.....	41.2	28.2	29.3
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	36.2	27.4	27.8	.....	33.2	25.9	25.6	.....	32.9	25.1	25.6
Cheese.....	do.....	20.8	38.1	28.9	30.1	22.0	37.0	29.7	30.9	20.8	38.1	30.1	30.5
Lard.....	do.....	16.3	29.8	16.9	14.6	15.8	29.3	18.5	17.3	15.7	28.2	16.9	16.4
Crisco.....	do.....	.....	32.2	19.7	19.4	.....	32.9	21.4	21.9	.....	32.4	22.2	22.3
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	29.6	68.1	39.8	47.9	35.0	67.0	39.8	50.7	34.0	68.1	38.3	49.5
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	37.5	.....	60.1	.....	40.9	.....	60.2	.....	38.0
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	13.5	10.3	10.3	5.7	11.0	9.4	9.4	5.6	11.1	8.5	8.5
Flour.....	do.....	3.5	8.3	5.7	5.7	3.0	7.6	5.3	5.0	2.8	7.0	5.5	5.3
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.5	4.8	2.7	2.5	3.7	6.8	4.9	4.7	2.5	6.7	4.8	4.8
Rollod oats.....	do.....	.....	12.7	10.8	10.8	.....	8.9	7.5	7.4	.....	9.3	8.6	8.4
Corn flakes.....	6-oz. pkg.....	.....	14.5	12.4	12.6	.....	14.4	11.6	11.6	.....	15.5	12.3	12.3
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	30.1	28.9	29.0	.....	30.0	29.4	29.3	.....	31.4	29.8	30.1
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	20.6	17.4	17.1	.....	20.6	18.2	18.3	.....	19.3	17.5	17.8
Rice.....	do.....	8.1	12.8	7.2	7.7	9.0	17.1	9.3	10.0	8.6	16.0	8.7	9.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	11.6	7.8	8.1	.....	10.1	7.5	7.8	.....	11.5	8.3	8.8
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.1	3.6	4.7	4.3	1.6	2.9	4.4	3.1	1.3	2.7	3.4	3.2
Onions.....	do.....	.....	4.1	5.5	6.5	.....	3.7	6.1	7.7	.....	5.1	5.3	6.4
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	3.5	5.2	4.9	.....	2.1	4.7	3.3	.....	4.1	4.3	3.1
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	17.4	14.5	14.6	.....	15.4	12.0	12.3	.....	18.0	15.5	15.6
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	18.9	14.6	14.8	.....	17.1	15.4	15.4	.....	17.4	14.1	14.2
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	18.9	17.1	17.7	.....	17.1	15.1	15.2	.....	18.3	16.2	15.5
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	14.0	12.5	13.0	.....	14.9	12.6	12.8	.....	16.4	15.2	15.2
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.6	14.6	7.3	7.1	5.5	13.1	7.0	6.6	5.6	13.2	7.5	7.1
Tea.....	do.....	63.8	93.5	87.1	86.2	50.0	72.4	66.9	66.6	45.0	70.9	64.8	64.0
Coffee.....	do.....	27.5	40.9	36.5	37.9	27.5	39.4	32.0	32.1	30.8	44.6	39.4	39.7
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	27.3	21.1	20.9	.....	28.5	18.5	18.7	.....	28.6	18.9	19.5
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	33.0	32.7	28.2	.....	31.4	30.6	28.1	.....	30.4	29.5	27.8
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	46.5	33.9	34.7	.....	¹ 14.1	² 10.1	³ 10.2	.....	³ 16.2	³ 11.2	³ 12.1
Oranges.....	do.....	.....	63.6	53.6	54.1	.....	71.4	52.9	56.9	.....	71.8	51.5	55.2

¹ Whole.² No. 3 can.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit.	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.			Peoria, Ill.			
		Oct. 15, 1920.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1920.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.
					1913	1920					
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 49.9	Cts. 41.1	Cts. 38.0	Cts. 25.6	Cts. 43.0	Cts. 37.0	Cts. 36.3	Cts. 35.4	Cts. 33.2	Cts. 31.4
Round steak.....	do.....	44.1	35.5	31.1	22.8	39.3	32.8	32.2	35.1	32.9	30.2
Rib roast.....	do.....	38.8	33.2	31.2	19.4	30.0	26.5	26.0	26.8	24.1	23.0
Chuck roast.....	do.....	29.0	20.8	20.1	16.1	23.5	20.7	19.8	23.9	19.6	18.7
Plate beef.....	do.....	18.0	13.3	13.3	11.8	14.5	11.1	11.2	15.8	13.0	12.8
Pork chops.....	do.....	49.4	34.4	29.6	21.9	47.8	36.8	36.3	44.9	36.0	34.6
Bacon.....	do.....	54.6	40.9	39.4	28.6	59.2	52.1	49.1	55.6	44.6	43.8
Ham.....	do.....	53.3	48.0	42.5	30.0	64.2	56.3	52.8	60.6	52.9	49.2
Lamb.....	do.....	43.3	38.3	32.8	16.3	38.5	31.1	30.9	35.3	34.4	31.4
Hens.....	do.....	50.0	38.5	39.6	16.3	34.3	32.2	30.9	37.6	33.7	29.1
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	35.5	26.7	27.6	.....	40.4	35.5	34.3	37.5	34.8	35.2
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	21.3	20.5	20.5	8.2	15.5	12.0	12.8	15.1	11.7	12.7
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.	15.3	13.0	12.9	.....	15.9	14.2	14.1	15.7	14.4	14.3
Butter.....	Pound.....	73.4	53.2	54.4	37.0	64.6	46.2	50.9	63.5	46.3	49.5
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	45.8	28.5	28.5	.....	43.9	32.6	32.1	40.2	30.1	30.1
Nut margarine.....	do.....	35.5	28.7	28.3	.....	36.1	29.0	28.4	35.4	27.9	28.0
Cheese.....	do.....	39.1	29.4	30.6	23.3	39.1	31.6	32.0	39.3	32.8	33.5
Lard.....	do.....	29.6	18.4	17.7	17.6	31.7	19.9	19.1	29.1	18.2	16.6
Crisco.....	do.....	32.9	20.1	20.2	.....	35.3	22.2	22.1	32.2	22.3	22.5
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	73.4	49.2	53.3	30.0	65.6	38.3	44.3	68.1	38.8	52.1
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	62.0	.....	43.0	.....	65.5	.....	39.7	63.3	.....	41.4
Bread.....	Pound.....	11.5	9.2	9.1	5.2	11.6	9.9	10.5	12.6	9.7	9.3
Flour.....	do.....	8.0	5.7	5.7	2.7	7.3	4.8	4.6	8.1	5.6	5.5
Corn meal.....	do.....	5.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	5.8	4.2	3.9	6.0	4.2	4.2
Rolled oats.....	do.....	11.5	9.6	9.5	.....	13.9	10.6	10.4	13.0	11.3	10.8
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	14.2	11.1	11.6	.....	15.4	14.1	13.8	15.3	13.2	13.0
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	28.9	29.2	28.8	.....	31.7	30.8	30.8	31.9	30.6	30.3
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	22.4	19.7	19.6	.....	23.2	20.9	20.8	22.1	20.2	20.6
Rice.....	do.....	18.9	9.9	9.8	8.5	16.4	8.5	9.0	16.8	8.7	8.7
Beans, navy.....	do.....	11.9	8.7	8.6	.....	11.5	8.0	8.4	10.9	8.0	8.4
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.7	4.0	3.7	1.8	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.1
Onions.....	do.....	5.4	5.4	6.1	.....	4.4	5.4	6.7	5.1	6.4	7.6
Cabbage.....	do.....	4.7	5.3	5.1	.....	2.9	5.2	4.8	3.8	5.8	5.3
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	13.9	10.8	10.7	.....	19.6	17.0	16.2	17.5	14.1	14.0
Corn, canned.....	do.....	20.9	15.4	15.5	.....	17.9	14.6	14.7	17.3	14.8	14.7
Peas, canned.....	do.....	22.1	19.0	20.7	.....	18.4	15.6	15.6	18.4	16.7	16.3
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	14.1	11.1	12.0	.....	16.1	12.6	13.7	15.3	12.8	12.7
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	13.5	6.8	6.5	5.8	14.2	7.3	7.2	13.7	7.7	7.5
Tea.....	do.....	90.4	77.9	77.5	56.0	80.2	72.9	71.7	72.7	63.5	63.3
Coffee.....	do.....	48.7	39.1	38.5	30.0	43.7	38.5	37.8	43.7	32.7	31.7
Prunes.....	do.....	27.6	17.6	19.6	.....	30.5	20.3	19.4	32.1	24.0	22.5
Raisins.....	do.....	29.1	28.7	27.6	.....	32.2	31.6	30.3	31.1	32.4	30.8
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	44.5	35.0	35.5	.....	41.5	41.0	41.6	41.3	41.0	41.1
Oranges.....	do.....	75.5	54.2	55.8	.....	75.8	49.1	53.4	66.0	50.4	53.3

¹The 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.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

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

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.				Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Oct. 15—		Sept. 15,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15,	Oct. 15,
1913	1920	1921.	1921.	1913	1920	1921.	1921.	1913	1920	1921.	1921.	1913	1920	1921.	1921.	1913	1920	1921.	1921.
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
131.2	157.0	147.5	144.1	27.7	49.5	43.3	41.2	63.3	58.8	56.6	23.5	32.3	29.3	28.9	140.2	177.8	165.6	164.5	164.5
26.4	49.9	29.6	37.0	23.7	44.5	35.8	34.5	52.5	46.1	44.3	21.0	30.4	26.1	25.9	31.6	60.8	49.6	48.2	48.2
22.1	41.7	33.7	31.6	21.7	38.0	31.8	30.5	31.8	28.7	27.4	19.6	29.3	24.7	24.6	24.2	45.9	36.4	35.6	35.6
18.2	30.2	20.5	19.0	17.8	29.1	21.5	21.4	24.6	19.1	18.6	16.9	21.4	16.9	16.8	18.8	35.7	27.9	27.3	27.3
11.5	16.8	10.8	10.3	12.8	18.0	12.0	11.6	.....	14.8	14.8	13.8	16.4	12.5	12.6	.....	.....	18.7	17.9	17.9
23.3	50.1	39.0	37.1	23.2	51.0	38.3	37.4	54.5	39.5	39.0	23.4	47.5	35.9	34.5	22.0	58.4	44.4	44.6	44.6
27.5	50.2	38.7	37.4	30.6	56.4	46.2	43.2	51.1	40.1	39.2	31.5	56.2	48.2	46.7	22.2	50.5	37.3	36.7	36.7
31.9	66.0	57.8	53.9	29.9	65.0	55.9	52.5	66.5	54.7	51.7	30.8	60.6	51.4	49.5	33.3	70.5	59.6	56.0	56.0
19.1	43.0	35.8	34.4	20.0	42.6	36.0	35.0	39.2	33.6	30.3	16.9	32.9	27.8	27.1	18.7	45.3	35.4	34.6	34.6
23.1	49.7	43.7	41.7	25.5	49.1	43.7	41.8	52.5	47.1	44.5	21.3	38.9	34.1	34.5	24.8	49.8	46.6	46.4	46.4
.....	35.8	29.0	28.7	.....	40.1	34.3	33.2	38.8	33.2	32.8	.....	48.2	40.7	40.7	.....	43.0	37.3	36.8	36.8
8.0	15.0	11.0	11.0	8.8	16.0	14.0	14.0	17.0	15.0	15.0	9.7	15.6	12.9	12.8	9.0	18.7	15.6	15.5	15.5
.....	15.1	13.5	13.3	.....	15.1	12.6	12.8	16.1	14.3	14.5	.....	14.5	12.7	12.7	.....	16.0	14.0	13.8	13.8
43.1	75.8	57.4	59.9	39.5	70.8	52.7	56.8	73.3	55.4	54.7	42.0	66.2	53.2	55.2	38.6	68.8	51.9	53.1	53.1
.....	44.4	29.5	29.8	.....	38.8	28.5	28.5	43.3	32.9	33.5	.....	42.0	30.0	30.0	.....	41.6	30.4	30.4	30.4
.....	36.8	27.8	28.1	.....	35.3	27.0	27.3	35.4	29.2	29.1	.....	38.0	30.5	30.5	.....	35.5	27.8	28.3	28.3
25.0	41.9	35.4	35.7	24.5	41.1	34.2	34.3	41.6	34.7	34.2	20.8	42.1	35.0	35.5	22.0	40.5	32.3	32.1	32.1
15.6	29.0	16.5	15.7	15.7	28.6	16.6	15.9	28.3	17.4	16.8	18.3	33.8	20.1	21.4	15.7	27.5	17.3	17.0	17.0
.....	29.5	19.8	19.7	.....	30.4	19.9	20.5	32.6	21.6	21.6	.....	35.7	24.0	24.1	.....	31.4	21.7	22.2	22.2
42.5	80.4	52.6	62.5	38.0	75.9	48.1	56.7	95.0	66.9	73.1	49.0	77.8	43.4	58.8	53.0	100.7	69.6	81.2	81.2
.....	66.2	.....	46.3	.....	63.6	.....	44.1	69.0	.....	50.3	.....	63.6	.....	45.0	.....	67.3	.....	46.6	46.6
4.8	10.6	8.8	8.8	5.5	11.8	9.4	9.1	12.0	10.1	10.1	5.6	11.3	9.5	9.5	5.9	12.3	10.6	10.6	10.6
3.2	7.9	5.9	5.5	3.2	7.8	5.6	5.4	7.9	5.7	5.6	2.9	7.1	4.8	4.5	3.5	8.2	6.3	6.0	6.0
2.8	5.9	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.5	4.3	4.3	7.1	4.6	4.7	3.4	7.3	4.7	4.3	3.1	6.6	4.6	4.4	4.4
.....	10.3	8.9	8.7	.....	11.6	10.2	10.4	10.0	7.8	7.6	.....	12.2	9.5	9.3	.....	12.3	10.5	10.4	10.4
.....	12.8	10.8	10.8	.....	14.0	11.4	11.5	15.1	12.1	12.0	.....	14.5	13.2	13.0	.....	14.1	11.8	11.7	11.7
.....	28.5	28.3	28.1	.....	29.8	29.3	29.5	29.9	29.2	29.6	.....	33.8	31.7	31.3	.....	30.6	29.8	29.8	29.8
.....	22.8	21.4	20.6	.....	22.5	21.7	21.5	24.8	23.7	24.2	.....	18.7	17.6	17.6	.....	25.0	22.7	22.5	22.5
9.8	16.9	9.6	9.7	9.2	17.8	9.8	10.1	18.3	10.3	10.5	8.6	17.1	9.8	9.8	9.3	17.4	9.8	9.8	9.8
.....	10.8	8.3	8.4	.....	10.0	7.5	7.6	10.9	8.0	8.4	.....	9.4	7.7	7.7	.....	10.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
2.3	3.5	4.0	3.9	1.9	3.3	4.0	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.6	1.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.7	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.9
.....	4.2	5.8	6.0	.....	4.9	6.0	6.9	4.4	5.7	6.4	.....	4.2	4.9	5.2	.....	4.5	5.8	6.7	6.7
.....	3.4	5.1	4.4	.....	3.9	5.2	4.8	2.3	3.7	3.5	.....	3.0	5.3	4.1	.....	4.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
.....	15.1	12.3	12.2	.....	16.5	13.8	13.3	18.5	16.9	16.3	.....	21.0	17.8	17.8	.....	16.4	13.3	13.1	13.1
.....	17.5	15.6	15.2	.....	17.8	15.5	15.4	19.7	17.2	16.9	.....	22.4	18.8	18.3	.....	20.8	18.6	18.7	18.7
.....	17.9	16.0	16.0	.....	17.8	16.1	16.1	20.5	19.5	19.5	.....	21.2	18.1	18.2	.....	21.6	19.5	19.5	19.5
.....	14.8	11.4	11.6	.....	14.1	11.9	12.1	22.9	20.3	20.2	.....	17.3	14.4	14.6	.....	15.1	14.1	14.2	14.2
5.0	13.6	6.7	6.1	5.7	13.7	7.3	7.1	14.3	7.2	6.8	6.2	13.8	7.6	7.5	5.1	15.0	7.1	6.7	6.7
54.0	61.2	62.4	62.6	58.0	78.7	76.2	76.2	63.2	58.9	57.5	55.0	68.3	64.1	64.1	48.3	59.9	61.1	60.8	60.8
24.5	33.9	30.1	29.8	30.0	44.6	36.4	36.2	47.5	38.4	38.5	35.0	44.7	38.0	37.3	30.0	47.7	39.4	39.4	39.4
.....	26.0	17.4	18.2	.....	29.3	21.5	21.2	25.4	18.5	18.1	.....	21.7	9.8	12.7	.....	28.0	18.8	18.7	18.7
.....	31.2	26.0	24.6	.....	33.9	27.4	27.4	30.1	27.5	25.9	.....	30.0	28.1	26.9	.....	30.0	28.9	27.7	27.7
.....	41.5	35.8	35.4	.....	49.7	42.8	43.4	44.3	41.0	40.7	.....	47.1	43.3	43.6	.....	51.9	36.3	38.8	38.8
.....	69.3	51.8	56.2	.....	75.3	53.2	54.1	84.8	59.4	60.8	.....	82.5	58.0	56.7	.....	77.8	62.5	69.5	69.5

² No. 3 can.

³ No. 2½ can.

⁴ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Oct. 15—		Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct. 15—		Sept.	Oct.
		1913	1920	15, 1921.	15, 1921.	15, 1920.	15, 1921.	15, 1921.	1913	1920	15, 1921.	15, 1921.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 22.2	Cts. 46.1	41.4	39.2	43.6	38.1	36.7	26.0	40.6	36.1	34.3
Round steak.....	do.....	20.0	42.2	36.1	34.9	39.9	33.2	31.3	24.3	39.6	34.2	32.6
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.9	34.2	30.9	30.4	33.0	27.2	26.2	19.5	31.5	29.4	28.2
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.9	28.2	23.8	23.8	28.8	23.0	23.3	15.6	22.7	18.8	19.2
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.6	22.5	17.8	18.0	18.9	11.8	12.4	11.9	18.3	12.5	13.4
Pork chops.....	do.....	22.0	48.9	36.8	35.5	49.4	38.9	37.5	19.8	44.4	34.9	33.8
Bacon.....	do.....	27.2	50.0	38.3	37.1	45.4	35.9	35.1	26.9	50.9	39.8	38.3
Ham.....	do.....	25.0	55.5	47.8	44.0	58.2	52.8	50.8	27.3	59.4	50.4	46.8
Lamb.....	do.....	19.3	44.4	40.6	40.0	36.8	34.2	32.3	18.3	33.8	29.4	29.3
Hens.....	do.....	20.4	45.7	36.7	36.4	47.5	42.7	41.5	16.8	34.6	32.0	30.4
Salmon (canned).....	do.....	26.7	17.9	18.1	40.2	32.6	33.3	33.3	36.4	33.7	33.1	33.1
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	16.5	14.0	14.0	15.5	13.0	14.0	8.8	16.8	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	10.0	16.5	14.8	14.5	15.9	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	12.6	12.5
Butter.....	Pound.....	40.2	75.1	56.4	58.9	68.6	51.1	52.4	37.9	69.8	50.8	55.0
Neomargarine.....	do.....	44.5	31.7	32.6	42.8	31.1	31.0	31.0	38.6	28.5	28.3	28.3
Oil margarine.....	do.....	37.8	28.4	28.2	35.1	28.1	28.5	28.5	34.3	26.0	25.5	25.5
Cheese.....	do.....	22.3	40.5	32.2	32.6	39.6	32.9	33.6	19.5	38.1	30.3	30.6
Lard.....	do.....	15.4	29.7	18.6	18.4	27.6	17.7	17.1	13.1	24.4	14.2	12.4
Crisco.....	do.....	32.8	22.3	20.9	31.0	19.2	20.1	20.1	30.7	20.4	20.7	20.7
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	34.5	78.4	48.4	50.8	83.0	55.2	63.1	31.0	69.2	40.6	49.9
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	66.5	10.7	10.7	63.5	45.4	45.4	45.4	59.4	39.4	39.4	39.4
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.4	13.1	10.7	10.7	11.4	8.3	8.1	5.6	12.1	10.1	9.7
Flour.....	do.....	3.2	8.0	6.0	5.7	7.9	5.8	5.6	2.9	7.1	4.8	4.7
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.3	6.2	4.2	4.1	7.3	5.2	5.4	2.5	5.1	3.4	3.2
Roll'd oats.....	do.....	12.2	11.1	10.9	8.7	7.9	7.5	7.5	10.6	9.4	9.2	9.2
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	14.6	12.9	12.6	14.6	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.9	10.6	10.5	10.5
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	30.9	31.3	31.3	30.1	28.9	28.7	28.7	30.2	29.8	30.0	30.0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	21.5	22.1	21.8	21.9	20.7	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.5	20.7	20.7
Rice.....	do.....	10.0	18.9	11.0	11.6	17.3	9.3	9.0	8.2	14.4	8.5	8.7
Beans, navy.....	do.....	12.0	8.7	9.3	11.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	9.4	7.2	7.5	7.5
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.1	4.5	4.9	4.8	2.4	3.2	2.6	1.9	3.8	4.3	3.8
Onions.....	do.....	5.6	6.3	6.7	4.4	5.2	5.7	5.7	4.4	5.5	6.4	6.4
Cabbage.....	do.....	4.2	6.1	5.6	2.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.7	5.2	4.9	4.9
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	13.9	12.1	12.1	14.3	11.8	11.6	11.6	15.1	11.9	11.8	11.8
Corn, canned.....	do.....	19.9	15.5	15.5	19.8	16.0	16.3	16.3	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.3
Peas, canned.....	do.....	21.4	20.1	20.4	20.6	19.0	19.3	19.3	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	14.4	12.9	13.2	15.7	12.6	13.3	13.3	13.9	12.1	12.8	12.8
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.4	14.8	7.4	6.8	14.0	6.9	6.6	5.3	12.5	7.0	6.8
Tea.....	do.....	56.0	89.6	85.5	82.8	68.1	59.1	61.0	55.0	74.9	60.1	68.1
Coffee.....	do.....	27.4	44.2	36.6	36.8	40.5	33.7	33.3	24.4	38.2	32.8	32.4
Prunes.....	do.....	28.6	22.3	21.0	27.7	20.7	21.7	21.7	29.3	20.0	19.2	19.2
Raisins.....	do.....	31.7	28.1	25.9	31.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	31.4	30.5	27.7	27.7
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	52.4	38.8	40.6	48.5	42.5	42.3	42.3	38.9	32.8	33.0	33.0
Oranges.....	do.....	75.0	53.6	51.4	73.3	64.3	61.8	61.8	64.1	47.8	49.9	49.9

1 No. 2½ can.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

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

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah.				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 1921.	Oct. 1920.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 1921.
1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920						1913	1920			1913	1920
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cys.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
26.4	39.2	35.5	32.3	22.6	33.7	28.5	28.1	21.4	32.1	29.0	29.0	39.6	32.9	31.4	26.0	52.3	49.2	
23.0	32.4	29.7	27.0	20.0	31.7	25.1	24.8	19.7	30.3	26.3	26.4	35.4	28.1	27.9	22.0	44.9	39.7	
20.4	30.7	27.4	25.8	19.4	27.0	22.4	21.6	21.3	30.8	28.2	27.1	30.2	25.7	24.6	23.0	38.9	35.0	
16.8	23.6	21.4	19.8	15.0	23.1	16.8	16.6	15.2	21.1	17.5	17.3	23.8	18.3	17.2	17.6	31.7	26.4	
10.8	14.5	11.7	11.0	12.5	15.8	11.7	11.7	14.2	17.8	13.3	13.5	18.4	15.0	15.2	11.9	18.7	12.1	
20.4	42.8	35.2	32.6	24.3	50.0	36.3	33.7	24.2	46.4	40.9	40.7	48.3	32.5	29.9	22.8	52.7	41.2	
27.0	54.7	44.0	41.3	30.0	56.5	44.3	41.3	34.4	64.8	56.6	55.0	53.5	39.9	38.9	27.5	56.2	44.9	
28.8	58.8	50.0	46.3	30.0	58.7	49.3	45.0	34.0	62.5	57.5	53.8	56.7	43.0	42.2	30.0	64.5	59.0	
16.1	31.0	28.7	26.3	16.9	31.3	27.2	24.4	16.7	35.2	30.1	30.1	45.0	37.5	38.3	17.3	46.3	41.4	
18.0	33.3	31.1	28.9	23.3	41.7	36.0	30.3	24.5	49.8	45.9	45.3	50.0	36.9	37.1	21.8	51.8	46.9	
.....	41.7	39.7	39.5	.....	40.0	35.6	35.6	.....	34.6	31.5	29.1	43.8	34.1	33.3	.....	42.7	39.7
7.8	14.0	11.0	11.0	8.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	10.0	16.8	14.0	14.0	24.7	20.0	20.0	8.8	16.0	12.8	
.....	15.6	13.9	14.2	.....	14.9	12.4	12.5	.....	13.2	12.4	12.4	15.0	12.7	12.4	.....	15.1	13.6
36.5	62.4	43.1	47.1	39.0	69.5	49.1	52.7	40.0	70.0	54.9	58.3	72.1	50.9	54.1	36.6	68.0	50.6	
.....	42.5	29.0	30.2	.....	40.2	30.0	30.3	.....	38.1	28.8	29.3	44.8	34.5	35.1	.....	42.5	29.4
.....	34.8	26.6	27.6	.....	37.7	29.4	30.6	.....	35.3	29.3	29.2	38.6	30.7	31.6	.....	36.7	28.8
21.0	39.6	31.1	31.5	24.2	38.7	27.8	28.4	21.0	43.0	33.1	34.1	40.5	30.5	31.1	18.3	39.4	31.1	
15.3	29.4	18.2	17.0	20.0	31.7	19.4	18.0	18.0	31.7	19.4	18.9	31.0	21.3	20.0	16.0	29.6	19.1	
.....	36.2	23.8	24.1	.....	36.1	25.1	25.1	.....	32.5	22.4	22.4	33.0	19.3	19.8	.....	32.3	21.5
32.3	67.8	40.4	50.5	42.0	77.8	45.6	51.3	56.4	90.5	54.4	67.2	69.4	51.3	53.3	45.8	80.4	58.7	
.....	60.5	.....	42.0	.....	67.9	.....	44.0	.....	62.2	.....	42.6	61.7	.....	41.1	.....	63.7	.....
6.0	11.4	8.6	8.5	5.9	12.4	9.8	9.8	5.9	10.9	9.6	9.3	12.4	10.5	10.5	5.6	13.9	10.4	
2.9	7.2	5.5	5.3	2.4	5.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	7.7	5.6	5.4	8.3	5.9	5.8	3.6	8.6	6.7	
2.5	6.9	4.3	4.6	3.4	7.1	4.0	3.9	3.5	7.3	4.7	4.7	5.0	2.8	2.7	.....	8.2	7.3
.....	10.2	9.6	9.4	.....	10.6	10.3	10.5	.....	11.1	10.4	10.5	13.0	10.9	10.4	.....	12.2	11.1
.....	15.3	13.6	13.5	.....	15.2	13.7	13.7	.....	14.7	12.5	12.4	14.9	11.2	10.9	.....	14.4	12.8
.....	31.2	29.9	30.0	.....	34.0	32.1	31.8	.....	29.1	28.8	28.6	31.4	29.6	29.7	.....	29.6	29.3
.....	20.3	19.1	19.2	.....	22.7	22.7	22.3	.....	14.2	14.3	14.1	22.9	19.8	19.6	.....	25.9	23.6
10.0	17.0	8.6	9.0	8.2	15.0	8.0	8.3	8.5	15.3	8.7	8.4	13.8	8.1	8.5	8.5	17.3	9.6	
.....	11.3	8.8	8.7	.....	10.7	8.4	8.5	.....	8.8	6.7	6.9	14.3	9.6	9.6	.....	12.7	9.7
.....	1.3	2.6	2.9	1.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.8	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.6	1.9	3.0	3.8	
.....	3.9	5.0	5.4	.....	3.4	4.5	5.5	.....	2.8	3.5	4.5	5.8	6.4	7.5	.....	5.2	5.6
.....	2.9	3.8	3.3	.....	3.1	3.7	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.0	5.5	5.6	.....	2.6	5.1
.....	19.0	16.9	16.3	.....	20.0	17.8	17.4	.....	18.2	16.7	16.4	17.6	12.8	13.2	.....	15.4	13.4
.....	17.7	16.7	16.9	.....	18.9	15.3	15.5	.....	19.0	17.3	17.2	17.7	15.3	14.8	.....	18.0	17.4
.....	17.4	16.5	16.6	.....	17.7	15.2	15.9	.....	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.7	19.5	.....	18.5	17.7
.....	14.8	14.3	14.3	.....	15.3	13.4	12.8	.....	13.9	12.2	13.4	14.3	12.1	12.3	.....	15.1	12.8
5.6	14.3	7.7	7.4	5.8	15.0	8.1	7.8	5.4	13.7	7.4	6.8	14.5	7.2	6.5	5.5	14.8	7.5	
45.0	73.1	67.7	68.6	65.7	82.3	82.5	83.9	50.0	59.3	56.7	57.0	81.0	69.1	68.8	52.5	69.5	62.8	
30.0	47.7	38.7	39.3	35.8	56.3	45.0	44.5	32.0	39.4	34.3	33.8	39.6	32.4	31.8	31.3	47.8	38.8	
.....	30.1	20.1	20.6	.....	26.8	16.6	16.5	.....	22.5	16.3	16.2	30.7	19.4	19.4	.....	26.4	17.2
.....	32.5	29.9	28.7	.....	31.1	25.5	25.9	.....	30.1	27.1	25.3	30.6	29.5	24.4	.....	31.0	29.8
.....	216.1	211.8	212.2	.....	218.2	216.7	217.0	.....	45.0	36.4	38.6	60.0	38.0	37.5	.....	39.2	35.8
.....	71.8	53.7	59.3	.....	73.0	51.0	54.1	.....	64.3	48.8	53.3	116.7	69.4	57.5	.....	70.8	54.4

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.			
		Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1920.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15—		Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1921.
		1913	1920						1913	1920		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 24.3	Cts. 36.0	Cts. 31.2	Cts. 30.0	Cts. 41.0	Cts. 35.2	Cts. 32.9	Cts. 27.4	Cts. 52.0	Cts. 46.7	Cts. 43.7
Round steak.....	do.....	20.7	33.3	27.4	26.8	39.8	34.1	31.8	23.5	47.4	39.7	36.8
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.3	29.7	24.9	23.5	27.2	23.5	22.7	20.7	41.3	35.1	32.7
Chuck roast.....	do.....	16.0	21.3	16.1	16.2	23.7	19.0	18.8	17.3	30.6	23.7	22.6
Plate beef.....	do.....	13.0	17.0	12.5	12.1	17.2	13.2	13.2	12.7	18.2	13.0	13.1
Pork chops.....	do.....	24.3	50.9	37.1	37.0	46.9	35.8	33.3	23.5	53.0	42.7	38.7
Bacon.....	do.....	32.5	64.5	53.3	50.2	50.0	40.2	39.9	27.1	51.8	42.0	40.0
Ham.....	do.....	30.0	63.2	55.3	52.8	58.9	52.3	47.9	30.0	62.1	59.2	55.8
Lamb.....	do.....	17.7	33.3	27.3	27.1	37.5	31.3	31.3	19.1	45.7	38.3	34.6
Hens.....	do.....	24.3	36.8	33.0	32.3	35.3	33.3	32.1	22.5	49.3	41.8	41.7
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	38.0	33.4	31.6	39.5	39.2	39.2	39.2	38.7	35.4	34.7	34.7
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	9.7	14.0	12.0	12.0	16.7	12.5	12.5	9.0	18.0	14.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	13.5	12.3	12.3	12.3	17.4	14.7	14.6	15.2	14.0	14.1	14.0
Butter.....	Pound.....	40.0	65.1	52.5	52.8	69.3	49.8	52.9	40.3	72.5	53.8	56.8
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	41.3	30.0	30.0	30.0	40.8	30.3	30.3	42.3	28.5	29.3	29.3
Nut margarine.....	do.....	36.7	30.3	30.3	35.7	28.1	28.2	28.2	35.9	28.7	28.8	28.8
Cheese.....	do.....	22.7	40.8	32.4	32.6	41.9	35.4	34.4	23.5	40.7	35.2	34.7
Lard.....	do.....	17.1	31.8	18.7	17.9	29.3	17.3	16.1	15.1	29.3	18.2	17.4
Crisco.....	do.....	35.4	23.2	23.9	34.3	21.1	21.3	21.3	31.7	21.1	21.6	21.6
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	50.0	85.3	49.4	62.3	70.3	50.8	50.8	36.9	79.5	53.7	61.3
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	66.7	45.0	64.7	42.0	65.5	46.2	46.2	12.0	10.2	10.2	10.2
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.2	11.5	9.9	9.8	13.5	10.6	10.7	5.7	12.0	6.2	6.0
Flour.....	do.....	2.9	6.9	4.8	4.6	8.0	5.7	5.7	3.8	8.2	6.2	6.0
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.3	7.0	4.4	4.4	6.9	4.5	4.6	2.7	5.4	4.0	4.0
Rolled oats.....	do.....	10.5	9.1	8.8	13.7	11.1	10.8	10.8	14.2	11.1	11.1	11.2
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	14.8	13.3	13.5	15.5	13.6	13.5	13.5	14.0	11.5	11.5	11.5
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	31.8	30.7	30.7	31.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	29.7	29.0	29.2	29.2
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.2	18.2	18.2	23.4	22.2	20.9	20.9	24.5	23.0	23.2	23.2
Rice.....	do.....	7.7	18.0	9.6	9.4	18.5	9.7	9.6	9.4	17.0	9.9	10.0
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.5	7.6	7.7	10.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	10.7	8.2	8.2	8.2
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.4	4.4	3.6	2.0	2.9	4.6	4.0
Onions.....	do.....	4.2	4.9	6.0	5.5	6.7	7.1	7.1	4.8	7.1	7.3	7.3
Cabbage.....	do.....	3.0	5.0	4.1	3.7	6.6	5.3	5.3	3.3	6.3	4.8	4.8
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	19.8	17.6	17.0	18.3	14.8	15.1	15.1	14.7	12.3	12.1	12.1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	20.6	17.6	18.4	18.4	15.4	15.5	15.5	17.4	14.9	15.0	15.0
Peas, canned.....	do.....	20.3	18.3	18.4	18.2	16.2	17.3	17.3	17.9	15.9	16.8	16.8
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	16.0	14.4	14.7	15.7	12.9	13.9	13.9	13.4	12.2	12.2	12.2
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	6.4	14.1	8.1	7.6	14.7	7.9	7.7	5.1	14.0	7.1	6.8
Tea.....	do.....	50.0	69.8	63.8	63.7	86.6	75.7	73.0	57.5	77.5	74.6	75.0
Coffee.....	do.....	28.0	44.1	36.9	37.0	46.3	35.3	35.3	28.8	41.6	33.3	33.2
Prunes.....	do.....	26.8	15.8	17.0	29.9	19.9	19.5	19.5	29.8	19.6	20.2	20.2
Raisins.....	do.....	30.2	28.2	27.6	35.1	34.1	30.8	30.8	30.9	28.9	25.9	25.9
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	17.0 ²	15.1 ²	15.0 ²	13.8 ²	9.4 ²	10.4	10.4	48.4	41.4	41.1	41.1
Oranges.....	do.....	79.2	46.0	50.9	78.4	52.9	58.7	58.7	73.1	56.1	62.9	62.9

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 food⁷ in October, 1921, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in October, 1920, and in September, 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

⁷ For list of articles, see note 2, p. 32.

based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.⁸

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of October 98 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 34 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, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Butte, Columbus, Dallas, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Richmond, Va., St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, and Washington, D. C.

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

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING OCTOBER.

Item.	United States.	Geographical division.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Percentage of reports received.....	98	98	99	99	98	98
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	34	9	5	10	6	4

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

City.	Percentage increase October, 1921, compared with year 1913.	Percentage decrease October, 1921, compared with—		City.	Percentage increase October, 1921, compared with year 1913.	Percentage decrease October, 1921, compared with—	
		October, 1920.	September, 1921.			October, 1920.	September, 1921.
Atlanta.....	50	24	a 1	Minneapolis.....	47	24	0.4
Baltimore.....	54	24	0	Mobile.....	.....	26	a 1
Birmingham.....	54	25	0.4	Newark.....	50	22	0.1
Boston.....	58	22	0.3	New Haven.....	51	24	1
Bridgeport.....	.....	22	0.4	New Orleans.....	51	23	a 0.3
Buffalo.....	58	23	a 2	New York.....	59	21	a 1
Butte.....	.....	25	0.2	Norfolk.....	.....	25	2
Charleston, S. C.....	53	25	1	Omaha.....	51	23	a 2
Chicago.....	53	23	2	Peoria.....	.....	23	1
Cincinnati.....	54	22	0.4	Philadelphia.....	51	23	0
Cleveland.....	48	27	2	Pittsburgh.....	52	22	1
Columbus.....	.....	21	0	Portland, Me.....	.....	23	1
Dallas.....	49	21	a 1	Portland, Oreg.....	41	21	a 3
Denver.....	41	24	a 0.3	Providence.....	62	22	0.3
Detroit.....	54	25	2	Richmond.....	65	22	1
Fall River.....	56	23	0	Rochester.....	.....	23	a 1
Houston.....	.....	24	a 0.3	St. Louis.....	53	24	1
Indianapolis.....	47	23	2	St. Paul.....	.....	24	0.2
Jacksonville.....	46	22	1	Salt Lake City..	35	25	a 1
Kansas City.....	53	23	0	San Francisco...	51	18	a 3
Little Rock.....	42	24	0.4	Savannah.....	.....	25	1
Los Angeles.....	47	18	a 3	Scranton.....	61	21	0.4
Louisville.....	40	26	1	Seattle.....	42	21	a 1
Manchester.....	57	23	1	Springfield, Ill..	.....	24	1
Memphis.....	46	26	a 1	Washington, D.C.	63	20	1
Milwaukee.....	52	23	3				

a Increase.

⁸The 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.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States.¹

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on October 15, 1920, and on September 15, and October 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 OCT. 15, 1920, AND ON SEPT. 15 AND OCT. 15, 1921.

City, and kind of coal.	Oct. 15, 1920.	1921	
		Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.
United States:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$16.077	\$15.031	\$15.073
Chestnut.....	16.151	15.064	15.105
Bituminous.....	12.496	10.470	10.413
Atlanta Ga.:			
Bituminous.....	14.596	8.792	8.833
Baltimore, Md.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 15.500	^a 14.750	¹ 14.958
Chestnut.....	¹ 15.500	^a 14.750	¹ 14.750
Bituminous.....	¹ 11.125	8.063	8.079
Birmingham, Ala.:			
Bituminous.....	10.269	8.618	8.746
Boston, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.000	15.000	15.500
Chestnut.....	16.000	15.000	15.500
Bridgeport, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.954	14.400	14.500
Chestnut.....	17.954	14.300	14.400
Buffalo, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.220	13.120	13.120
Chestnut.....	13.240	13.120	13.120
Bituminous.....	12.570	11.960	11.815
Butte, Mont.:			
Bituminous.....	12.570	11.960	11.815
Charleston, S. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 17.875	¹ 17.000	¹ 17.000
Chestnut.....	¹ 17.725	¹ 17.100	¹ 17.100
Bituminous.....	13.000	12.000	12.000
Chicago, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.710	15.490	15.520
Chestnut.....	16.750	15.490	15.490
Bituminous.....	10.940	8.862	8.926
Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.725	15.500	15.500
Chestnut.....	15.500	15.750	15.750
Bituminous.....	9.000	6.917	7.563

^a Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

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

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

City, and kind of coal.	Oct. 15, 1920.	1921	
		Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.
Cleveland, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$16.540	\$14.288	\$14.388
Chestnut.....	16.513	14.263	14.350
Bituminous.....	12.350	8.850	8.944
Columbus, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Chestnut.....	16.300	14.833	15.000
Bituminous.....	11.508	7.705	7.670
Dallas, Tex.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg.....	20.000	18.000	18.334
Bituminous.....	15.583	15.154	15.500
Denver, Colo.:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	17.600	16.083	16.000
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	17.600	16.083	16.000
Bituminous.....	11.667	10.950	10.964
Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.500	14.563	14.750
Chestnut.....	16.438	14.563	14.750
Bituminous.....	14.029	9.594	9.344
Fall River, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.500	15.250	15.250
Chestnut.....	16.500	15.000	15.000
Bituminous.....	14.000	11.000	10.333
Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous.....	16.132	12.417	12.417
Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.430	15.375	15.500
Chestnut.....	16.415	15.583	15.067
Bituminous.....	10.729	8.488	8.560
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	23.000	16.500	17.500
Chestnut.....	23.000	16.500	17.500
Bituminous.....	18.000	12.500	13.000
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Furnace.....	19.100	17.143	17.286
Stove, or No. 4.....	19.500	17.688	17.813
Bituminous.....	11.496	9.633	9.650
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg.....	17.000	14.500	15.000
Bituminous.....	15.462	13.286	13.286
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous.....	19.111	19.000	19.000
Louisville, Ky.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	.....	16.875	16.875
Chestnut.....	17.000	16.875	16.833
Bituminous.....	11.043	8.079	8.100
Manchester, N. H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	18.000	16.500	16.500
Chestnut.....	18.000	16.500	16.500
Bituminous.....	16.000	11.333	11.333
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	18.000	18.000	18.000
Chestnut.....	18.000	18.000	18.000
Bituminous.....	11.550	8.393	8.393
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.970	16.310	16.150
Chestnut.....	16.050	16.310	16.150
Bituminous.....	14.510	10.593	10.602
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	18.350	17.950	17.950
Chestnut.....	18.430	17.950	17.950
Bituminous.....	15.131	12.430	12.486
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous.....	14.202	10.944	11.429

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

City, and kind of coal.	Oct. 15, 1920.	1921	
		Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.
Newark, N. J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$13.000	\$12.900	\$12.875
Chestnut.....	13.000	12.900	12.875
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.750	14.000	14.000
Chestnut.....	17.750	14.000	14.000
New Orleans, La.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	22.500	17.500	17.500
Chestnut.....	22.500	17.500	17.500
Bituminous.....	14.327	10.750	10.750
New York, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.398	13.342	13.342
Chestnut.....	14.398	13.342	13.300
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.000	14.500	14.000
Chestnut.....	16.000	14.500	14.000
Bituminous.....	13.679	11.643	10.000
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	23.900	22.000	22.000
Chestnut.....	24.000	22.000	22.000
Bituminous.....	14.753	12.313	12.579
Peoria, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....		15.500	15.375
Chestnut.....	16.000	15.500	15.500
Bituminous.....	9.313	6.375	6.222
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 14.888	¹ 14.219	¹ 14.313
Chestnut.....	¹ 14.888	¹ 14.219	¹ 14.281
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 19.000	¹ 15.750	¹ 15.500
Chestnut.....	¹ 18.853	¹ 15.817	¹ 15.667
Bituminous.....	9.028	6.857	6.857
Portland, Me.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.280	15.120	15.115
Chestnut.....	17.280	15.120	15.115
Bituminous.....	14.700	8.493	
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous.....	14.207	12.493	12.396
Providence, R. I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	² 16.200	² 15.000	² 15.000
Chestnut.....	² 16.200	² 15.000	² 15.000
Bituminous.....	² 14.833	² 8.750	
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.125	14.250	14.250
Chestnut.....	15.125	14.250	14.250
Bituminous.....	12.236	10.846	10.808
Rochester, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.375	13.550	13.550
Chestnut.....	13.475	13.550	13.550
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.250	15.938	15.938
Chestnut.....	16.250	16.125	16.125
Bituminous.....	8.463	6.788	6.938
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	18.292	17.950	17.950
Chestnut.....	18.325	17.950	17.950
Bituminous.....	16.879	13.014	13.385

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 OCT. 15, 1920, AND ON SEPT. 15 AND OCT. 15, 1921—Concluded.

City, and kind of coal.	Oct. 15, 1920.	1921	
		Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.
Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	\$18.400	\$19.125	\$19.000
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	18.500	20.000	19.875
Bituminous.....	9.750	9.445	8.963
San Francisco, Calif.:			
New Mexico anthracite—			
Cerrojos egg.....	28.650	26.875	27.250
Colorado anthracite—			
Egg.....	26.750	26.250	26.250
Bituminous.....	19.400	19.273	19.273
Savannah, Ga.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	³ 19.100	³ 17.100	³ 17.100
Chestnut.....	³ 19.100	³ 17.100	³ 17.100
Bituminous.....	³ 17.350	³ 12.433	³ 12.433
Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	9.833	9.650	9.650
Chestnut.....	9.833	9.650	9.650
Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous.....	⁴ 11.612	⁴ 11.513	⁴ 11.433
Springfield, Ill.:			
Bituminous.....	4.815	4.450	4.475
Washington, D. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 15.543	¹ 15.007	¹ 15.054
Chestnut.....	¹ 15.500	¹ 14.621	¹ 14.621
Bituminous.....	11.515	¹ 9.917	¹ 9.554

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 charges in Zone A were as follows: October, 1920, \$1.85; September and October, 1921, \$1.75. These charges have been included in the averages. The cartage charges in Seattle during these months have ranged from \$1.55 to \$3.05, according to distance.

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 October 15 of each year, 1915 to 1921, inclusive. 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 OCT. 15, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921 IN 51 CITIES.

[1220]

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.							Baltimore, Md.							Birmingham, Ala.						
		Average retail price on Oct. 15—							Average retail price on Oct. 15—							Average retail price on Oct. 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.	\$0.075	\$0.100	\$0.108	\$0.250	\$0.250	.....	\$0.069	\$0.093	\$0.130	\$0.350	\$0.250	.....	\$0.217	\$0.064	\$0.078	\$0.121	\$0.210	\$0.222	\$0.150	\$0.093
Percale.....	do..	.125	.150	.243	.400	.390	\$0.508	\$0.257	.123	.151	.230	.409	.409	\$0.429	.238	.125	.139	.258	.370	.400	.380	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.091	.105	.185	.320	.260	.280	.181	.080	.094	.190	.292	.289	.257	.149	.076	.091	.150	.279	.277	.280	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.118	.136	.196	.383	.387	.433	.254	.120	.141	.240	.394	.381	.450	.241	.108	.126	.228	.413	.359	.413	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.....	.....	.250	.521	.546	.643	.471	.150	.165	.250	.521	.516	.610	.375	.150	.165	.250	.503	.588	.643
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.106	.131	.203	.338	.333	.402	.211	.102	.124	.214	.384	.408	.315	.225	.104	.113	.187	.331	.342	.290	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.325	.406	.529	.788	.853	1.046	.693	.303	.368	.550	.890	.919	1.125	.748	.276	.336	.450	.698	.788	.629	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.808	1.010	1.362	2.004	2.227	2.552	1.594	.778	.884	1.342	2.268	2.281	2.781	1.762	.713	.845	1.170	1.838	2.013	2.162	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.109	.136	.186	.377	.369	.442	.221	.115	.130	.223	.392	.373	.418	.223	.107	.125	.170	.349	.368	.341	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.....	.....	.763	.750	.....	1.250	.950	.....	.....	.900	.945	1.425	1.330	1.008	.....	.....	.677	.990	1.096	.930
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.	.....	.....	3.740	4.792	5.153	5.903	3.868	.....	.....	.....	5.938	7.090	7.500	4.479	.....	.....	3.000	5.310	5.998	6.054
		Boston, Mass.							Bridgeport, Conn.							Buffalo, N. Y.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.	\$0.065	\$0.077	\$0.118	\$0.220	\$0.210	\$0.150	\$0.073	\$0.117	\$0.190	\$0.190	\$0.248	\$0.064	\$0.078	\$0.134	\$0.263	\$0.199	\$0.250	\$0.110
Percale.....	do..	.121	.136	.190	.397	.415	\$0.373	.252	.....	.125	.190	.395	.385	\$0.478	.125	.146	.235	.384	.406	.388	.257
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.084	.100	.190	.301	.274	.282	.172	.....	.093	.143	.290	.262	.290	.080	.100	.168	.307	.286	.303	.163
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.125	.135	.210	.368	.350	.364	.245	.....	.128	.215	.377	.353	.448	.242	.117	.132	.201	.360	.360	.381
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.150	.197	.250	.504	.545	.643	.559	.....	.150	.240	.544	.564	.659	.488	.240	.....	.579	.595	.629	.267
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.120	.132	.223	.378	.398	.360	.258	.....	.136	.186	.357	.368	.400	.221	.108	.132	.230	.346	.384	.357
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.316	.389	.518	.834	.871	1.041	.680	.....	.429	.605	.870	.921	1.148	.673	.338	.426	.588	.854	.947	1.142
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.850	1.050	1.358	2.164	2.198	2.662	1.664	1.000	1.370	2.155	2.248	2.738	1.774	.903	1.124	1.539	2.108	2.261	2.817	1.668	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.117	.130	.193	.368	.321	.425	.240	.....	.125	.170	.338	.333	.448	.225	.119	.131	.198	.377	.349	.385
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.....	.....	.925	1.125	1.050	1.383	.927	.....	.....	.563	.760	.650	1.250	.700	.....	.....	1.038	.917	.987	1.115
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.	.....	.....	3.625	5.650	5.714	6.288	4.588	.....	.....	2.750	6.950	5.750	6.640	5.063	.....	.....	3.192	6.124	6.350	6.349
		Butte, Mont.							Charleston, S. C.							Chicago, Ill.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.	\$0.071	\$0.076	\$0.108	\$0.168	\$0.174	\$0.250	\$0.133	\$0.065	\$0.083	\$0.144	\$0.253	\$0.250	\$0.177	\$0.113	\$0.063	\$0.088	\$0.125	\$0.246	\$0.216	\$0.216	\$0.137
Percale.....	do..	.150	.158	.233	.329	.388	.483	.260	.125	.150	.223	.388	.398	.370	.233	.125	.150	.250	.350	.425	.458	.246
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.083	.103	.125	.250	.250	.154	.080	.098	.156	.286	.273	.240	.158	.076	.097	.140	.263	.254	.274	.157
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.142	.147	.221	.363	.365	.386	.248	.113	.132	.203	.350	.341	.362	.222	.121	.145	.216	.363	.368	.383	.241
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.175	.290	.290	.533	.463	.570	.438	.150220	.413	.514	.507	.410	.250	.250	.350	.614	.602	.805	.565
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.129	.146	.188	.363	.366	.350	.244	.102	.120	.215	.312	.361	.281	.201	.100	.121	.213	.343	.385	.282	.226
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.369	.434	.533	.839	.925	1.217	.797	.360	.403	.561	.831	.971	.996	.590	.313	.391	.607	.801	.955	1.023	.711

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Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.125	1.300	1.717	2.242	2.350	3.000	2.044	.875	1.034	1.464	2.016	2.254	2.267	1.544	.801	1.021	1.600	2.140	2.244	2.523	1.654
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.125	.125	.190	.349	.336	.407	.266	.113	.129	.217	.368	.324	.339	.198	.118	.139	.205	.364	.367	.322	.198
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.	.....	.....	.850	.850	.963	1.088	.932	.....	.....	.450	.650	1.010	.758	.....	.....	.797	.900	1.375	1.150	.896	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	.....	.....	4.550	5.990	5.800	5.900	5.270	.....	.....	3.250	5.160	5.738	4.727	3.572	.....	.....	3.883	5.433	5.765	6.255	4.607
Cincinnati, Ohio.																						
Cleveland, Ohio.																						
Columbus, Ohio.																						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.	\$0.063	\$0.079	\$0.120	\$0.238	\$0.233	\$0.226	\$0.150	\$0.068	\$0.065	\$0.108	\$0.233	\$0.180	\$0.200	\$0.131	.....	\$0.080	\$0.118	\$0.230	\$0.225	\$0.250	\$0.146
Percalé.....	do.	.125	.142	.250	.319	.400	.465	.254	.125	.142	.210	.387	.420	.392	.259	.....	.167	.219	.383	.420	.522	.244
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.076	.094	.175	.270	.273	.270	.144	.080	.086	.142	.307	.280	.290	.157	.....	.104	.150	.307	.265	.268	.170
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.113	.131	.202	.314	.327	.410	.237	.125	.142	.197	.352	.369	.379	.247	.....	.145	.300	.371	.383	.459	.276
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.	.150	.165	.....	.588	.596	.713	.525	.250	.250	.....	.545	.626	.691	.538	.....	.218	.367	.592	.596	.685	.583
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.103	.123	.179	.303	.346	.375	.201	.118	.131	.219	.358	.384	.336	.244	.....	.139	.213	.348	.389	.367	.210
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.297	.362	.508	.798	.839	.999	.654	.356	.444	.564	.829	.944	.926	.676	.....	.408	.590	.806	.995	1.170	.639
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.785	.930	1.288	1.999	2.283	2.540	1.695	.893	1.114	1.476	2.124	2.243	2.265	1.613	.....	1.067	1.450	2.047	2.306	2.613	1.715
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.117	.125	.172	.388	.356	.347	.606	.119	.134	.180	.362	.354	.374	.203	.....	.138	.194	.242	.384	.450	.228
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.	.....	.....	.750	.650	.....	1.193	.910	.....	.....	.875	1.175	.....	1.250	1.117	.....	.....	1.100	1.125	.....	1.250	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.	.....	.....	6.400	5.950	6.898	3.979	.....	.....	.....	4.625	5.938	6.917	6.680	4.756	.....	.....	4.500	6.567	5.330	6.102	4.747
Dallas, Tex.																						
Denver, Colo.																						
Detroit, Mich.																						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.	\$0.058	\$0.076	\$0.125	\$0.217	\$0.196	\$0.200	\$0.100	\$0.070	\$0.088	\$0.122	\$0.238	\$0.201	\$0.200	\$0.140	\$0.070	\$0.093	\$0.143	\$0.202	\$0.190	\$0.197	\$0.136
Percalé.....	do.	.144	.144	.198	.358	.375	.387	.219	.144	.158	.225	.490	.457	.580	.293	.125	.150	.225	.392	.462	.447	.270
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.077	.094	.158	.250	.250	.235	.152	.088	.100	.175	.342	.333	.325	.165	.086	.105	.160	.287	.260	.294	.174
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.114	.128	.200	.325	.369	.358	.228	.128	.146	.255	.360	.393	.473	.246	.125	.140	.238	.326	.358	.383	.216
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.538	.559	.615	.495	.....	.175	.350	.638	.709	.753	.571	.....	.150	.220	.320	.540	.490	.689
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.103	.122	.191	.291	.325	.272	.207	.117	.141	.233	.370	.415	.390	.228	.127	.140	.231	.360	.421	.342	.217
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.285	.348	.473	.756	.855	.926	.634	.322	.436	.621	.953	1.070	1.145	.767	.330	.418	.694	.840	1.008	.992	.731
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.767	.958	1.173	1.925	2.042	2.298	1.483	.836	1.070	1.732	2.359	2.637	2.845	1.871	.933	1.170	1.608	2.188	2.507	2.548	1.862
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.113	.125	.210	.340	.332	.336	.187	.125	.145	.206	.395	.387	.436	.215	.120	.139	.198	.361	.364	.420	.221
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.	.....	.....	.700	.788	.717	1.125	.850	.....	.....	1.175	1.140	1.067	1.367	1.125	.....	.....	1.138	1.025	1.145	1.067	1.233
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.	.....	.....	3.750	6.483	6.956	7.079	4.583	.....	.....	4.000	5.950	6.381	7.688	5.458	.....	.....	4.696	6.250	6.242	4.498	
Fall River, Mass.																						
Houston, Tex.																						
Indianapolis, Ind.																						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.	\$0.070	.....	\$0.090	\$0.190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$0.203	\$0.210	\$0.210	\$0.130	\$0.060	\$0.075	\$0.121	\$0.257	\$0.193	\$0.223	\$0.132	
Percalé.....	do.	.125	\$0.140	.177	.373	\$0.337	\$0.420	\$0.246	.....	.....	.350	.388	.360	.280	.125	.144	.200	.368	.410	.458	.275	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.088	.099	.150	.290	.250	.263	.151	.....	.....	.268	.260	.245	.190	.076	.092	.150	.304	.270	.281	.177	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.119	.131	.177	.316	.342	.395	.270	.....	.....	.329	.351	.325	.208	.120	.133	.209	.349	.364	.407	.263	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.520	.543	.590	.450	.....	.....	.512	.589	.544	.507	.....	.....	.250	.508	.492	.575	.445	
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.115	.134	.220	.350	.365	.380	.226	.....	.....	.301	.326	.250	.181	.109	.126	.193	.326	.346	.386	.224	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.345	.412	.545	.835	.847	1.083	.708	.....	.....	.755	.815	.776	.580	.368	.385	.564	.829	.894	1.076	.694	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.878	1.133	1.413	2.080	2.110	2.488	1.683	.....	.....	1.883	2.037	2.317	1.510	1.803	.995	1.319	2.054	2.208	2.606	1.620	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.108	.132	.207	.373	.338	.420	.228	.....	.....	.360	.310	.335	.183	.118	.129	.180	.378	.328	.397	.205	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	1.057	.890	.....	.625	.....	.....	.615	.743	.974	.723	.....	.....	.790	.835	.895	1.195	1.047	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.	.....	.....	5.435	5.903	5.937	4.788	.....	.....	.....	7.467	6.472	7.047	4.270	.....	.....	3.397	5.988	6.240	6.622	4.941	

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON OCT. 15, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921 IN 51 CITIES—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Jacksonville, Fla.						Kansas City, Mo.						Little Rock, Ark.									
		Average retail price on Oct. 15—						Average retail price on Oct. 15—						Average retail price on Oct. 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	\$0.100	\$0.150	\$0.254	.....	\$0.290	\$0.144	\$0.072	\$0.080	\$0.125	\$0.247	\$0.223	\$0.255	\$0.153	\$0.067	\$0.087	\$0.125	\$0.201	\$0.190	\$0.233	\$0.153
Percale.....	do.	.113	.165	.250	.442	\$0.463	.445	.290	.142	.150	.235	.436	.441	.517	.273	.125	.150	.225	.361	.388	.426	.237	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.078	.113	.190	.314	.350	.290	.170	.085	.102	.187	.316	.316	.250	.183	.087	.096	.163	.280	.267	.238	.163	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.117	.150	.206	.368	.390	.397	.234	.115	.146	.216	.390	.373	.446	.270	.118	.135	.193	.325	.336	.374	.235	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.	.150	.180	.250	.524	.550	.656	.521	.....	.....	.....	.588	.635	.737	.487	.....	.....	.....	.495	.450	.563	.427
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.106	.131	.238	.348	.436	.408	.526	.115	.135	.211	.359	.445	.411	.232	.113	.127	.204	.309	.317	.321	.199	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.338	.373	.525	.831	.950	1.000	.588	.332	.403	.553	.894	.990	1.077	.715	.309	.384	.528	.806	.850	.943	.610	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.795	.990	1.375	2.035	2.375	2.363	1.512	.762	1.000	1.400	2.229	2.360	2.725	1.644	.798	.918	1.340	1.915	1.975	2.361	1.522	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.108	.150	.190	.351	.345	.410	.218	.115	.138	.185	.400	.342	.453	.221	.111	.129	.190	.336	.342	.356	.203	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.	.....	.....	.650	.775	.....	.850	.850	.....	.....	.....	.875	.....	.....	.920	.....	.....	.650	1.125	1.050	1.156	.875
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.	.....	.....	3.625	5.995	6.500	7.143	4.188	.....	.....	.....	6.108	6.660	6.893	4.994	.....	.....	3.750	4.910	4.792	6.488	4.095
Los Angeles, Calif.																							
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.	\$0.070	\$0.061	\$0.119	\$0.255	\$0.180	.....	\$0.125	\$0.063	\$0.081	\$0.127	\$0.244	\$0.222	\$0.225	\$0.128	\$0.067	\$0.080	\$0.122	\$0.279	\$0.216	\$0.258	\$0.133
Percale.....	do.	.150	.164	.231	.439	.450	\$0.509	.282	.120	.145	.217	.410	.396	.469	.257	.120	.127	.190	.398	.381	.449	.241	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.082	.100	.171	.350	.292	.306	.178	.071	.100	.188	.299	.272	.250	.158	.089	.094	.125	.284	.244	.253	.167	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.118	.132	.248	.400	.398	.431	.251	.115	.138	.234	.403	.385	.433	.264	.118	.127	.213	.353	.362	.341	.222	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.	.138	.215	.300	.549	.611	.681	.544	.....	.....	.....	.583	.634	.714	.521	.....	.....	.....	.513	.560	.591	.413
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.115	.132	.213	.360	.385	.379	.223	.096	.120	.194	.341	.352	.298	.214	.106	.137	.230	.355	.370	.381	.230	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.320	.414	.598	.812	.837	1.032	.723	.284	.354	.492	.778	.841	.970	.686	.316	.403	.581	.834	.913	1.033	.668	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.815	1.060	1.590	2.066	2.177	2.606	1.618	.797	.920	1.348	1.961	2.205	2.655	1.625	.877	1.053	1.530	1.958	2.369	2.431	1.681	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.115	.142	.190	.397	.396	.429	.245	.112	.141	.208	.403	.319	.432	.244	.098	.123	.204	.388	.331	.371	.230	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.	1.250	1.100	1.200	1.333	1.200875920	1.125	.770	1.250	1.285	.983	1.095	.843
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.	.....	.....	2.500	5.969	6.636	6.756	4.681	.....	.....	.....	5.960	6.500	6.903	4.265	.....	.....	2.980	4.926	4.988	5.560	4.351
Louisville, Ky.																							
Manchester, N. H.																							
Memphis, Tenn.																							
Milwaukee, Wis.																							
Minneapolis, Minn.																							
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.	\$0.061	\$0.086	\$0.120	\$0.259	\$0.225	\$0.256	\$0.133	\$0.064	\$0.081	\$0.116	\$0.209	\$0.244	\$0.195	\$0.132	\$0.072	\$0.086	\$0.127	\$0.226	\$0.171	\$0.177	\$0.111	
Percale.....	do.	.125	.164	.220	.424	.424	.461	.275	.125	.150	.207	.430	.414	.487	.265	.138	.145	.240	.387	.387	.369	.258	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.085	.100	.150	.293	.310	.281	.161	.080	.100	.150	.278	.267	.288	.184	.086	.100	.161	.273	.258	.213	.160	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.113	.138	.238	.352	.366	.493	.269	.121	.135	.207	.345	.357	.412	.243	.136	.143	.246	.346	.354	.384	.258	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.546	.588	.722	.533	.165	.180	.250	.549	.548	.708	.516	.250	.250	.295	.606	.634	.741	.562
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.109	.137	.204	.348	.379	.334	.199	.110	.125	.175	.335	.334	.387	.236	.130	.138	.202	.340	.380	.316	.225	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.328	.406	.563	.854	.934	1.120	.712	.303	.407	.572	.825	.848	1.086	.705	.322	.411	.523	.812	.853	.961	.634	

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Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.843	1.075	1.411	2.164	2.426	2.667	1.689	.782	1.061	1.604	2.133	2.180	2.679	1.706	.889	1.062	1.406	2.163	2.361	2.561	1.681
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.114	.131	.178	.360	.359	.416	.202	.120	.136	.204	.331	.343	.468	.209	.119	.142	.188	1.063	.344	.385	.211
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.			1.000	1.350	1.000	1.288	.917			.750	.850	.750	.750	1.000			.933	.800		1.047	.916
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.			3.250	6.033	6.209	6.495	4.546			3.740	6.079	6.300	6.849	4.463			3.500	5.762	5.779	6.105	4.457

Mobile, Ala.

Newark, N. J.

New Haven, Conn.

Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.			\$0.246	\$0.225	\$0.250	\$0.144	\$0.065	\$0.080	\$0.125	\$0.260	\$0.238	\$0.170	\$0.100	\$0.066	\$0.081	\$0.131	\$0.233	\$0.227	\$0.208	\$0.125
Percalé.....	do.			.373	.405	.443	.244	.125	.157	.235	.430	.408	.424	.277	.125	.146	.218	.393	.370	.394	.245
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.			.280	.270	.270	.150	.080	.097	.150	.270	.250	.244	.150	.080	.102	.161	.293	.288	.246	.157
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.			.358	.399	.402	.209	.125	.135	.244	.373	.355	.373	.248	.127	.147	.212	.338	.362	.390	.239
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.			.531	.534	.596	.410	.183	.203	.295	.553	.609	.671	.494	.138	.210	.250	.537	.553	.595	.476
Muslin, bleached.....	do.			.341	.349	.322	.199	.100	.122	.213	.330	.391	.323	.209	.104	.131	.210	.351	.374	.349	.219
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.			.806	.750	.908	.595	.340	.410	.546	.849	.845	1.055	.665	.306	.394	.501	.778	.824	.957	.646
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.			2.071	2.250	2.533	1.504	.880	1.063	1.370	2.072	2.316	2.667	1.786	.831	1.041	1.340	1.975	2.011	2.578	1.525
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.			.353	.313	.416	.193	.120	.133	.191	.372	.349	.364	.221	.109	.122	.173	.342	.310	.346	.212
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.				.725	.790	.897			1.367	1.650	1.220	1.410	1.053			.995	1.013	.935	1.275	.875
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.			6.107	6.497	6.605	5.000			3.740	5.750	5.271	6.039	4.849			3.000	4.688	5.996	6.000	4.366

New Orleans, La.

New York, N. Y.

Norfolk, Va.

Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.	\$0.060	\$0.080	\$0.150	\$0.250	\$0.217	\$0.220	\$0.120	\$0.070	\$0.085	\$0.139	\$0.264	\$0.250	\$0.240	\$0.129			\$0.250	\$0.263	\$0.250	\$0.150
Percalé.....	do.	.102	.140	.220	.375	.375	.414	.225	.128	.156	.208	.424	.450	.413	.257			.434	.437	.463	.240
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.087	.100	.163	.267	.290	.250	.174	.079	.093	.154	.281	.295	.296	.155			.295	.305	.280	.179
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.107	.111	.197	.336	.338	.366	.222	.120	.138	.216	.368	.390	.429	.260			.365	.376	.406	.242
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.			.459	.584	.750	.503	.138	.155	.250	.552	.659	.796	.515				.572	.588	.603	.457
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.095	.128	.183	.317	.341	.278	.191	.105	.126	.213	.366	.380	.535	.225			.554	.381	.365	.218
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.325	.380		.760	.784	.743	.522	.331	.406	.569	.923	.951	1.104	.674			.782	.873	1.030	.675
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.783	.850	1.150	1.888	1.946	2.040	1.440	.822	1.028	1.392	2.189	2.326	2.664	1.629			2.062	2.174	2.617	1.697
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.100	.106		.339	.308	.349	.182	.106	.126	.188	.388	.338	.398	.223			.352	.355	.400	.199
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.				.590	1.000	.750				.870	1.022	1.070	1.147	1.030			1.000	1.125	1.167	1.058
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.				5.986	6.457	4.270				3.750	5.750	5.975	6.729	4.550			6.796	6.740	6.236	3.500

Omaha, Nebr.

Peoria, Ill.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.	\$0.066	\$0.077	\$0.134	\$0.237	\$0.202	\$0.213	\$0.141				\$0.207	\$0.186	\$0.203	\$0.125	\$0.089	\$0.088	\$0.133	\$0.211	\$0.250	\$0.210	\$0.121
Percalé.....	do.	.128	.148	.250	.386	.399	.497	.290				.343	.340	.490	.271	.125	.150	.235	.376	.414	.375	.252
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.074	.093	.168	.287	.277	.308	.188				.223	.248	.227	.174	.080	.095	.171	.289	.268	.271	.159
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.117	.138	.205	.367	.346	.473	.280				.307	.356	.370	.257	.122	.148	.202	.367	.344	.379	.236
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.			.608	.652	.682	.488				.513	.540	.735	.570	.250	.265	.330	.521	.576	.682	.512	
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.106	.119	.187	.362	.371	.385	.232			.350	.347	.286	.223	.106	.130	.213	.329	.377	.286	.237	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.308	.351	.530	.776	.895	1.173	.725			.705	.991	.990	.678	.329	.393	.553	.866	.865	.924	.680	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.805	.952	1.342	2.071	2.257	2.620	1.784			2.208	2.933	2.632	1.697	.832	1.004	1.443	2.047	2.144	2.551	1.564	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.117	.130	.189	.371	.368	.436	.210			.340	.375	.395	.220	.105	.131	.182	.391	.348	.396	.208	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.			.900	1.163	1.263	1.088					.790	.950				.800	1.022	.883	1.287	1.027	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.			3.342	6.667	6.520	6.802	4.544				6.125	5.717	7.293	4.478			3.250	4.836	6.095	6.137	4.369

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

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Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.733	.945	1.318	1.987	2.415	2.451	1.666	.865	1.002	1.370	2.227	2.225	2.608	1.642	.970	1.257	1.638	2.082	2.776	2.803	1.765
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.114	.133	.195	.388	.366	.358	.237	.113	.125	.170	.359	.328	.383	.210	.128	.143	.216	.388	.361	.394	.238
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.			.700	.875	.925	1.197	.910			.835		1.190				.733	1.573	1.593	1.598	.855	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.				6.750	5.250	6.166	4.476				5.542	5.942	6.368	4.584				6.366	7.019	6.661	4.906

		San Francisco, Calif.							Savannah, Ga.							Scranton, Pa.								
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.	\$0.069	\$0.089			\$0.450		\$0.100									\$0.060	\$0.078	\$0.125	\$0.225	\$0.230	\$0.250	\$0.155	
Percalé.....	do.	.142	.166	\$0.250	\$0.460	.510	\$0.588	.334					\$0.400	\$0.250	.123	.133	.220	.337	.395	.373	.247			
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.086	.108	.193	.300	.363	.305	.165					.250	.155	.074	.090	.158	.287	.290	.263	.158			
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.118	.134	.214	.350	.397	.403	.261					.392	.248	.112	.135	.185	.344	.341	.373	.251			
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.				.545	.550	.668	.550					.620	.537				.553	.558	.613	.512			
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.112	.131	.230	.336	.396	.397	.225					.345	.221	.097	.113	.198	.352	.352	.327	.244			
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.346	.421	.626	.854	.950	1.213	.725					.823	.645	.300	.377	.546	.799	.919	1.075	.730			
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.958	1.067	1.540	2.077	2.327	2.857	1.763					2.232	1.559	.808	.935	1.320	2.013	2.221	2.614	1.816			
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.116	.136	.213	.418	.405	.437	.250					.379	.208	.104	.123	.190	.371	.335	.410	.216			
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.			1.100	1.200	1.200	1.625	1.175						.890			.750	.688	.868	1.125	.953			
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.				5.762	6.950	6.430	4.955					5.950	4.316				3.980	5.842	5.790	5.992	4.769		

		Seattle, Wash.							Springfield, Ill.							Washington, D. C.								
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.	\$0.070	\$0.090	\$0.150	\$0.250	\$0.200	\$0.250	\$0.130	\$0.063	\$0.078	\$0.125	\$0.233	\$0.238	\$0.230	\$0.129	\$0.071	\$0.084	\$0.130	\$0.198	\$0.250	\$0.300	\$0.160		
Percalé.....	do.	.150	.180	.250	.456	.430	.470	.275	.119	.150		.400	.366	.349	.243	.125	.158	.217	.420	.478	.486	.269		
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.082	.100	.190	.300	.250	.330	.208	.083	.100	.165	.283	.257	.280	.175	.078	.103	.192	.281	.297	.257	.168		
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.121	.140	.219	.383	.329	.439	.245	.120	.131	.207	.368	.349	.354	.240	.125	.135	.257	.390	.419	.439	.283		
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.			.250	.510	.600	.750	.544				.529	.475	.493	.438	.150	.155	.270	.510	.572	.674	.500		
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.100	.129	.209	.344	.394	.351	.232	.104	.127	.190	.316	.322	.322	.210	.108	.131	.219	.346	.365	.339	.227		
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.340	.426	.626	.900	1.080	1.119	.717	.315	.365	.520	.778	.829	.966	.653	.337	.403	.601	.813	.930	1.010	.680		
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.900	1.180	1.538	2.319	2.827	2.895	1.827	.823	1.020	1.625	1.803	2.095	2.526	1.697	.833	1.003	1.563	2.144	2.348	2.538	1.712		
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.117	.142	.214	.390	.370	.435	.239	.107	.120	.173	.341	.329	.307	.218	.124	.131	.198	.398	.348	.404	.199		
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.			.838	1.083	1.000	1.575	1.138			.675			.750	.717			.813	1.195	1.250	1.224	.851		
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.			3.800	5.890	5.440	5.825	4.621			3.750	5.488	5.495	5.583	4.124			4.250	5.536	6.408	6.275	4.986		

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

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

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

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on Oct. 15—						
		1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.	\$0.066	\$0.082	\$0.127	\$0.238	\$0.216	\$0.222	\$0.134
Percalé.....	do.	.128	.148	.222	.394	.409	.434	.258
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.081	.098	.163	.290	.276	.269	.165
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.120	.136	.218	.358	.362	.395	.246
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.	.176	.202	.280	.543	.581	.663	.507
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.109	.129	.207	.344	.372	.345	.221
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.320	.394	.553	.829	.907	1.030	.679
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90 inches.....	Each.	.839	1.028	1.438	2.081	2.266	2.554	1.672
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.	.115	.132	.193	.378	.349	.390	.215
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.	.....	.....	.875	1.002	1.035	1.208	.936
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80 inches.....	Pair.....	.....	.....	3.643	5.884	6.108	6.425	4.593

Wholesale Prices in October.

A SLIGHT recession in the general level of wholesale prices in October is shown by information gathered by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Measured by the bureau's weighted index number the decline from the September level was a little over one per cent.

For the first time since June farm products showed a net decrease, due to the drop in corn, wheat, and other grains. Food products also were cheaper than in the month before, substantial declines being reported for flour, meal, sugar, potatoes, and most pork products. Building materials and housefurnishing goods averaged less than in September, while a slight decrease was shown for the group of miscellaneous commodities, including such important articles as bran and millfeed middlings, linseed meal, cottonseed oil, phosphate rock, and newsprint paper.

In the groups of cloths and clothing, fuel and lighting, and metals there were small net increases in October. No change in the general price level was found in the case of chemicals and drugs.

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

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

Increases.

Commodity.	Per cent.	Commodity.	Per cent.	Commodity.	Per cent.
<i>Farm products.</i>		<i>Cloths and clothing—</i> <i>Concluded.</i>		<i>Metals and metal prod-</i> <i>ucts—Concluded.</i>	
Hides, packers, heavy nativesteers, Chicago...	5.3	Drilling, brown, Pep- perell, New York.....	12.2	Nails, wire, Pittsburgh...	1.3
Live stock, cattle, steers, good to choice, Chicago.	6.0	Cotton flannel, un- bleached, New York...	7.5	Silver, bar, fine, New York.....	7.7
Hay, alfalfa, No. 1, Kan- sas City.....	13.0	Print cloths, 27 inches, Boston.....	10.2	Tin, pig, New York.....	2.8
<i>Food, etc.</i>		Sheeting, bleached, Pep- perell, 10/4, New York...	16.0	Zinc, pig (spelter), New York.....	8.0
Butter, creamery, extra:		Sheeting, brown, Ware Shoals L. L., 4/4, New York.....	10.5	<i>Building materials.</i>	
Chicago.....	8.8	Muslin, bleached, 4/4:		Lath, eastern spruce, New York.....	6.7
New York.....	8.2	Fruit of the Loom,	13.9	Douglas fir, No. 2, mill...	23.8
San Francisco.....	5.8	New York.....	16.5	Pine, yellow siding, Nor- folk, Va.....	6.7
Cheese:		Lonsdale, factory.....		Turpentine, New York...	5.2
Chicago.....	3.4	Underwear, men's shirts and drawers, New York.....	3.2	Shingles, red cedar, mill...	8.5
New York.....	5.7	Cotton yarns, Boston:		<i>Chemicals and drugs.</i>	
San Francisco.....	12.7	Carded, 10/1.....	11.2	Soda, New York:	
Coffee, Rio No. 7, New York.....	3.0	Twisted, 40/2.....	19.6	Carbonate of.....	12.1
Eggs, fresh:		<i>Fuel and lighting.</i>		Caustic.....	1.8
Chicago.....	31.5	Alcohol, denatured, New York.....	12.0	Nitrate of.....	7.3
New York.....	22.3	Coke, Connellsville, fur- nace, at ovens.....	2.7	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
San Francisco.....	20.2	Gasoline, motor, New York.....	2.5	Cottonseed meal, New York.....	5.3
Oranges, California, Chi- cago.....	11.2	Petroleum, crude, at wells:		Jute, raw, New York...	16.5
Beef, fresh, good native steers, Chicago.....	3.1	Kansas-Oklahoma.....	55.0	Rope, pure Manila, New York.....	5.8
Mutton, dressed, New York.....	5.7	Pennsylvania.....	35.1	Rubber, Para, island, New York.....	20.4
Milk, fresh:		Petroleum, refined, New York, water white, 150°.....	5.5	Hemp, Manila, New York...	17.8
Chicago.....	16.7	<i>Metals and metal products.</i>		Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, Chicago.....	17.9
New York.....	14.1	Copper, ingot, New York...	5.7		
Rice, Blue Rose, New Orleans.....	5.5	Copper wire, bare, f. o. b. mill.....	6.8		
Tea, Formosa, fine, New York.....	3.4	Lead, pig, New York.....	2.0		
Onions, fresh, Chicago...	20.0	Lead pipe, New York.....	3.2		
Vinegar, cider, New York	25.0				
<i>Cloths and clothing.</i>					
Cotton blankets, New York.....	5.8				
Denims, Massachusetts, 2.20, New York.....	5.9				

IMPORTANT ARTICLES INCREASING OR DECREASING IN AVERAGE PRICE IN OCTOBER AS COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER, 1921, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES—Concl'd.

Decreases.

Commodity.	Per cent.	Commodity.	Per cent.	Commodity.	Per cent.
<i>Farm products.</i>		<i>Food, etc.—Concluded.</i>		<i>Building materials.</i>	
Cotton, middling:		Meat, Chicago:		Brick, common, New York.....	1.2
New Orleans.....	2.5	Bacon, short clear sides.....	23.8	Cement, Portland, f. o. b. plant.....	5.9
New York.....	3.6	Hams, smoked.....	13.9	Pine, white, No. 2 barn, New York.....	4.2
Flaxseed, Minneapolis.....	10.7	Molasses, New Orleans, New York.....	3.7	Pine, yellow flooring, New York.....	2.2
Barley, malting, Chicago.....	8.8	Sugar, New York:		Linseed oil, raw, New York.....	8.7
Corn, cash, No. 2, Chicago.....	12.8	Raw.....	3.5	Putty, New York.....	9.5
Oats, cash, Chicago.....	9.8	Granulated.....	7.2		
Rye, No. 2, Chicago.....	16.8	Potatoes, white, Chicago.....	25.7		
Wheat:				<i>Chemicals and drugs.</i>	
No. 1 northern spring, Minneapolis.....	11.0	<i>Cloths and clothing.</i>		Acid, nitric, New York...	3.6
No. 2 hard winter, Kansas City.....	8.9	Shoes, factory:		Acid, sulphuric, New York.....	5.6
Hides, calfskins, Chicago.....	3.1	Men's, tan, grain, blucher.....	6.9	York.....	2.6
Hogs, light, Chicago.....	3.8	Men's vici calf, blucher.....	3.6	Copper sulphate, New York.....	2.6
Sheep, Chicago:		Trousing, worsted filled, New York.....	8.6	Glycerine, refined, New York.....	2.1
Ewes.....	7.4	French serge, factory.....	9.0	Opium, natural, New York.....	2.2
Lambs.....	3.7	Storm serge, factory.....	6.9		
Poultry, live, Chicago.....	12.4	Sicilian cloth, New York.....	3.3	<i>House-furnishing goods.</i>	
Hay, timothy, No. 1, Chicago.....	4.9	Yarn, worsted, fine domestic, 2/50s, Philadelphia.....	4.8	Bedroom sets, Chicago.....	1.9
		Leather, side, black, Boston.....	8.3	Kitchen chairs, Chicago.....	4.0
<i>Food, etc.</i>		<i>Fuel and lighting.</i>		Nappies, 4-inch, factory.....	6.2
Beans, medium, New York.....	4.4	Coal, semibituminous, New River, Cincinnati.....	4.8	Pitchers, ½-gallon, factory.....	9.5
Flour, buckwheat, New York State.....	5.6	Coal, run of mine, St. Louis.....	1.6	Tumblers, ¾ pint, factory.....	5.9
Flour, rye, Minneapolis.....	19.1			Pails, galvanized, factory.....	7.4
Flour, wheat:		<i>Metals and metal products.</i>		Tubs, galvanized, factory.....	4.7
Patents, Kansas City.....	4.2	Bar iron, Pittsburgh.....	2.2		
Standard patent, Minneapolis.....	10.7	Steel plates, tank, Pittsburgh.....	2.4	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Apples, Baldwins, Chicago.....	9.2	Steel rails, Bessemer, Pittsburgh.....	2.8	Bran, Minneapolis.....	7.0
Lemons, California, Chicago.....	20.8	Steel rails, open hearth, Pittsburgh.....	3.7	Cottonseed oil, New York.....	10.4
Raisins, New York.....	3.2	Steel, structural, Chicago.....	3.8	Paper, newsprint, rolls, f. o. b. mill.....	8.1
Glucose, 42°, New York.....	5.3	Tin plate, domestic, coke, Pittsburgh.....	2.4	Phosphate rock, f. o. b. mine.....	2.0
Lard, prime, contract, New York.....	11.6			Linseed meal, New York.....	10.4
Corn meal, white, Decatur, Illinois.....	14.4			Millfeed middlings, Minneapolis.....	7.1

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SPECIFIED YEARS AND MONTHS, 1913, TO OCTOBER, 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	95	83	94	103	99	100	99
April.....	107	105	99	89	91	94	102	99	99	100
July.....	103	104	99	90	102	93	108	99	98	101
October.....	105	103	103	96	100	93	124	99	99	101
1916.....	122	126	123	119	143	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	115	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	208
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	253	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.....	117	133	181	194	138	202	166	262	151	151
June.....	113	132	180	187	132	202	166	250	150	148
July.....	115	134	179	184	125	200	163	235	149	148
August.....	118	152	179	182	120	198	161	230	147	152
September.....	122	146	187	178	120	193	162	223	146	152
October ¹	119	142	190	182	121	192	162	218	145	150

¹ Preliminary.

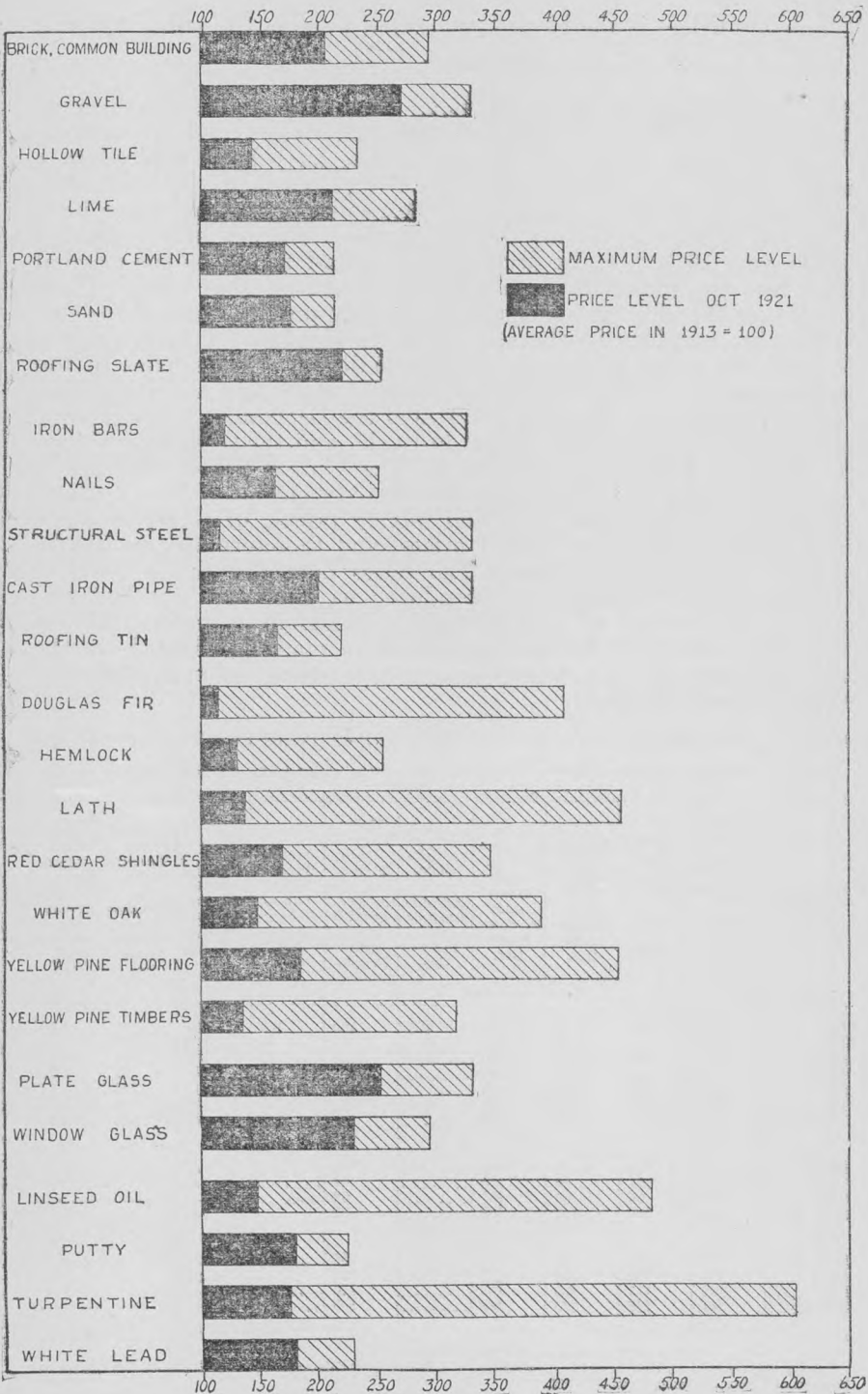
Comparing October with the corresponding month of last year, it is seen from the foregoing table that the general price level for all commodities has declined approximately $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The greatest decrease is shown for the group of house-furnishing goods, in which prices have fallen 41 per cent. Building materials were $38\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cheaper than in October, 1920; fuel and lighting materials were $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cheaper; and farm products and metals were over 34 per cent cheaper. Food articles averaged over 30 per cent less in price than a year ago, cloths and clothing averaged 26 per cent less, and chemicals and drugs 25 per cent less. In the group of miscellaneous commodities the decrease was over 36 per cent.

Wholesale Prices of Building Materials.

IN VIEW of the popular interest in the trend of building material prices in recent months, the following table and chart have been prepared from data in the possession of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The prices here shown in the form of percentages have been obtained either by averaging reports from a number of producing areas or by using quotations from a single representative market as indicative of prices in other markets. In all cases the information is believed to indicate correctly the trend of prices for the country as a whole.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, AT DATE PEAK WAS REACHED AND IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER, 1921, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF AVERAGE PRICE IN 1913.

Article.	Relative price—				
	At peak.	August, 1921.	September, 1921.	October, 1921.	
Brick, common, at kiln, average for United States.....	Aug. 1920	294.8	218.5	208.8	207.1
Gravel, at plant, average for United States.....	Dec., 1920	333.0	274.5	271.9	269.9
Hollow tile, Chicago.....	June, 1920	236.9	148.1	144.7	144.7
Lime, common, lump, at plant, average for United States.....	Oct., 1920	285.8	218.9	214.4	213.1
Portland cement, at plant, average for United States.....	Sept., 1920	214.2	190.2	178.4	170.8
Sand, at plant, average for United States.....	Dec., 1920	213.5	181.2	180.2	176.4
Slate, roofing, New York.....	Aug., 1920	257.3	220.5	220.5	220.5
Bars, reinforcing, Pittsburgh.....	July, 1917	327.1	152.6	127.2	119.9
Nails, wire, Pittsburgh.....	Jan., 1920	252.9	156.7	162.9	164.9
Structural steel, Pittsburgh.....	June, 1917	331.0	122.5	122.5	115.9
Roofing tin, Pittsburgh.....	Nov., 1917	220.5	167.2	167.2	167.2
Cast-iron pipe, New York.....	Sept., 1920	330.4	193.8	202.4	202.4
Douglas fir, No. 1, at mills.....	Jan., 1920	407.3	114.0	114.0	114.0
Hemlock, Chicago.....	Mar., 1920	256.2	128.2	128.2	128.7
Lath, at mills.....	Feb., 1920	456.8	110.0	118.0	137.9
Red cedar shingles, at mills.....	Feb., 1920	346.8	127.1	155.6	168.8
White oak, Cincinnati.....	Mar., 1920	388.4	131.6	131.6	146.6
Yellow pine flooring, at mills.....	Feb., 1920	455.3	141.2	155.4	184.8
Timbers, southern yellow pine, at mills.....	Mar., 1920	317.5	132.1	130.0	134.4
Plate glass, New York.....	Aug., 1920	329.5	253.5	253.5	253.5
Window glass, New York.....	Aug., 1918	295.2	231.0	231.0	231.0
Linseed oil, New York.....	Aug., 1919	480.4	160.7	161.2	147.2
Putty, New York.....	Jan., 1920	226.4	198.1	198.1	179.2
Turpentine, New York.....	Apr., 1920	601.8	147.9	167.7	176.4
White lead, New York.....	Mar., 1920	229.3	181.2	181.2	181.2



[1231]

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

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

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[Index numbers expressed as percentages of the index number for 1913. See text explanation.]

Year and month.	United States: Bureau of Labor Statistics; 327 commodities (variable).	Canada: Department of Labor; 272 commodities (variable).	United Kingdom: Economist; 44 commodities.	France: Statistique Générale; 45 commodities.	Germany: Statistisches Reichsamt; 38 commodities.	Italy: Riccardo Bachi; 38 commodities until end of 1919; thereafter 76 commodities.	Japan: Bank of Japan, Tokyo; 56 commodities.	Sweden: Svensk Handels-tidning; 47 commodities.	Australia: Bureau of Census and Statistics; 92 commodities.	New Zealand: Census and Statistics Office; 140 commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	^a 100	100	
1914.....	100	100	99	102	.....	95	96	116	^b 100
1915.....	101	110	123	140	.....	133	97	145	141
1916.....	124	134	160	188	.....	201	117	185	132
1917.....	176	174	204	262	.....	299	147	244	146
1918.....	196	205	225	339	.....	409	192	339	170
1919.....	212	216	235	356	.....	364	236	331	180
1914.										
January...	100	101	97	100	.....	102	.....	.....	.....
April.....	98	101	96	100	.....	92	.....	.....	.....
July.....	100	99	95	101	.....	92	.....	.....	.....
October...	99	102	101	107	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
1915.										
January...	99	103	112	124	.....	105	.....	.....	.....
April.....	100	108	124	135	.....	121	.....	.....	.....
July.....	101	111	122	142	.....	130	.....	.....	.....
October...	101	112	125	158	.....	148	.....	.....	.....

^a July, 1913-June, 1914.

^b July, 1914.

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

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—
Concluded.

Year and month.	United States: Bureau of Labor Statistics; 327 commodities (variable).	Canada: Department of Labor; 272 commodities (variable).	United Kingdom: Economist; 44 commodities.	France: Statistique Générale; 45 commodities.	Germany: Statistisches Reichsamt; 38 commodities.	Italy: Riccardo Bachì; 38 commodities until end of 1919; thereafter 76 commodities.	Japan: Bank of Japan, Tokyo; 56 commodities.	Sweden: Svensk Handelstidning; 47 commodities.	Australia: Bureau of Census and Statistics; 92 commodities.	New Zealand: Census and Statistics Office; 140 commodities.
1916.										
January...	110	127	143	179	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	117	132	156	190	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	119	132	156	186	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....
October...	134	138	171	198	.....	207	.....	133	.....	.....
1917.										
January...	151	154	184	215	.....	229	.....	133	.....	.....
April.....	172	169	200	248	.....	265	.....	136	.....	.....
July.....	188	179	208	268	.....	304	.....	148	.....	.....
October...	181	179	212	284	.....	350	.....	155	.....	.....
1918.										
January...	185	190	215	313	.....	363	.....	164	160	.....
February...	186	194	216	319	.....	380	.....	164	159	.....
March.....	187	199	218	327	.....	394	.....	167	161	.....
April.....	190	199	221	333	.....	401	.....	168	166	.....
May.....	190	204	223	335	.....	409	.....	171	167	.....
June.....	193	207	227	329	.....	415	.....	171	169	.....
July.....	198	210	228	337	.....	429	.....	170	172	.....
August.....	202	210	233	350	.....	432	.....	172	177	.....
September...	207	211	232	355	.....	433	.....	172	179	.....
October...	204	214	231	360	.....	442	.....	370	173	182
November...	206	215	231	358	.....	457	.....	367	172	186
December...	206	213	226	353	.....	371	.....	372	172	187
1919.										
January...	203	211	217	348	.....	325	.....	369	171	180
February...	197	206	216	340	.....	321	.....	358	167	176
March.....	201	205	212	337	.....	325	.....	354	168	170
April.....	203	206	214	332	.....	332	.....	339	171	168
May.....	207	210	222	325	.....	338	.....	330	172	167
June.....	207	210	230	330	.....	358	.....	324	173	163
July.....	218	217	240	349	.....	362	.....	320	176	170
August.....	226	222	242	347	.....	369	.....	321	182	174
September...	220	223	245	360	.....	372	.....	319	185	178
October...	223	221	252	382	.....	390	.....	307	200	179
November...	230	227	259	405	.....	439	.....	308	199	181
December...	238	238	273	423	.....	457	.....	317	197	183
1920.										
January...	248	250	288	487	124	508	301	319	203	190
February...	249	254	303	522	167	557	314	342	206	194
March.....	253	258	310	554	169	602	322	354	209	202
April.....	265	261	306	588	156	664	300	354	217	205
May.....	272	263	304	550	150	660	272	361	225	206
June.....	269	258	291	493	138	632	248	366	233	205
July.....	262	256	292	496	136	604	239	364	234	215
August.....	250	244	288	501	145	625	235	365	236	215
September...	242	241	284	526	150	655	231	362	230	216
October...	225	234	266	502	146	659	226	346	215	218
November...	207	225	245	460	151	670	221	331	208	214
December...	189	214	220	435	144	655	206	299	197	214
1921.										
January...	177	208	209	407	144	642	201	267	196	212
February...	167	199	192	377	137	613	195	250	192	206
March.....	162	194	189	360	133	604	191	237	181	204
April.....	154	187	183	347	132	584	190	229	171	201
May.....	151	183	182	329	131	547	191	218	166	198
June.....	148	179	179	325	137	509	192	218	162	196
July.....	148	176	178	330	143	520	196	211	159	.....
August.....	152	174	179	331	191	542	199	198	160	.....
September...	152	172	183	344	.....	580	207	182	160	.....

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

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

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

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

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

Article and city.	Unit.	1913: Av- erage for year.	July—				1921							
			1917	1918	1919	1920	Jan.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Beef, Chicago:														
Steer loin ends (hip).....W	Lb.	Cts. 16.8	Cts. 19.0	Cts. 34.0	Cts. 27.0	Cts. 36.0	Cts. 34.0	Cts. 28.0	Cts. 25.0	Cts. 24.0	Cts. 26.0	Cts. 26.0	Cts. 26.0	Cts. 25.0
Sirloin steak.....R	Lb.	23.2	30.2	37.7	39.3	47.8	40.2	38.4	38.1	37.6	38.4	38.7	38.6	37.9
Price differential.....		6.4	11.2	3.7	12.3	11.8	6.2	10.4	13.1	13.6	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.9
Beef, Chicago:														
Steer rounds, No. 2...W	Lb.	13.1	17.0	25.0	22.0	29.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	14.0	13.0
Round steak.....R	Lb.	20.2	26.6	35.0	35.5	40.9	32.7	31.2	31.0	31.3	31.8	31.9	31.6	30.9
Price differential.....		7.1	9.6	10.0	13.5	11.9	16.7	15.2	15.0	16.3	15.8	15.9	17.6	17.9
Beef, Chicago:														
Steer ribs, No. 2...W	Lb.	15.7	20.0	28.0	24.0	35.0	26.0	23.0	19.0	20.0	19.0	24.0	22.0	18.0
Rib roast.....R	Lb.	19.5	24.6	31.8	31.9	35.9	31.9	31.6	30.4	30.0	29.5	30.5	30.1	29.5
Price differential.....		3.8	4.6	3.8	7.9	.9	5.9	8.6	11.4	10.0	10.5	6.5	8.1	11.5
Beef, New York:														
No. 2 loins, city...W	Lb.	15.8	19.0	28.0	28.5	43.0	30.0	30.0	30.5	28.0	28.0	28.0	30.0	26.0
Sirloin steak.....R	Lb.	25.9	33.7	43.9	44.4	52.9	43.9	42.9	42.9	43.0	43.4	43.5	42.6	41.0
Price differential.....		10.1	14.7	15.9	15.9	9.9	13.9	12.9	12.4	15.0	15.4	15.5	12.6	15.0
Beef, New York:														
No. 2 rounds, city...W	Lb.	12.1	17.5	28.0	22.0	30.0	16.0	15.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	15.0
Round steak.....R	Lb.	24.9	33.7	46.3	46.2	52.9	43.6	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.5	42.5	41.8	40.2
Price differential.....		12.8	16.2	18.3	24.2	22.9	27.6	26.4	25.1	25.0	25.5	25.5	25.8	25.2
Beef, New York:														
No. 2 ribs, city...W	Lb.	15.1	19.0	28.0	27.5	36.0	27.5	26.0	23.0	22.5	22.5	21.5	22.0	21.0
Rib roast.....R	Lb.	21.8	27.9	37.5	38.6	44.4	38.3	38.0	37.3	36.7	36.0	36.3	36.0	35.6
Price differential.....		6.7	8.9	9.5	11.1	8.4	10.8	12.0	14.3	14.2	13.5	14.8	14.0	14.6
Pork, Chicago:														
Loins.....W	Lb.	14.9	25.0	29.0	37.0	35.0	21.0	28.0	23.0	21.0	21.0	29.5	29.0	25.0
Chops.....R	Lb.	19.0	29.2	35.5	41.7	42.6	30.8	36.0	31.1	29.8	30.2	36.9	36.9	33.4
Price differential.....		4.1	4.2	6.5	4.7	7.6	9.8	8.0	8.1	8.8	9.2	7.4	7.9	8.4

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

Article and city.	Unit.	1913: Average for year.	July—				1921							
			1917	1918	1919	1920	Jan.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Pork, New York:														
Loins, western.....W..	Lb..	15.2	23.5	30.5	37.0	29.5	29.0	39.7	27.0	24.5	25.0	28.5	31.0	28.5
Chops.....R..	Lb..	21.7	32.6	40.6	47.5	44.3	39.4	39.7	38.3	37.8	37.9	40.6	46.6	39.0
Price differential.....		6.5	9.1	10.1	10.5	14.8	10.4	10.7	11.3	13.3	12.9	12.1	9.0	10.5
Bacon, Chicago:														
Short clear sides.....W..	Lb..	12.7	24.7	27.4	33.1	20.6	12.8	15.2	12.9	15.9	12.9	14.9	13.9	10.9
Sliced.....R..	Lb..	29.4	43.9	54.7	61.5	60.1	50.7	52.2	52.3	51.6	52.0	50.8	50.8	47.5
Price differential.....		16.7	19.2	27.3	28.4	39.5	37.9	37.0	39.4	37.7	39.1	37.4	36.9	36.6
Ham, Chicago:														
Smoked.....W..	Lb..	16.6	24.3	30.1	38.3	37.5	24.5	27.8	27.3	27.3	31.5	33.0	28.4	24.0
Smoked, sliced.....R..	Lb..	26.6	41.4	49.1	58.8	61.3	51.2	51.7	50.9	51.3	51.7	53.6	51.1	49.3
Price differential.....		10.0	17.1	19.0	20.5	23.8	26.7	23.9	23.6	24.0	20.2	20.6	22.7	25.3
Lard, New York:														
Prime, contract.....W..	Lb..	11.0	20.1	26.2	35.8	19.6	13.6	10.5	9.8	9.9	12.0	11.3	11.5	9.9
Pure, tub.....R..	Lb..	16.0	27.4	32.2	42.5	29.2	22.7	19.1	17.6	16.9	17.3	18.8	18.2	18.0
Price differential.....		5.0	7.3	6.0	6.7	9.6	9.1	8.6	7.8	7.0	5.3	7.5	6.7	8.1
Lamb, Chicago:														
Dressed, round.....W..	Lb..	14.9	26.0	31.0	29.0	31.0	23.5	20.0	24.0	28.0	25.0	21.0	19.0	17.0
Leg of, yearling.....R..	Lb..	19.8	32.7	35.7	36.2	41.5	36.1	33.6	34.4	35.1	34.3	33.7	33.5	30.6
Price differential.....		4.9	2.7	4.7	7.2	10.5	12.6	13.6	10.0	7.1	9.3	12.7	14.5	13.6
Poultry, New York:														
Dressed fowls.....W..	Lb..	18.2	24.8	36.0	34.5	39.0	35.5	38.5	36.0	33.5	33.5	36.5	30.5	31.5
Dressed hens.....R..	Lb..	21.4	28.7	41.0	41.5	47.0	43.1	44.6	42.9	41.9	41.8	43.2	40.6	40.6
Price differential.....		3.2	3.9	5.0	7.0	8.0	7.6	6.1	6.9	8.4	8.3	6.7	10.1	9.1
Butter, Chicago:														
Creamery, extra.....W..	Lb..	31.0	37.5	42.5	52.0	55.5	48.5	46.0	29.0	31.0	38.8	43.8	40.5	44.5
Creamery, extra.....R..	Lb..	36.2	43.2	48.0	57.1	62.9	56.3	53.5	37.6	37.2	45.6	48.8	48.2	51.8
Price differential.....		5.2	5.7	5.5	5.1	7.4	7.8	7.5	8.6	6.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.3
Butter, New York:														
Creamery, extra.....W..	Lb..	32.3	39.5	44.4	51.0	57.4	53.8	49.4	29.5	32.8	39.8	43.8	43.3	46.5
Creamery, extra.....R..	Lb..	38.2	45.3	51.4	61.3	66.9	63.4	57.2	41.5	39.9	47.6	53.3	51.3	55.2
Price differential.....		5.9	5.8	7.0	10.3	9.5	9.6	7.8	12.0	7.1	7.8	9.5	8.0	8.7
Butter, San Francisco:														
Creamery, extra.....W..	Lb..	31.7	38.5	50.0	56.5	59.0	46.5	38.0	34.0	37.0	41.5	46.5	50.0	50.0
Creamery, extra.....R..	Lb..	38.8	45.5	56.6	64.7	68.0	54.9	45.5	41.8	46.6	49.1	52.7	54.9	58.3
Price differential.....		7.1	7.0	6.6	8.2	9.0	8.4	7.5	7.8	9.6	7.6	9.2	8.4	8.3
Cheese, Chicago:														
Whole milk.....W..	Lb..	14.2	21.6	22.7	30.9	24.9	24.3	18.3	14.0	14.0	17.0	18.5	18.8	19.1
Full cream.....R..	Lb..	33.9	34.5	44.1	43.4	40.3	39.0	35.8	34.5	34.6	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.2
Price differential.....		12.3	11.8	13.2	18.5	16.0	20.7	21.8	20.5	17.6	17.6	17.3	17.1	17.1
Cheese, New York:														
Whole milk, State.....W..	Lb..	15.4	23.8	23.9	31.5	26.5	23.0	22.3	15.3	14.9	17.6	20.3	20.0	22.0
Full cream.....R..	Lb..	32.8	33.2	42.8	41.7	39.0	38.6	36.3	32.2	32.4	33.8	33.8	33.6	33.6
Price differential.....		9.0	9.3	11.3	15.2	16.0	16.3	21.0	17.3	14.8	13.5	13.8	11.6	11.6
Cheese, San Francisco:														
Fancy.....W..	Lb..	15.9	20.0	26.0	32.0	33.0	24.5	21.5	16.0	18.0	22.5	22.0	23.5	24.0
Full cream.....R..	Lb..	29.7	32.3	41.2	42.6	39.7	36.8	27.0	26.5	29.8	33.5	33.1	34.1	34.1
Price differential.....		9.7	6.3	9.2	9.6	15.2	15.3	11.0	8.5	7.3	11.5	9.6	10.1	10.1
Milk, Chicago:														
Fresh.....W..	Qt.	3.8	4.7	5.3	6.8	7.2	5.9	5.1	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.0	3.2	3.8
Fresh, bottled ¹.....R..	Qt.	8.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.3	12.0
Price differential.....		4.2	5.3	6.7	7.2	7.8	8.1	8.9	9.6	9.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.2
Milk, New York:														
Fresh.....W..	Qt.	3.5	5.0	5.4	7.1	7.0	7.5	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.4	6.9	6.9	7.9
Fresh, bottled ¹.....R..	Qt.	9.0	11.4	12.7	16.0	16.0	17.0	15.0	15.0	14.3	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Price differential.....		5.5	6.4	7.3	8.9	9.0	9.5	9.8	9.4	9.4	8.6	8.1	8.1	7.1
Milk, San Francisco:														
Fresh.....W..	Qt.	3.9	4.3	5.9	7.4	8.4	8.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Fresh, bottled.....R..	Qt.	10.0	10.0	12.1	14.0	16.0	15.8	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Price differential.....		6.1	5.7	6.2	6.6	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
Eggs, Chicago:														
Fresh, firsts.....W..	Doz.	22.6	31.0	36.5	42.0	41.5	68.5	24.3	21.3	23.8	20.5	30.5	30.0	43.0
Strictly fresh.....R..	Doz.	29.2	40.6	45.7	53.2	53.4	78.6	32.5	32.4	33.4	41.8	44.8	46.6	55.2
Price differential.....		6.6	9.6	9.2	11.2	11.9	10.1	8.2	11.1	9.6	12.3	14.3	16.6	12.2
Eggs, New York:														
Fresh, firsts.....W..	Doz.	24.9	35.0	40.0	44.5	46.5	68.5	27.3	23.5	26.5	34.0	35.5	35.5	44.5
Strictly fresh.....R..	Doz.	39.7	47.7	57.3	66.4	66.8	89.7	43.7	42.5	44.6	53.4	59.4	63.0	71.5
Price differential.....		14.8	12.7	17.3	21.9	20.3	21.2	16.4	19.0	18.1	19.4	23.9	27.5	27.0
Eggs, San Francisco:														
Fresh.....W..	Doz.	26.8	32.0	44.0	45.0	48.0	59.0	26.5	21.0	25.5	31.5	37.0	37.5	45.0
Strictly fresh.....R..	Doz.	37.3	39.2	51.4	56.6	60.6	70.5	33.5	30.3	33.4	46.7	50.8	54.4	67.2
Price differential.....		10.5	7.2	7.4	11.6	12.6	11.5	7.0	9.3	7.9	15.2	13.8	16.9	22.2

¹ Delivered.

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

Article and city.	Unit.	1913: Av- erage for year.	July—				1921							
			1917	1918	1919	1920	Jan.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Meal, corn, Chicago:														
Fine.....W..	Lb..	1.4	4.5	5.4	4.6	4.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5
Fine.....R..	Lb..	2.9	5.8	6.8	6.1	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.0
Price differential		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.9	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.5
Beans, New York:														
Medium, choice....W..	Lb..	4.0	15.4	11.9	7.5	8.3	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.1
Navy, white.....R..	Lb..		18.8	17.5	12.2	12.5	9.9	9.0	8.6	8.5	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.7
Price differential			3.4	5.6	4.7	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.6
Potatoes, Chicago:														
White ².....W..	Lb..	1.0	4.4	1.5	1.4	7.4	1.3	.9	2.5	1.4	2.0	3.8	2.9	2.0
White.....R..	Lb..	1.5	5.0	3.7	5.0	9.8	2.5	2.0	1.8	3.0	3.6	4.6	4.1	3.3
Price differential		.5	.6	2.2	3.6	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6		.8	1.2	1.3
Rice, New Orleans:														
Head.....W..	Lb..	5.0	7.1	9.3	10.5	12.5	3.9	3.1	3.3	4.8	3.4	5.3	4.7	4.9
Head.....R..	Lb..		10.1	11.9	14.2	15.6	8.9	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0
Price differential			3.0	2.6	3.7	3.1	5.0	4.1	3.8	2.6	4.1	2.3	3.1	3.1
Sugar, New York:														
Granulated.....W..	Lb..	4.3	7.4	7.4	8.8	19.9	7.6	7.5	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.2
Granulated.....R..	Lb..	4.9	8.4	8.8	10.0	25.2	9.0	8.9	7.3	6.9	6.3	6.9	6.5	6.0
Price differential		.6	1.0	1.4	1.2	5.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	.9	1.0	1.0	.8

² Good to choice.

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

[Average for 1913=100.]

Article and city.	Av- erage for 1913.	July—				1921								
		1917	1918	1919	1920	Jan.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
Beef, Chicago:														
Steer loin ends (hip).....W..	100	113	202	161	214	202	167	149	143	155	155	155	155	149
Sirloin steak.....R..	100	130	162	169	206	173	166	164	162	166	167	166	166	163
Beef, Chicago:														
Steer rounds, No. 2.....W..	100	130	191	168	221	122	122	122	115	122	122	107	99	
Round steak.....R..	100	132	173	176	202	162	154	153	155	157	158	156	153	
Beef, Chicago:														
Steer ribs, No. 2.....W..	100	127	178	153	223	166	146	121	127	121	153	140	115	
Rib roast.....R..	100	126	163	164	184	164	162	156	154	151	156	154	151	
Beef, New York:														
No. 2 loins, city.....W..	100	120	177	180	272	190	190	193	177	177	177	190	165	
Sirloin steak.....R..	100	130	169	171	204	169	166	166	166	168	168	164	158	
Beef, New York:														
No. 2 rounds, city.....W..	100	145	231	182	248	132	128	140	140	140	140	132	124	
Round steak.....R..	100	135	186	186	212	175	168	169	169	171	171	168	161	
Beef, New York:														
No. 2 ribs, city.....W..	100	126	185	182	238	182	172	152	149	149	142	146	139	
Rib roast.....R..	100	128	172	177	204	176	174	171	168	165	167	165	163	
Pork, Chicago:														
Loins.....W..	100	168	195	248	235	141	188	154	141	141	198	195	168	
Chops.....R..	100	154	187	219	224	162	189	164	157	159	194	194	176	
Pork, New York:														
Loins, western.....W..	100	155	201	243	194	191	191	178	161	164	187	204	187	
Chops.....R..	100	150	187	219	204	182	183	176	174	175	187	187	180	
Bacon, Chicago:														
Short clear sides.....W..	100	194	216	261	162	101	120	102	109	102	117	109	86	
Sliced.....R..	100	149	186	209	204	172	178	178	176	177	178	173	162	
Ham, Chicago:														
Smoked.....W..	100	146	181	231	226	148	167	164	164	190	199	171	145	
Smoked, sliced.....R..	100	156	185	221	230	192	194	191	193	194	202	192	185	
Lard, New York:														
Prime, contract.....W..	100	183	238	325	178	124	95	89	90	109	103	105	90	
Pure, tub.....R..	100	171	201	266	183	142	119	110	106	108	118	114	113	
Lamb, Chicago:														
Dressed, round.....W..	100	174	208	195	208	158	134	161	188	168	141	128	114	
Leg of, yearling.....R..	100	145	180	183	210	182	170	174	177	173	170	169	155	
Poultry, New York:														
Dressed fowls.....W..	100	136	198	190	214	195	212	198	184	184	201	168	173	
Dressed hens.....R..	100	134	192	194	220	201	208	200	196	195	202	190	190	

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

Article and city.	Average for 1913.	July—				1921							
		1917	1918	1919	1920	Jan.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct
Butter, Chicago:													
Creamery, extra.....W.	100	121	137	168	179	156	148	94	100	123	132	131	144
Creamery, extra.....R.	100	119	133	158	174	156	148	104	103	126	135	133	143
Butter, New York:													
Creamery, extra.....W.	100	122	137	158	178	167	153	91	102	123	136	134	144
Creamery, extra.....R.	100	119	135	160	175	166	150	109	104	125	140	134	145
Butter, San Francisco:													
Creamery, extra.....W.	100	121	158	178	186	147	120	107	117	131	137	147	158
Creamery, extra.....R.	100	117	146	167	175	141	117	108	120	127	136	141	150
Milk, Chicago:													
Fresh.....W.	100	124	139	179	189	155	134	116	116	132	132	84	100
Fresh, bottled, delivered..R.	100	125	150	175	188	175	175	175	175	175	175	154	150
Milk, New York:													
Fresh.....W.	100	143	154	203	200	214	149	160	140	154	197	197	226
Fresh, bottled, delivered..R.	100	127	141	178	178	189	167	167	159	156	167	167	167
Milk, San Francisco:													
Fresh.....W.	100	110	151	190	215	215	182	182	182	156	156	156	156
Fresh, bottled.....R.	100	100	121	140	160	158	146	146	146	140	140	140	140
Eggs, Chicago:													
Fresh, firsts.....W.	100	137	162	186	184	303	108	94	105	131	135	133	190
Strictly fresh.....R.	100	139	157	182	183	269	111	111	114	143	153	160	189
Eggs, New York:													
Fresh, firsts.....W.	100	141	161	179	187	275	110	94	106	137	143	143	179
Strictly fresh.....R.	100	120	144	167	168	226	110	107	112	135	150	159	180
Eggs, San Francisco:													
Fresh.....W.	100	119	164	168	179	220	99	78	95	118	138	140	168
Strictly fresh.....R.	100	105	138	152	162	189	90	81	90	125	136	146	180
Meal, corn, Chicago:													
Fine.....W.	100	321	386	329	307	136	121	129	136	136	121	121	107
Fine.....R.	100	200	234	210	248	231	214	210	207	203	210	217	207
Potatoes, Chicago:													
White, good to choice...W.	100	440	150	140	740	130	90	250	140	200	380	290	200
White.....R.	100	333	247	333	653	167	133	120	200	240	307	273	220
Sugar, New York:													
Granulated.....W.	100	172	172	205	463	177	174	147	130	126	137	128	121
Granulated.....R.	100	171	180	204	514	184	182	149	141	129	141	133	122

Increases in Rents in Argentina, 1919-20.

SINCE 1919, rents in Argentina have increased very considerably according to an article in the June, 1921, issue of *Crónica Mensual*, the monthly publication of the Argentine Department of Labor. The table following shows the increase since January, 1919, of rent for one room and for three and four room houses in eight important cities (excluding the Federal capital):

INDEX NUMBERS OF RENT FOR ONE ROOM AND FOR THREE AND FOUR ROOM HOUSES, JANUARY AND JUNE, 1919, AND JANUARY AND JUNE, 1920, IN SPECIFIED CITIES.

[Rent in January, 1919=100.]

City.	One room.				3 and 4 room houses.			
	Jan., 1919.	June, 1919.	Jan., 1920.	June, 1920.	Jan., 1919.	June, 1919.	Jan., 1920.	June, 1920.
Bahía Blanca.....	100	125	125	150	100	100	117	200
Córdoba.....	100	100	100	150	100	100	100	145
La Plata.....	100	100	120	130	100	100	117	117
Mendoza.....	100	115	123	138	100	120	140	180
Paraná.....	100	100	117	117	100	100	133	144
Rosario.....	100	120	150	200	100	114	143	157
Salta.....	100	100	167	167	100	117	167	167
Tucumán.....	100	100	130	135	100	100	130	135

It will be noted that in four of the cities, Bahía Blanca, Córdoba, Rosario, and Salta, rent for one room increased 50 per cent or more in the 18-months' period and in four, Bahía Blanca, Mendoza, Rosario, and Salta, a similar increase occurred in the rent for three and four room houses. The excessive cost of building materials since 1911 is said to be responsible for a slowing up of construction and a consequent shortage of housing facilities, and increased rents.

In the study of rent increases in Buenos Aires the average rent for one room in a tenement house is taken as the basis of comparison. The index numbers for the years 1914 to 1920, with the rate in 1914 as the base or 100, show the fluctuations in average rents during that period:

	Index number.
1914.....	100
1915.....	83
1916.....	71
1917.....	95
1918.....	101
1919.....	129
1920.....	170

The decrease in rents in Buenos Aires during the period 1914 to 1916 as shown in the above statement is said to have been due to the extensive emigration on account of the European war rather than to any greater building activity. By 1918 rents had returned to practically the 1914 level and since that time have risen rapidly, the rent of an ordinary inside room having increased 69 per cent, three-room houses 41 per cent, and four-room houses 30 per cent.

Purchasing Power of Money in Australia.

THE Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, Bulletin No. 84, June, 1921, gives the purchasing power of money in six capital cities of Australia for each year, 1901 to 1920, and for the first two quarters of 1921, as compared with the year 1911. A summary of these figures for the years 1901 to 1920 was published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for June, 1921 (p. 44). The increase in 1920 as compared with 1911 was, for food and groceries, 110 per cent; for house rent, 33.3 per cent; and for both of these classes, 78.3 per cent. Comparative figures for the first two quarters of 1921 show a decrease of 2.9 per cent in cost of food and groceries, and an increase of 3.9 per cent in cost of house rent, compared with the year 1920.

Increases in Rents in Great Britain, 1914 to 1921.

THE British Labor Gazette for October, 1921, contains an article (p. 521) giving statistics of increases in rent in Great Britain. From the end of 1915 up to the time of effectiveness of the increase of rent act of 1920, rents of working-class dwellings remained at the prewar level, except for increases due to increased local taxes and water charges. Under this 1920 act an increase in rents is permitted equal to the increase in taxes and water charges over 1914

plus 30 per cent of the net rent (i. e., exclusive of rates, water charges, etc.) of August, 1914, and in addition, as from July, 1921, a further 10 per cent increase of prewar rent. It is stated that "of the permitted addition of 40 per cent to the prewar net rents, five-eighths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, and increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the act fall within the remainder."

In order to ascertain the increases actually effected the department made inquiry which revealed the fact that the average "permitted" increase in towns of England and Wales amounts to about 57 per cent of the gross rent (net rent plus water and other charges) in 1914. The average for London is about the same, while in Scotland the increases permitted range between 65 and 70 per cent of the prewar gross rent. Taking into consideration the fact that only in about 95 per cent of cases had the 30 per cent increase been put into effect and in only 75 to 80 per cent of cases the additional 10 per cent authorized as from July of this year, the Ministry of Labor calculates that the actual increase in gross rents in Great Britain since 1914 averages 53 per cent.

Cost of Living in Bombay, India.

A STATEMENT of increases in cost of living among the working classes of Bombay since September, 1920, has just been received from the secretariat of the labor office of that presidency. In determining the cost of living the food grains consisting of cereals and pulses have been treated separately from other articles in the food group, the other groups being fuel and lighting, clothing, and house rent. The groups have been given the relative importance which each bears to the total aggregate expense. No allowance has been made for any change in standard of living since July, 1914, which is used as the basis in calculating the changes.

The percentage increases over July, 1914, by groups are as follows:

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING OF WORKING CLASSES IN BOMBAY, INDIA, OVER JULY, 1914, BY GROUPS, SEPTEMBER, 1920, TO SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Year and month.	Per cent of increase in—							
	Food grains.		Other articles of food.	All food articles.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	House rent.	Total cost of living.
	Cereals.	Pulses.						
1920.								
September.....	47	91	163	93	51	199	} 81	
October.....	48	97	161	93	58	191		
November.....	48	97	138	85	58	191		
December.....	44	97	127	78	84	184		
1921.								
January.....	31	97	106	63	92	169	} 65	
February.....	31	97	88	56	88	151		
March.....	28	90	89	54	76	139		
April.....	31	83	85	54	77	153		
May.....	40	86	92	62	77	160		
June.....	45	83	102	69	77	163		
July.....	55	91	99	74	76	163		
August.....	58	93	104	77	76	163		
September.....	75	110	91	83	76	168		

Prices of Food in Lisbon, Portugal, in August, 1921.

A CONSULAR report, dated September 1, 1921, gives "market" and retail prices of certain articles of food in Lisbon in August, 1921. These prices are given in the table below:

PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD IN LISBON, PORTUGAL, IN AUGUST, 1921.

[Escudo at par=\$1.0805; kilo=2.2046 pounds; arroba=32.38 pounds; liter=0.908 quart, dry measure.]

Article.	Unit.	Market price.	Retail price.
Sugar, white.....	Kilo.....	Escudos. 1.10	Escudos. 1.90-2.00
Rice:			
National.....	do.....	.75	} 1.20-1.40
English.....	do.....	.78	
Venetian.....	do.....	.80	
Codfish:			
Swedish.....	15 kilos.....	23.50	} 1.50-2.00
Portuguese.....	do.....	21.50	
English.....	do.....	18.00	
Lard.....	do.....	50.00	} 3.00-4.00
Potatoes.....	Arroba.....	2.60		3.30
Biscuits.....	Kilo.....	3.20	6.00
Barley coffee.....	do.....	.65	-----
Chestnuts.....	do.....	.38	-----
Onions.....	Arroba.....	1.20	1.20
Country sausage.....	Kilo.....	5.80	7.20
Figs.....	do.....	.85	-----
Beans:			
Small, soup.....	Liter.....	.44	} .60-.80
White.....	do.....	.60	
Red.....	do.....	.60	
Mixed.....	do.....	.28	
Chick peas.....	do.....	.43	} .70-1.00
Butter.....	Kilo.....	4.80		6.00-7.00
Marmalade.....	do.....	3.00	-----
Nuts.....	do.....	1.30	2.00
Eggs.....	20 dozen.....	30.00	-----
Bacon.....	Kilo.....	5.20	6.50
Cheese:			
Country.....	do.....	3.80	} 4.00-10.00
London.....	do.....	4.50	
Island.....	do.....	3.80	
Flemish.....	do.....	6.90	

¹ Per kilo.

Changes in Cost of Living in Scandinavian Countries.

FIGURES showing the per cent of increase in cost of living in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are given in the *Statistiske Efterretninger* for October 13, 1921 (No. 25). The three countries through their respective statistical offices have since 1914 made their bases of price calculations as nearly identical as conditions in each country would permit. Percentage increases at different periods in the various items of the household budget are given for each country, a normal budget in 1914 being taken as the base.

The table below shows the increase in the cost of the budget as compared with 1914 in each of the Scandinavian countries from the summer of 1920 to the summer of 1921.

CHANGES IN COST OF THE HOUSEHOLD BUDGET IN NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK, JULY, 1920, JANUARY, 1921, AND JULY, 1921.

Item.	Denmark.			Sweden.			Norway.		
	Per cent of increase from 1914 to—			Per cent of increase from 1914 to—			Per cent of increase from 1914 to—		
	July, 1920.	January, 1921.	July, 1921.	July, 1920.	January, 1921.	July, 1921.	July, 1920.	January, 1921.	July, 1921.
Food.....	153	176	136	187	186	131	211	242	190
Clothing.....	255	192	148	290	255	170	236	248	192
Housing.....	30	30	41	30	55	55	47	55	61
Fuel and light.....	463	478	301	272	280	164	376	468	266
Taxes.....	127	144	201	190	190	272	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Miscellaneous.....	147	124	114	135	145	125	176	195	193
Total.....	162	164	137	170	171	136	202	235	193

¹ Taxes are included in total increase.

In January, 1921, in all three countries the total cost of living reached a higher level than that of the summer of 1920, but a decline had already begun in the price of a number of the principal articles of necessity and by July of 1921 a marked decrease is shown in the cost of that budget. It is noticeable that while in Sweden and Denmark the cost of living was at practically the same level during the period July, 1920, to July, 1921, in Norway it was considerably higher.

According to a report from the Central Statistical Bureau of Norway, the increase in the cost of the workman's budget, which, as shown in the table above, was 193 per cent over prewar costs in July, 1921, had, by September, 1921, fallen to 188 per cent. The decrease, it is reported, is due mainly to a fall in the price of petroleum, beer, manufactured articles, ready-made clothing, and certain miscellaneous articles. There was a slight decrease in the cost of foodstuffs, meats, flour, bread, and vegetables having all declined in price. Salted mutton, eggs, and coffee, however, increased somewhat.

The following table, taken from a consular report of August 18, 1921, shows the estimated money cost of the household budget, in Denmark, of a workman whose annual income in 1914 was 2,000 crowns (\$536, par), in July of each year, 1914 to 1919, and in January and July, 1920 and 1921:

ESTIMATED MONEY COST OF WORKINGMEN'S BUDGET IN DENMARK, JULY OF EACH YEAR 1914 TO 1919, AND JANUARY AND JULY, 1920 AND 1921.

[Crown at par=26.8 cents.]

Item.	July—						1920		1921	
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.
Foodstuffs:										
Pork, meat, and delicatessen.....	<i>Cr.</i> 234	<i>Cr.</i> 328	<i>Cr.</i> 420	<i>Cr.</i> 370	<i>Cr.</i> 483	<i>Cr.</i> 569	<i>Cr.</i> 704	<i>Cr.</i> 681	<i>Cr.</i> 758	<i>Cr.</i> 648
Milk, cheese, and eggs.....	290	377	424	496	499	612	424	358	437	299
Margarine, butter, and lard.....	30	30	38	42	42	60	52	50	56	51
Fish, fresh and salted.....	153	199	194	284	264	269	314	317	394	391
Bread.....	33	56	59	80	82	85	107	116	126	101
Flour, grit, etc.....	54	65	65	82	120	143	122	183	147	163
Potatoes, vegetables, fruits.	156	164	186	225	287	277	319	351	353	325
Sugar, groceries, beer, etc.										
Total.....	950	1,219	1,386	1,580	1,777	2,015	2,387	2,408	2,625	2,242
Clothing, shoes, laundry.....	270	297	432	513	702	837	899	959	789	669
Rent.....	285	285	292	300	307	322	342	371	371	403
Fuel and light.....	100	130	175	220	275	292	392	563	578	401
Taxes, subscriptions, etc.....	210	210	210	210	210	340	375	476	512	632
Other expenses.....	185	185	223	271	364	415	443	457	414	396
Total.....	1,050	1,107	1,332	1,514	1,858	2,206	2,451	2,826	2,664	2,501
Grand total.....	2,000	2,326	2,718	3,094	3,635	4,221	4,838	5,234	5,289	4,743

Iceland has collected no figures showing the effect of price increases on the cost of the household budget. The statistical bureau of that country, however, has gathered information showing the retail prices of food in Reykjavik, and an approximate figure for the total budget has been arrived at on the basis of the increase in food prices. According to this estimate the increase in cost of living from July, 1914, to July, 1920, was 312 per cent, which figure was, in October, 1920, further increased to 327 per cent. By July, 1921, however, the cost of living had dropped to 218 per cent over 1914 prices.

Methods of collection of cost of living figures in Finland are in the main the same as those in the three other northern countries. These figures show that the cost of living in January, 1921, was 965 per cent above the prewar level. Since then there has been some decrease, but even in May, 1921, prices were 913 per cent higher than in 1914.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Trend of Wages in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1907 to 1920.

A FORTHCOMING bulletin on wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry to be issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the highest rates of wages ever paid in the iron and steel industry prevailed during the autumn of 1920. These rates are reflected in the following table of index numbers taken from the bulletin which show, for a combination of the principal productive occupations in each of 10 departments of the industry, relative average hourly earnings for varying periods of years from 1907 to 1920. These index numbers are simply percentages, data for 1913, the year immediately preceding the World War, being taken as the base, or 100 per cent. The index for each year is the per cent that the average of that year is of the average for 1913. The index number for average hourly earnings in the blast furnace department for 1920 was 283 as compared with 100 in 1913 and 83 in 1909. That for the sheet mill department was 229 as compared with 100 in 1913 and 84 in 1910. These two departments show the extremes of relative changes, the remaining eight departments falling between them. This table is based on data obtained in 1920 for the forthcoming report and on reports previously published by the bureau. No reports were made for the years 1916 and 1918 and for four departments for 1917. The principal productive occupations on which the table is based constitute about 50 per cent of all employees.

INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIVE OCCUPATIONS IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1907 TO 1920.

Year.	Blast furnaces.	Bessemer converters.	Open-hearth furnaces.	Puddling mills.	Bloom-ing mills.	Plate mills.	Stand-ard rail mills.	Bar mills.	Sheet mills.	Tin-plate mills.
1907.....	88	85						94		
1908.....	85	79						84		
1909.....	83	82						86		
1910.....	87	86	89		81	89	90	95	84	88
1911.....	89	82	89		82	87	89	90	91	98
1912.....	92	90	92		87	92	89	90	93	99
1913.....	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	101	90	100	100	102	101	99	96	101	102
1915.....	101	94	104	96	104	107	97	95	92	102
1917.....	156	151	152		133	156			178	
1919.....	250	208	239	269	220	233	221	214	193	220
1920.....	283	241	282	279	233	267	256	252	229	252

The World War impetus which brought about all these astounding increases in average earnings was sufficient to hold them and even to continue the increases for two years after the armistice. According to published reports in the press, however, various reductions have taken place during the year 1921.

The number of plants and the number of employees covered in the forthcoming report for 1920 are shown in the following table, by

departments, together with the average earnings per hour of all occupations combined in each department and the average earnings per hour of common labor alone. The highest average hourly earnings are those of the sheet mills, and the tin-plate mills departments. The rolling crews in these departments work in three shifts and at very high speed. Puddlers also are paid exceptionally high wages. The lowest average hourly earnings are those of the blast furnace department, in which department only a few occupations are highly skilled, a great number of employees more nearly approaching the common labor class.

NUMBER OF PLANTS AND EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FOR ALL EMPLOYEES AND FOR COMMON LABORERS, BY DEPARTMENTS, 1920.

Department.	Number of plants.	Number of employees.	Average earnings per hour.	
			All employees.	Common labor.
Blast furnaces	28	12,683	\$0.571	\$0.474
Bessemer converters.....	11	2,888	.677	.537
Open-hearth furnaces.....	19	8,007	.671	.525
Puddling mills.....	15	3,262	.855	.457
Blooming mills.....	20	3,571	.659	.511
Plate mills.....	11	3,227	.671	.438
Standard rail mills.....	4	1,344	.632	.531
Bar mills.....	25	6,685	.713	.506
Sheet mills.....	13	8,527	1.039	.536
Tin-plate mills.....	9	10,366	.949	.533

Common Labor.

THE term "common labor," so far as possible, has been confined to laborers wholly unskilled and more or less of a floating gang who work in and about the mill proper, but upon whose work the mill was not primarily dependent for operation. The basic rate for common labor is practically the same in all departments of a plant, and from it to a large extent are determined the rates for other occupations requiring little skill. Hence the rate for common labor is of importance beyond the limits of the occupation proper.

The earnings of common labor for all departments combined in 1920 were 3.4 times those in 1907 and 2.8 times those in 1913.

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR OF COMMON LABOR IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, BY DEPARTMENTS, 1907 TO 1920.

Year.	All departments.	Blast furnaces.	Bessemer converters.	Open-hearth furnaces.	Puddling mills.	Blooming mills.	Plate mills.	Standard rail mills.	Bar mills.	Sheet mills.	Tin-plate mills.
1907.....	\$0.151	\$0.146	\$0.155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$0.153	.....	.....
1908.....	.147	.140	.155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.153	.....	.....
1909.....	.145	.138	.151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.150	.....	.....
1910.....	.158	.150	.163	\$0.157	.....	\$0.162	\$0.159	\$0.163	.160	\$0.164	\$0.165
1911.....	.161	.151	.166	.161	.....	.163	.158	.169	.159	.166	.164
1912.....	.162	.152	.167	.164	.....	.163	.161	.169	.160	.168	.167
1913.....	.181	.173	.192	.185	.....	.185	.175	.187	.169	.190	.189
1914.....	.181	.177	.193	.185	\$0.173	.187	.174	.185	.173	.188	.189
1915.....	.180	.171	.193	.186	.167	.187	.174	.182	.173	.188	.190
1917.....	.298	.281	.298	.292	.....	.287	.294	.....	.....	.331	.....
1919.....	.461	.457	.489	.468	.436	.469	.450	.478	.443	.462	.461
1920.....	.508	.474	.537	.525	.457	.511	.498	.531	.506	.536	.533

Days and Hours of Labor in Blast Furnaces in 1920.

ACCORDING to the forthcoming bulletin on wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, mentioned in the preceding article, the amount of 7-day work per week for individual employees in blast furnaces, which before the war had been gradually decreased by the introduction of relief men for one turn per week, was considerably augmented during the period 1915 to 1919, but as shown by conditions in 1920 the relief policy is now coming back into force. The bureau's published reports show in 1907 and 1909, 97 per cent of the employees in selected occupations working 7 days per week; in 1911, 89 per cent; in 1913, 81 per cent; in 1915, 59 per cent working 7 days each week and 4 per cent working 7 and 6 days in alternate weeks; and in 1919, 80 per cent working 7 days each week and 10 per cent 7 and 6 days alternately. The data collected in 1920 show 54 per cent working 7 days regularly, while 25¹ per cent were alternating 7 and 6 days per week.

The following table, taken from the chapter on blast furnaces of the forthcoming report for 1920, shows the complex arrangement of turns and hours under which employees work in this industry. Plants which are in operation 24 hours per day must arrange some system so that individual employees are assured, so far as possible, some relief from regular and continuous night work and some break even in continuous day work.

The table shows the customary number of day turns and night turns per week and the corresponding hours for each turn for each day of the week, as well as the full-time hours per week, for three groups of employees by districts as follows: Those who work days only, those who work nights only, and those who alternate or rotate weekly from day to night shift. The order of arrangement begins with the greatest number of days per week and hours per day. The number of hours worked per day seldom varies during the period Monday to Friday, inclusive, while the number of hours worked on Saturday and Sunday often differ from the number worked during the first five days of the week.

Two groups of employees alternating on day and night work and who work 7 days on day turn and 7 nights on night turn, unless there is some system of relief, have to work a long shift of 18 to 24 hours when changing turns. Likewise in a three-turn plant employees have to work more than 8 hours out of 24 when changing turn. There are varied systems of relief, however, in force in many plants whereby this long turn is avoided.

In some instances in the table hours are reported for 7 days, yet the number of days worked are reported as 6. This is owing to the fact that it is a 7-day occupation wherein each employee was relieved one day in 7, with no information available, however, as to which day; therefore, the hours for all days have been shown and the relief indicated in the full-time hours per week.

The table shows the extent of regular relief systems and their workings, but it must not be assumed that there is no chance for

¹ Including all occupations in the department the percentages are 54 working 7 days and only 17 working 6 and 7 days alternately.

rest where such has not been shown. In some plants while there is no *regular* system of relief, the employees are not held strictly to the working days of the plant and can often take a day off as they desire it, the plant putting another man in his place. As it was impossible to determine when or how often a man might be *excused*, such plants have been treated in this table as though no relief was granted.

Workmen whose labors are continuous and who are subjected to high temperatures usually have a relief or spell hand; that is, 3 men work on a 2-man position or 2 men work on a 1-man position, which plan allows each man in rotation a period of rest. Such interval of rest is considered as time on duty.

There are many divisions of the 24-hour work day brought about in numerous instances by employees arranging to divide day and night into various lengths to best suit their desires, and plants have recognized these divisions. This accounts for such turns as 11 hours for day and 13 hours for night, 10 hours for day and 14 hours for night, or 10½ hours for day and 13½ hours for night. The prevailing idea is, however, to divide the 24-hour work day equally between the day and night shifts. In some departments 3 shifts, usually of equal length are customary.

This table is divided into two sections, the first covering only those employees who worked but *one combination* of customary turns and hours, the second section covering those who worked at two or more combinations of turns and hours. Where employees work in two or more occupations, and there is a variation in the number of turns per week or in length of turns, the employee has been tabulated as often as such change may have taken place; for example, an employee may have worked as a shearman on a basis of 6 turns per week of 12 hours each, a shearman's helper on a basis of 6 turns per week of 11 hours each, and further as a laborer on a basis of 5 turns per week of 13 hours each, in which event the employee would be found in the second section of the table, where he would be tabulated three different times. This method of tabulation of necessity causes duplications in the number of employees in the second section of the table.

CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME TURNS PER WEEK AND HOURS PER TURN, BY DISTRICTS,
1920—BLAST FURNACES.

PART I.—EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED AT BUT ONE COMBINATION OF CUSTOMARY
DAYS AND HOURS DURING PAY PERIOD.

Number of employees, by districts.					Customary turns and hours worked.									
					Day turns.				Night turns.					
					East-ern.	Pitts-burgh. ¹	Great Lakes and Middle West. ²	South-ern.	Total.	Turns per week.	Hours.				Turns per week.	Hours.
Mon-day to Fri-day.	Sat-ur-day.	Sun-day.	Per week.	Mon-day to Fri-day.							Sat-ur-day.	Sun-day.	Per week.	

Employees who worked day turns.

30	32	7	51	120	7	12	12	12	84										
	12			12	6	12	12	12	72										
					7	12	12	12	84										
	2			2	6	12	12		72										
					7	12	12	12	84										
	8			8	7	12	10	10	80										
50	14		3	67	7	11	11	11	77										
					6	11	11	11	66										
	1			1	7	11	11	11	77										
					7	11	11	11	77										
	41			41	6	11	11		66										
					7	11	11		77										
	1			1	6	11	11	6	72										
					6	11	11		66										
	1			1	7	11	11	10	76										
	2			11	7	10½	10½	10½	73½										
9	2			7	7	10	10	10	70										
59	15	17	631	722	7	10	10	10	60										
					6	10	10	10	60										
	3			3	7	10	10	10	70										
					7	10	10	10	70										
	26			26	6	10	10		60										
					6	10	10	6	66										
			8	8	7	10	10	5	65										
			6	6	7	10	10	10	69										
	14			14	7	10	9	10	69										
		86	2	88	7	8	8	8	56										
					1	7	8	8	53										
					1	7	8	5	50										
	12	6	91	109	6	12	12	12	72										
		1		1	6	12	12	6	66										
9	23	60	13	105	6	12	12		72										
		2		2	6	12	11		71										
		2		2	6	11½	11½	11½	69										
		9		9	6	11½	11½		69										
	8	27		35	6	11	11	11	66										
	7	14		21	6	11	11		66										
	3	1		4	6	11	10		65										
					6	11	5		60										
2		3		5	6	10½	10½		63										
	3	10	174	187	6	10	10	10	60										
80	265	116	193	654	6	10	10		60										
	20			20	6	10	9	10	59										
	58	71	1	130	6	10	9		59										
	26	1	1	28	6	10	5		55										
		1	5	6	6	9½	9½		57										
	1		1	2	6	9	9		54										
		1		1	6	9	5		50										
	1			1	6	8	8	8	48										
9	6	45	22	82	6	8	8	8	48										
					6	8	5		45										
11				11	6	8	5		45										
	2	3		5	6	8	4		44										

¹ In the Pittsburgh district out of 1,042 employees reported as working 6 days and 6 nights per week alternately 42 per cent work one extra turn every 4½ weeks. Out of 1,750 employees reported as working 7 days and 7 nights per week alternately, 32 per cent are relieved one turn on completion of 14 turns.

² In the Great Lakes and Middle West district out of 2,345 employees reported as working 7 days and 7 nights per week alternately, 8 per cent are relieved one turn on completion of 13 turns.

CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME TURNS PER WEEK AND HOURS PER TURN, BY DISTRICTS, 1920—BLAST FURNACES—Continued.

PART 1.—EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED AT BUT ONE COMBINATION OF CUSTOMARY DAYS AND HOURS DURING PAY PERIOD—Concluded.

Number of employees, by districts.					Customary turns and hours worked.									
					Day turns.				Night turns.					
					Turns per week.	Hours.			Turns per week.	Hours.				
Mon-day to Fri-day.	Sat-ur-day.	Sun-day.	Per week.	Mon-day to Fri-day.		Sat-ur-day.	Sun-day.	Per week.						
East-ern.	Pitts-burgh.	Great Lakes and Middle West.	South-ern.	Total.										

Employees who worked night turns.

1	2			3						7	13	13	13	91
	1			1						7	13	13	13	91
	1			1						6	13	13		78
										7	13	13	15	83
6		3	65	74						7	12	12	12	84
15				15						7	10½	11½	11½	80½
1			20	21						7	10	10	10	70
		3		3						7	8	8	8	56
	2			2						6	13	13	13	78
	1	3	40	44						6	12	12	12	72
	2			5						6	12	12		72
	3			15						6	11½	11½	11½	69
		15		9						6	11½	11½		69
		9		1						6	10	10	10	60
			1	1						6	10	10		60
			2	2						6	8	8		48

Employees who alternated weekly from day to night turns.

252	720	347	613	1,932	7	12	12	12	84	7	12	12	12	84
				9	7	12	12	12	84	6	12	12		72
	9			10	7	12	12	12	72	7	12	12	12	84
	10			10	7	12	12	12	84	7	10	10	10	70
	63			63	6	12	12	12	72	6	10	10		60
					7	12	12	12	84	7	10	10	10	70
1	4			5	7	11½	11½	11½	80½	7	11½	11½	11½	80½
68	907	73		1,048	7	11	11	11	77	7	13	13	13	91
		3		3	7	11	11	11	77	6	13	13	13	78
					6	7	10½	10½	73½	7	13½	13½	13½	94½
	89	6		89	7	10	10	10	70	7	14	14	14	98
	7			7	7	10	10	10	70	7	13	13	13	91
	2			9	7	10	10	10	70	7	10	10	10	70
					7	8	8	8	56					
	15	1,762	3	1,780	7	8	8	8	56	7	8	8	8	56
		157	1	158	7	8	8	8	56	7	8	8	8	56
	8	615		623	6	12	12	12	72	7	12	12	12	84
	128	275	504	907	6	12	12	12	72	6	12	12	12	72
	2			9	6	12	12	12	72	6	12	12		72
		3		3	6	12	12	12	72	6	12	12		72
	1,260			1,260	6	11	11	11	66	7	13	13	13	91
	24			24	6	11	11	11	66	7	13	13	13	91
	770			770	6	11	11	11	66	6	13	13	13	78
					2	6	10	10	60	7	12	12	12	84
	13	2		15	6	10	9		59	7	12	12	12	84
	2			2	6	10	10		60	7	10	10	10	70
	3			3	6	10	10	10	60	6	13	13	13	78
	78			78	6	10	10	10	60	6	12	12	12	72
	61			61	6	10	10	10	60	6	12	12		72
			24	24	6	10	10	10	60	6	10	10	10	60
		12		12	6	8	8	8	48					
					6	8	8	8	48	6	8	8	8	48
			2	2	6	8	8	8	48	6	8	8		48

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME TURNS PER WEEK AND HOURS PER TURN, BY DISTRICTS, 1920—BLAST FURNACES—Concluded.

PART 2.—EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED AT TWO OR MORE COMBINATIONS OF CUSTOMARY DAYS AND HOURS DURING PAY PERIOD.

[Each employee is counted under each varying combination at which he worked.]

Number of employees, by districts.					Customary turns and hours worked.								
					Day turns.				Night turns.				
					Turns per week.	Hours.			Turns per week.	Hours.			
Mon-day to Fri-day.	Sat-ur-day.	Sun-day.	Per week.	Mon-day to Fri-day.		Sat-ur-day.	Sun-day.	Per week.					

Employees who worked day turns.

1	3	2	1	15	1	7	12	18	12	90				
1	3			21	7	12	12	12	12	84				
				3	6	12	12	12	12	72				
				3	7	12	12	12	12	84				
2				2	7	11½	11½	11½	11½	80½				
1	1			1	7	12	10	10	10	80				
1	1		1	3	7	11	11	11	11	77				
	3			3	7	11	11	11	11	77				
1				1	6	10½	10½	10½	10½	73½				
		4	161	165	7	10	10	10	10	70				
				5	7	10	10	10	10	70				
	5			5	7	10	10	10	10	70				
	2			2	7	10	9	10	10	79				
	5	1		6	6	12	12	12	12	72				
	9	7	1	17	6	12	12	12	12	72				
		3		3	6	12		12	12	72				
		2		2	6	11½	11½	11½	11½	69				
		2		2	6	11½	11½	11½	11½	69				
	4	4		8	6	11	11	11	11	66				
	2	4		6	6	11	11	11	11	66				
			10	10	6	10	10	10	10	60				
	21	15	18	54	6	10	10	10	10	60				
	4			4	6	10	9	10	10	69				
	21	7		28	6	10	9	10	10	59				

Employees who worked night turns.

	3	1		4						7	13	13	13	91
			59	59						7	12	12	12	84
			11	11						7	10	10	10	70
	3			3						6	13	13	13	78
		3		3						6	12	12	12	72
		1		1						6	12	12	12	72
		4		4						6	11½	11½	11½	69
			2	2						6	10	10	10	60
	1			1						6	10	10	10	60

Employees who alternated weekly from day to night turns.

			37	37	7	12	18	12	90	7	12	6	12	78
3	20	9	172	204	7	12	12	12	84	7	12	12	12	84
	1			1	7	11½	11½	11½	80½	7	11½	11½	11½	80½
	30	11		41	7	11	11	11	77	7	13	13	13	91
	11			11	7	10	10	10	70	7	14	14	14	98
	1	1		2	6	12	12	12	72	7	12	12	12	84
		29		29	6	12	12	12	72	7	12	12	12	84
		2		2	6	12	12	12	72	7	12	7	12	79
		3	13	16	6	12	12	12	72	6	12	12	12	72
		1		1	6	12	12	12	72	6	12	12	12	72
	58			58	6	11	11	11	66	6	13	13	13	78
	1			1	6	11	11	11	66	6	13		13	78
	4			4	6	10	10	10	60	6	12	12	12	72
	1			1	6	10	9	10	69	6	13	13	13	78
	8			8	6	10	9	10	59	6	12	12	12	72

¹ In the Pittsburgh district out of 62 employees reported as working 7 days and 7 nights per week alternately, 60 per cent are relieved 1 turn on completion of 14 turns. Out of 72 men reported as working 6 days and 6 nights per week alternately, 17 per cent work 1 turn extra every 4½ weeks.

The information for the blast-furnace department was obtained from 28 plants and covers 12,083 actual employees—11,664 in the first division of the table and 419 in the second. However, a total of the figures would show 12,515 persons in this table due to 432 duplications or repeated employees appearing in the second section of the table.

From the nature of the blast-furnace process Sunday work is necessary, and 10,568 of the employees included in the first section and 728 (including duplications) of those in the second, or a total of 11,296, were Sunday workers. Of this number 54 per cent or 6,059 employees worked every Sunday, 3 per cent worked every other Sunday, and the remaining 43 per cent were relieved one Sunday out of every 3 or some such period. A total of 28 employees worked fewer hours on Sunday than on the regular Monday to Friday turns and 257 worked a shorter number of hours on Saturday.

Of the 11,664 employees reported working at one combination of hours and turns, 76 per cent or 8,914 employees alternated weekly from day to night work, 22 per cent or 2,554 worked days only, while the remaining 2 per cent or 196 employees worked nights only. Of the 8,914 employees alternating from day to night work, 57 per cent or 5,044 worked 7 turns either day or night, 22 per cent or 2,001 worked either 6 days and 7 nights, or 7 days and 6 nights, and 21 per cent or 1,869 worked on a 6-turn basis either day or night.

The 12-hour turn was most common among these employees, 3,483 or 39 per cent working on 12-hour shifts. The 8-hour turn was also well represented, 1,952 or 22 per cent being on a 3-shift basis. The length of the day turn is not always the same as that of the night turn, as shown by the fact that 3,376 or 38 per cent of the total number of alternating employees worked turns of different lengths, 3,105 working 11 hours when on day turn and 13 hours when on night turn.

Of the 2,554 persons who worked days only, 56 per cent or 1,421 worked 6 days per week, 41 per cent or 1,047 worked 7 days, and 3 per cent or 86 employees alternated from 6 days one week to 7 days the next. Among the day workers a 10-hour work day predominated, as 69 per cent or 722 of the 7-day workers and 59 per cent or 842 of those working 6 days were found on shifts of that length. Practically 50 per cent of the 86 alternating employees worked 11 hours each day, the other half varying from a turn of 10 hours to one of 12 hours.

A total of 117, or 60 per cent of the 196 employees reported as working night turns only, worked 7 nights per week, and out of that number 74 or 63 per cent were on a 12-hour shift. Those whose working time per week was 6 nights numbered 78, and of that total 49 or the same percentage as that of the 7-night workers worked 12 hours per turn. Only one employee alternated weekly from 6 to 7 turns and was on duty 13 hours each night.

The 851 employees (including duplications) presented in the second section of the table are divided into the following classes: Those alternating from day to night numbering 416 or 49 per cent; those working days only 347 or 41 per cent, and those working nights only 88 or 10 per cent. Out of the 416 employees who worked days one week and nights the next, 294 or 71 per cent worked 7 turns

each week, 89 or 21 per cent worked 6 turns, and 33 or 8 per cent worked 6 days and 7 nights or 7 days and 6 nights. The customary length of turn for 289 or 69 per cent of the alternating employees was 12 hours either day or night and 100 or 24 per cent alternated from a 11-hour day to a 13-hour night. A total of 196, or 56 per cent of those working days only, worked 7 turns per week, 140 or 40 per cent worked 6 turns, and 11 or 3 per cent alternated from 6 to 7 days per week. Sixty-seven per cent of these men or 234 in all worked 10 hours per day. The working time of those employed nights only is divided into two groups, 6 nights or 7 nights per week, 84 per cent or 74 employees working 7 nights. A total of 63 employees or 72 per cent of the above total of 88 worked 12 hours per night.

At the beginning of this article reference is made to 7-day work in blast furnaces for the United States as a whole. The table below gives the amount of 7-day work in the four iron and steel districts of the country in 1920.

PER CENT OF BLAST-FURNACE EMPLOYEES WORKING 7 DAYS PER WEEK AND 7 DAYS AND 6 DAYS, ALTERNATELY, BY DISTRICTS, 1920.

District.	Per cent of employees whose customary working days per week were—			
	All occupations.		Principal productive occupations.	
	7 days.	7 days and 6 days, alternately.	7 days.	7 days and 6 days, alternately.
	Eastern.....	79	84
Pittsburgh.....	39	30	23	49
Great Lakes and Middle West.....	64	17	68	16
Southern.....	60	.....	84	.....
Total.....	54	17	54	25

Changes in Union Wage Scales, 1907 to 1921.

THE change that has taken place between 1907 and 1921 in the union scale of wages and hours of labor, all trades taken as a whole, is shown in the following table of index numbers taken from a forthcoming bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics on "Changes in union wage scales, 1907 to 1921." These index numbers are simply percentages in which 1913 is taken as the base or 100. The figures are as of May each year, not yearly averages.

Between 1907 and 1921 there was an increase in the index number from 90 to 205, making the rate per hour in 1921 nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ times that of 1907. In studying the table it must be kept in mind that the figures are not money rates or hours of labor, but index numbers computed from such rates and hours. The detailed data for 1921 and further summary figures for earlier years will appear in a forthcoming bulletin.

The index numbers are based on the union minimum rates as provided in agreements with employers. In some instances indi-

vidual employees are paid more than the union scale. The investigation covers the principal trades paid at "time" rates in 66 large industrial centers. Employees working at piece rates can not be included, as there are many different piece rates in some trades, and piece rates are seldom intelligible to anyone outside of the trade in question. Average earnings per hour or week at piece rates involve so much labor that the collection and compilation of such information could not be undertaken in connection with the present work.

The table follows:

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION WAGE RATES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF MAY EACH YEAR, 1907 TO 1921.

[1913=100.]

Year.	Rates of wages per hour.	Full-time hours per week.	Rates of wages per week, full time.
1907.....	90	103	92
1908.....	91	102	93
1909.....	92	102	93
1910.....	94	101	95
1911.....	96	101	96
1912.....	98	100	98
1913.....	100	100	100
1914.....	102	100	102
1915.....	103	99	102
1916.....	107	99	106
1917.....	114	98	112
1918.....	133	97	130
1919.....	155	95	148
1920.....	199	94	189
1921.....	205	94	193

Average Wages Per Hour in Liège, Belgium, August, 1921.

STATISTICS of average hourly wages in Liège, quoted from the report of the Liège Employment Office, are contained in a consular report dated September 28, 1921, just received by this bureau. These figures represent wages paid during the month of August, 1921, to workmen placed in employment by the employment exchange.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES PAID IN AUGUST, 1921, IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN LIÈGE, BELGIUM.

[Franc at par=19.3 cents.]

Occupation.	Rate per hour.	Occupation.	Rate per hour.	Occupation.	Rate per hour.
	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Bakers.....	2.75	Firemen.....	2.25	Painters.....	2.33
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	Gingerbread makers...	2.00	Pipe makers.....	2.90
Cabinetmakers.....	2.72	Glaziers.....	2.50	Planers.....	2.55
Carpenters.....	2.87	Hairdressers.....	2.00	Plasterers.....	2.50
Clock makers.....	3.00	Joiners.....	2.52	Plumbers.....	2.43
Confectioners.....	2.50	Masons.....	2.64	Shoemakers.....	2.33
Coopers.....	2.50	Miners.....	4.00	Turners.....	2.76
Electricians.....	2.75	Molders.....	2.50		

Standardizing Farm Wages in Western Canada.¹

THE managers of 10 Saskatchewan public employment offices held a conference last spring with representatives of the organized farmers and set the standard wage for the summer season at \$60 a month. The Public Service Monthly, an official organ of the Government of Saskatchewan, states that "the idea though new, has worked out with fair success and was sufficiently well adopted by the farmers generally to prove that such a standardization of wages was possible." Another conference was held later at Winnipeg relative to harvesting and threshing wages, which was attended by public employment service officials from the four western Provinces as well as the principal officers of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Alberta, and the United Farmers of Manitoba. As a result of these discussions, the standard rate for harvesting and threshing was fixed at \$4 per day for experienced workers in the three prairie Provinces.

Average Wages in Czechoslovakia in 1914 and 1920.

A CONSULAR report of September 1, 1921, quotes from the Gazette de Prague wages paid in certain industries in 1914 and 1920. These are as follows:

AVERAGE WAGE RATES IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1914 AND 1920.

[1 crown at par=20.3 cents.]

Industry.	Wages (in crowns) in—		Industry.	Wages (in crowns) in—	
	1914	1920		1914	1920
	<i>Per hour.</i>	<i>Per hour.</i>		<i>Per week.</i>	<i>Per week.</i>
Blast furnaces.....	0.32-0.40	5.45-6.15	Cement manufactur- ing.....	22.00-28.00	230.00-342.00
Ceramics.....	.25	2.60	Glass manufacturing..	18.00-28.00	330.00-450.00
Iron works.....	.30	3.79	Manufacture of heat- ing apparatus.....	24.00-38.00	312.00-384.00
Forging of chains.....	.20-.25	3.90-4.15	Tapestry manufactur- ing.....	20.00-30.00	200.00-273.00
Cabinetmaking.....	.40-.50	6.50-8.00	Chocolate manufactur- ing.....	14.00-23.00	200.00-270.00
Construction.....	.39	4.20-4.50	Chicory manufactur- ing.....	24.00	270.00
	<i>Per day.</i>	<i>Per day.</i>			
Shoe manufacturing..	3.00-4.30	25.00-28.00			
Paper manufacturing.	2.00-7.30	36.87			
Corn mills.....	2.90-4.60	37.00-50.00			
Breweries.....	2.05	34.46			
Distilleries.....	3.70-4.00	56.00-60.80			
Dynamite manufactur- ing.....	5.50	70.00-80.00			

¹ The Labor Gazette, Ottawa, September, 1921, pp. 1080, 1081.

Wages in France in 1920 and 1921.

AN investigation of average wages paid to certain classes of workers in France has been made every five years since 1896 by the General Statistical Bureau,¹ the last inquiry before the war being made in 1911. This study, conducted by means of questionnaires sent to trade councils and to mayors in towns where these councils did not exist, relates particularly to occupations in small-scale industries, and although lacking somewhat perhaps in exactness it furnishes uniform elements of comparison and a general idea of the movement of wages in France. The general indexes for 38 occupations of males and 7 occupations of females were computed for all the cities except Paris grouped together and for Paris separately. The figures for 1916, being incomplete and not including the invaded districts, are not strictly comparable with those of 1911 and 1921. The averages thus established have been used to calculate the index numbers of hourly and daily wages in 1921, 1911 being taken as the base.

For the group of cities other than Paris the average daily wage at the beginning of 1921 was 14 francs (\$2.70, par) for laborers, 14.30 francs (\$2.76, par) for weavers, 16 to 20 francs (\$3.09 to \$3.86, par) for workers in other trades, and 9 to 10 francs (\$1.74 to \$1.93, par) for women. In Paris the daily wages of male workers averaged between 25 and 32 francs (\$4.83 and \$6.18, par) and those of women about 16 francs (\$3.09, par). In 1921 the average working day was approximately 8 hours, while in 1911 the 10-hour day was in force. Compared with 1911, in the cities other than Paris the hourly wages have increased about five times, while the daily wages have a little more than quadrupled. The percentage increase was greatest generally for workers who were the lowest paid before the war, brickmakers receiving an increase of about 378 per cent; navvies and quarrymen, 350 per cent; weavers, rope makers, coopers, blacksmiths, and laborers, from 330 to 335 per cent, while printers and binders were lowest in the list with an increase of 275 to 280 per cent, the increases of the majority of workers of both sexes varying from 290 to 330 per cent.

The following table gives the daily and hourly wages in different occupations in 1911, 1916, and 1921 in Paris and in other cities, and the index numbers for 1921, 1911 being taken as 100:

¹ France. Bureau de la Statistique Générale de la France. Bulletin. Juillet, 1921. Pp. 339-374.

DAILY AND HOURLY WAGES IN FRENCH CITIES IN 1911, 1916, AND 1921, BY OCCUPATION.

Paris.

Occupation.	Average wages.						Index numbers for 1921 (1911=100).	
	1911		1916		1921		Hourly.	Daily.
	Hourly rate.	Daily rate.	Hourly rate.	Daily rate.	Hourly rate.	Daily rate.		
<i>Males.</i>								
Brewers.....	Fr. 0.45	Fr. 5.00	Fr. 0.675	Fr. 6.75	Fr. 2.00	Fr. 19.00	444	380
Printers-compositors.....	.80	7.20	.95	9.05	3.45	27.60	431	383
Bookbinders.....	.60	6.00	.80	8.00	3.20	25.60	400	320
Tanners.....	.65	6.50	.95	9.50	3.15	25.20	485	388
Saddlers-harness makers.....	.70	7.00	.65	6.50	3.15	25.20	450	360
Shoemakers.....	.75	7.50	.85	8.50	3.25	26.00	433	347
Tailors.....	.75	7.50	.85	8.50	3.50	28.00	467	373
Dyers-scourers.....					4.25	34.00		
Wood turners.....	.75	7.50			3.50	28.00	467	373
Coopers.....	.70	7.00			3.75	30.00	536	429
Cabinetmakers.....	.90	9.00	.95	9.50	4.00	32.00	444	355
Upholsterers.....	1.05	9.50	1.00	10.00				
Pit sawyers.....					3.50	28.00		
Carpenters.....	1.00	9.00	1.125	10.12	3.50	28.00	350	311
Joiners.....	.80	8.00	1.00	10.00	3.75	30.00	469	375
Tinsmiths.....	.80	8.00	.80	8.00	3.50	28.00	437	350
Plumbers.....	.95	8.00		10.00	3.50	28.00	368	350
Blacksmiths.....	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	4.00	32.00	400	320
Locksmiths.....	.90	8.00	1.05	9.45	3.25	26.00	361	325
Metal turners.....	.825	8.25	1.05	10.50	3.50	28.00	424	340
Masons.....	.95	8.55	1.075	9.67	3.50	28.00	368	327
Navvies.....	.80	7.60	.975	8.77	3.25	26.00	406	342
Tilers.....	.95	8.00		9.00	3.50	28.00	368	350
House painters.....	.85	7.22	.85	7.65	3.50	28.00	412	388
Ornamental carvers.....	1.20	10.80		12.50	4.00	32.00	333	296
Brickmakers.....					3.25	26.00		
Potters.....	.60	6.00	.75	7.00	3.50	28.00	533	467
Glaziers.....	.90	7.65	1.00	9.00	3.50	28.00	389	366
Laborers.....	.50	5.00	.55	5.50	2.25	18.00	450	360
Average, all male employees.....	.81	7.78	.91	8.95	3.43	27.52	423	354
<i>Females.</i>								
Ironers.....	.40	4.00	.50	5.00	2.00	16.00	500	400
Dressmakers.....	.35	3.50	.45	4.50	2.00	16.00	571	457
Seamstresses.....	.30	3.00	.45	4.50	2.00	16.00	667	533
Waistcoat makers.....	.50	5.00	.50	5.00	2.00	16.00	400	320
Embroiderers.....					2.00	16.00		
Milliners.....	.50	5.00			2.00	16.00	400	320
Average, all female employees.....	.41	4.10	.475	4.75	2.00	16.00	488	390

DAILY AND HOURLY WAGES IN FRENCH CITIES IN 1911, 1916, AND 1921, BY OCCUPATION—Concluded.

Cities other than Paris.

Occupation.	Average wages.						Index numbers for 1921 (1911=100).	
	1911		1916		1921		Hourly.	Daily.
	Hourly rate.	Daily rate.	Hourly rate.	Daily rate.	Hourly rate.	Daily rate.		
<i>Males.</i>								
Brewers.....	0.40	4.21	0.47	4.93	2.08	17.06	520	405
Printers-compositors.....	.50	4.94	.61	5.71	2.31	18.54	462	375
Bookbinders.....	.43	4.67	.56	5.44	2.25	17.86	523	382
Tanners.....	.40	4.09	.53	5.25	2.10	17.02	525	416
Saddlers-harness makers.....	.42	4.26	.53	5.27	2.07	16.83	493	395
Shoemakers.....	.38	3.95	.52	5.35	1.98	16.30	521	413
Tailors.....	.44	4.55	.54	5.41	2.20	18.02	500	396
Dyers-scourers.....	.42	4.13	.54	5.24	2.09	16.80	498	407
Weavers.....	.35	3.32	.41	4.08	1.85	14.33	529	432
Rope makers.....	.38	3.64	.44	4.27	1.95	15.84	513	435
Wheelwrights.....	.43	4.44	.54	5.39	2.28	18.77	530	423
Wood turners.....	.50	4.88	.59	5.83	2.46	19.80	492	406
Coopers.....	.44	4.48	.56	5.48	2.36	19.47	536	435
Cabinetmakers.....	.49	4.86	.58	5.71	2.46	20.36	502	429
Upholsterers.....	.51	5.06	.61	6.07	2.41	20.02	472	396
Pit sawyers.....	.45	4.57	.57	5.39	2.34	19.56	520	428
Carpenters.....	.51	5.05	.63	6.10	2.44	20.24	478	401
Joiners.....	.47	4.70	.56	5.60	2.34	19.45	498	414
Coppersmiths.....	.53	5.40	.62	6.16	2.61	21.33	492	395
Tinsmiths.....	.47	4.74	.58	5.77	2.37	19.26	504	406
Plumbers.....	.49	4.92	.59	5.90	2.36	19.36	482	393
Blacksmiths.....	.50	5.12	.61	6.11	2.50	20.53	500	401
Farriers.....	.44	4.40	.57	5.57	2.29	19.07	520	433
Stove makers.....	.50	5.04	.59	5.78	2.42	19.50	484	387
Locksmiths.....	.46	4.65	.61	5.64	2.31	19.18	502	412
Metal turners.....	.53	5.39	.66	6.60	2.57	20.67	485	383
Watchmakers.....	.55	5.31	.65	6.44	2.54	20.70	462	390
Quarrymen.....	.42	4.16	.55	5.31	2.24	18.58	533	447
Stonecutters.....	.52	5.11	.64	6.16	2.50	21.00	481	411
Masons.....	.49	4.80	.61	5.84	2.39	19.72	488	411
Navvies.....	.39	3.82	.51	4.95	2.05	17.22	526	451
Tilers.....	.52	5.05	.62	6.05	2.45	20.14	471	402
House painters.....	.49	4.76	.65	5.61	2.35	19.43	480	408
Ornamental carvers.....	.65	6.39	.75	7.44	3.17	25.41	488	398
Brickmakers.....	.41	4.17	.51	4.82	2.35	19.95	573	478
Potters.....	.42	4.26	.50	4.83	2.17	18.33	517	430
Glaziers.....	.49	4.72	.59	5.61	2.37	19.52	484	414
Laborers.....	.33	3.26	.44	4.25	1.67	14.01	506	430
Average, all male employees.....	.46	4.61	.57	5.56	2.31	18.92	502	410
<i>Females.</i>								
Ironers.....	.22	2.15	.26	2.60	1.07	8.73	486	406
Dressmakers.....	.23	2.28	.27	2.63	1.17	9.43	509	413
Seamstresses.....	.21	2.08	.25	2.49	1.11	8.96	529	431
Waistcoat makers.....	.25	2.50	.28	2.80	1.22	10.04	488	402
Lace makers.....	.22	2.13	.26	2.38	1.30	10.49	591	492
Embroiderers.....	.25	2.44	.28	2.40	1.18	9.16	472	375
Milliners.....	.25	2.48	.28	2.71	1.17	9.24	468	373
Average, all female employees.....	.23	2.29	.27	2.57	1.17	9.44	509	412

Supplementary information was furnished by the trade councils in a number of cases relating to workers in large-scale industries. The following table shows, as does the preceding table, that wages at the beginning of 1921 were from four to five times greater than in 1911:

DAILY WAGES IN 1911 AND 1921 OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES IN FRANCE.

[1 franc at par=19.3 cents.]

Occupation.	Place.	Daily wages.	
		1911	1921
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Miners.....	Albi.....	5.00	20.00
Do.....	Firminy.....	5.00	25.00-30.00
Do.....	Rive-de-Gier.....	5.00	24.00
Do.....	St. Etienne.....	5.25	21.00
Cotton spinners.....	Remiremont.....	4.50	16.00
Do.....	Fraize.....	3.60	13.50
Do.....	Brionne.....	3.00	12.00
Wool spinners.....	Fourmies.....	3.50	20.80
Wool combers.....	do.....	2.45	18.00
Weavers—wool.....	do.....	2.50	14.00-18.00
Do.....	Mazamet.....	3.50	13.50
Weavers—linen.....	Armentieres.....	4.00	18.00
Iron workers.....	Guise.....	5.00	25.20
Do.....	Charleville.....	5.25	27.50
Do.....	Aix-en-Provence.....	5.00	24.00
Do.....	Châlon-sur-Saône.....	5.50	20.00
Do.....	Fréville-Escarbotin.....	4.50	18.00
Copper foundries.....	Macon.....	5.00	22.00
Gunsmiths.....	St. Etienne.....	5.50	20.00
Cutlers.....	Châtellerault.....	4.95	20.00
Do.....	Thiers.....	4.50	20.00
Glassworkers.....	Albi.....	8.00	24.00
Do.....	Châlon-sur-Saône.....	8.80	29.00
Do.....	Rive-de-Gier.....	8.00	25.00-50.00
Dockers.....	Marseille.....	6.00	22.00
Do.....	La Rochelle.....	6.50	20.00
Do.....	Rocheftort.....	5.50	17.00

Wages in the Metal-working Industries.

IN 1917 the Ministry of Armament established minimum scales of wages for all workers engaged in the manufacture of war material. Later, by reason of the increase in the cost of living the periodic revision of these figures became necessary, but generally the basic wage was maintained and a varying cost-of-living bonus added. This principle has been followed in the metal trades since the armistice, and in a large number of localities minimum wages have been fixed either by agreements between workers' and employers' organizations or by the decision of the employers. These minimum scales, which include the rates for setting up tools and the cost-of-living bonus, do not include the family allowances which have been given in some sections. Taking as a base the wages of laborers in 1917, in general the rates had increased 50 per cent in 1918, 100 per cent in 1919, and 125 to 150 per cent in 1920. During the first half-year of 1921 reductions averaging from 8 to 12 per cent were made in the rates except in Paris where the minimum rates remain unchanged.

In this connection the results of an inquiry into wages of metal workers by the employers in metallurgical and mechanical industries

in the region of Paris are of interest. The study covered about 70,000 men, 15,000 women, and 6,000 young persons. For skilled workers working on piecework the median wage was 3.41 francs (\$0.66, par) per hour or 27.28 francs (\$5.27, par) per day, and for time workers 3.10 francs (\$0.60, par) per hour or 24.80 francs (\$4.79, par) per day. Twenty-five per cent of the pieceworkers earned more than 3.83 francs (\$0.74, par) per hour or 30.62 francs (\$5.91, par) per day, but 25 per cent, on the other hand, earned less than 3.04 francs (\$0.59, par) per hour or 26.32 francs (\$5.08, par) per day; for skilled workers working on an hourly basis the corresponding figures were 3.47 francs (\$0.67, par) per hour or 27.76 francs (\$5.36, par) per day, and 2.75 francs (\$0.53, par) per hour or 22 francs (\$4.25, par) per day. For unskilled workers the median rate for piecework was 2.25 francs (\$0.43, par) per hour or 18 francs (\$3.47, par) per day, and for time work, 2.19 francs (\$0.42, par) per hour or 17.52 francs (\$3.38, par) per day. The median piece rate for woman laborers was 1.79 francs (\$0.35, par), or 14.32 francs (\$2.76, par) per day, and for time work 1.54 francs (\$0.30, par), or 12.32 francs (\$2.38, par) per day.

The following table gives the wages of common and skilled labor in the metal trades fixed by collective agreements at different periods from 1917 to 1921 in five of the principal cities:

DAILY MINIMUM WAGES IN THE METAL INDUSTRIES IN REPRESENTATIVE CITIES IN FRANCE.

Location.	Date.	Laborers.		Mechanics.		Women.	
		Ordinary.	Semi-skilled.	Lowest grade.	Highest grade.	Laborers.	Semi-skilled.
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Paris.....	Mar., 1917.....	8.00	8.50	9.50	11.50	6.50	.....
	Nov., 1917.....	9.50	10.00	11.00	12.50	7.50	.....
	July, 1918.....	11.50	11.50	12.50	14.00	8.50	.....
	Apr., 1919.....	15.00	16.00	16.00	20.00	10.50	.....
	Apr., 1920.....	17.00	17.80	17.80	21.00	11.70	.....
	Mar., 1921.....	16.00	16.75	16.75	19.75	11.00	.....
	June, 1921.....	14.00	14.50	14.50	19.75	.....	.....
Lille.....	June, 1919.....	10.80	12.40	15.20	.....	.....	.....
	Nov., 1919.....	12.80	14.40	17.20	.....	.....	.....
	May, 1920.....	15.60	16.80	19.20	.....	.....	.....
	Sept., 1920.....	17.60	18.80	21.20	.....	.....	.....
	June, 1921.....	15.60	16.80	19.20	.....	.....	.....
Valenciennes.....	Oct., 1919.....	10.00	12.80	14.80	17.20	.....	.....
	Apr., 1920.....	14.80	16.00	17.60	20.00	.....	.....
	Sept., 1920.....	16.80	18.00	19.60	22.00	.....	.....
	June, 1921.....	14.80	16.00	17.60	20.00	.....	.....
Nancy.....	Mar., 1917.....	5.50	6.00	6.50	9.00	4.00	4.25
	Dec., 1917.....	7.00	7.50	8.00	10.50	5.00	5.50
	May, 1918.....	8.25	8.75	9.00	11.25	5.75	6.25
	Jan., 1919.....	11.00	11.50	11.75	14.00	7.25	7.75
	Feb., 1920.....	13.25	13.25	14.25	15.05	8.50	9.05
	Apr., 1920.....	15.00	15.00	16.00	17.20	10.00	10.60
	Oct., 1920.....	16.00	16.00	16.80	18.00	10.35	11.00
	Apr., 1921.....	14.20	14.20	15.00	16.20	8.95	9.60
Bourges.....	Apr., 1917.....	6.00	6.25	6.50	8.50	4.00	.....
	Oct., 1917.....	7.50	7.75	8.05	10.20	5.00	.....
	Mar., 1920.....	14.00	15.00	16.00	18.00	8.40	.....
	Sept., 1920.....	15.00	16.00	17.00	19.00	.....	.....
	May, 1921.....	14.00	15.00	16.00	18.00	8.40	.....
	June, 1921.....	13.00	14.00	15.00	17.00	7.60	.....

Wages in the Textile and Clothing Industries.

AT THE beginning of 1921 the association of textile employers in Roubaix-Tourcoing made an investigation of the wages which were being paid at that time to workers in the different spinning and weaving centers of the country. A comparison of the hourly rates prevailing in 1921 with the 1911 figures of the Statistical Office in the following table gives an approximate idea of the degree to which wages have increased although the figures are not strictly comparable owing to the fact that they were gathered by different agencies.

HOURLY WAGES IN VARIOUS TEXTILE CENTERS OF FRANCE IN 1911 AND 1921, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE.

Occupation and place.	Hourly wages.		Per cent of increase.
	1911	1921	
Spinners, cotton:	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Roubaix.....	0.55	3.21	484
Lille.....	.525	2.69	412
Troyes.....	.40	2.95	637
Spinners, wool:			
Roubaix.....	.65	3.28	405
Vienne.....	.85	2.28	551
Weavers:			
Roubaix.....	.40	2.65	562
Elbeuf.....	.375	2.05	447
Rouen.....	.30	1.465	388
Epinal.....	.35	2.00	471
Mazamet.....	.375	2.00	433

Since January, 1921, because of the lowered cost of living, wage reductions have been put into effect in the different sections. In Roubaix this amounted to a reduction of 0.15 franc (\$0.03, par) per hour in the cost-of-living bonus and at Mazamet a 10 per cent reduction of wages was agreed upon by the unions and the employers' organizations, while at Vienne and Troyes sliding-scale agreements were concluded by which changes in the amount of the cost-of-living bonus were to follow a change in the cost-of-living index when this change amounted to at least 5 and 6 per cent, respectively.

Agricultural Wages.

AGRICULTURAL wages since 1915 have been fixed by the prefects of the different Departments with the advice of a mixed commission, and after inquiry among employers' and workers' organizations, the agricultural department, etc. The daily wages, without board, of agricultural workers in 1921 ranged in the different Departments between a minimum of 10 francs (\$1.93, par) and a maximum of 24 francs (\$4.63, par), the average for the country being 14.25 francs (\$2.75, par). As the average for 1911 was 3.35 francs (\$0.65, par) the wages of these workers have increased 325 per cent in the 10-year period, which is somewhat less than the increases of industrial workers.

Wages and the Cost of Living.

A COMPARISON of wages and the cost of living as represented by the cost of board and lodging in the towns furnishing the data on wages and the prices of 13 articles published by the statistical bureau every three months show the following changes in the cities outside of Paris:

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES, COST OF BOARD AND LODGING, AND RETAIL PRICES OF 13 ARTICLES, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF IN FRENCH CITIES IN 1911, 1916, AND 1921.

[1911=100.]

Item.	1911	1916	1921	Index numbers.	
				1916	1921
Daily wages:	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>		
Men.....	4.61	5.56	18.92	¹ 122	410
Women.....	2.29	2.57	9.44	² 116	412
Cost of board and lodging per month.....	70.00	99.00	285.00	141	407
Retail prices of 13 articles.....				145	424

¹ The index is calculated on a basis of 4.55 francs (\$0.88, par) for 1911, the total for the cities not in the invaded section.

² The index is calculated on a basis of 2.21 francs (\$0.43, par) for 1911, the total for the cities not in the invaded section.

In 1917 wages had increased somewhat less than the cost of living, but in 1919 and the beginning of 1920 they were comparatively higher. In 1921, however, the wage and price indexes were nearly at the same level, although following the unemployment crisis in the last half of 1920 the working day had been reduced in many industries, with the result that the gains of the workers had been reduced to a much greater degree than the lowered daily rates would seem to indicate.

Wages in Industrial Occupations in Germany, January, 1920, to July, 1921.¹

THE Frankfurter Zeitung recently published wage statistics covering 28 groups of workers and the period January, 1920, to July, 1921. In the case of 10 of these groups statistics are also given for 1914. Most of the data are based upon rates fixed in collective agreements valid in Frankfort on the Main. The data relating to weavers are those current in Augsburg, and the data relating to miners are based upon wage rates in Prussian mines. The statistics are reproduced in the following comparative table:

¹ From a report of the American consulate at Berlin dated September 19, 1921.

[1260]

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, 1914, 1920, AND 1921.

[1 mark at par=23.8 cents.]

Occupational group.	Average hourly wage rates.						Index numbers (January 1, 1920=100).				
	1914	Jan. 1, 1920.	July 1, 1920.	Dec. 1, 1920.	May, 1921.	July, 1921.	1914	July 1, 1920.	Dec. 1, 1920.	May, 1921.	July, 1921.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.					
Railroad workers ¹		4.30	5.20	5.20	5.90	5.90	.....	121	121	137	137
Butchers.....		3.75	5.20	5.20	5.83	5.83	.....	139	139	155	155
Tailors, men's.....		3.70	5.25	5.75	6.25	6.25	.....	194	212	231	231
Tile workers.....		3.50	4.80	5.00	5.90	5.90	.....	137	143	168	168
Commercial forwarding laborers.....		3.50	4.63	5.08	5.98	5.98	.....	132	145	171	171
Briquet workers.....		3.33	6.46	6.46	7.08	7.08	.....	193	193	212	212
Weavers (Augsburg).....		3.26	4.64	5.14	5.14	5.14	.....	142	158	158	158
Heavy transport workers, male.....		3.23	4.90	5.38	5.73	5.73	.....	152	166	177	177
Printers, book.....		3.06	4.10	5.27	5.27	5.32	.....	134	172	172	174
Building trades workers.....	0.65	3.00	5.85	6.80	7.00	7.00	22	195	226	233	233
Metal workers.....	.62	2.87	5.94	5.94	6.60	6.60	22	206	206	230	230
Workers in the soap industry.....	.45	2.84	5.40	5.90	6.30	6.30	16	190	208	221	221
Workers in food industries.....	.44	2.75	4.65	5.80	7.08	7.08	16	169	211	257	257
Shoemakers (small shops).....		2.70	4.05	5.20	5.20	5.20	.....	150	192	192	192
Workers in shoe factories.....	.63	2.70	4.25	4.70	6.00	6.00	22	157	174	222	222
Wood workers.....	.63	2.65	5.36	6.15	6.75	6.75	42	202	232	255	255
Painters and lacquerers.....	.61	2.60	5.30	6.15	6.90	6.90	22	203	236	265	265
Workers in junk shops.....		2.60	5.50	5.50	5.90	5.90	.....	211	211	227	227
Workers in the rubber industry.....	.50	2.35	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.40	21	238	255	272	272
Gardeners, market.....		2.20	4.20	4.20	5.60	5.60	.....	191	191	218	218
Gardeners, private.....		2.20	4.00	4.00	5.40	5.40	.....	182	182	209	209
Workers in large chemical factories ²	48	2.20	5.50	6.00	6.40	6.40	22	250	279	291	291
Workers in small chemical factories ³		2.00	5.00	5.70	6.10	6.10	.....	250	285	305	305
Hairdressers.....		1.66	3.12	3.12	3.54	4.17	.....	182	182	213	251
Barbers.....		1.35	2.60	2.60	3.23	3.64	.....	193	193	239	277
Brewery workers (weekly wage).....	125.00	250.00	275.00	275.00	275.00	300.00	.....	200	220	220	240
Clerical workers (monthly salary) ⁴	700.00	1,120.00	1,370.00	1,370.00	1,370.00	1,539.00	.....	160	196	196	220
Miners (per shift).....	4.49	27.00	⁵ 43.00	⁶ 48.60	54.10	54.10	17	⁵ 159	⁶ 180	200	200
								180	196	216	220

¹ Workers over 24 years of age.

² These include large factories of dyes.

³ These include some of the smaller factories of pharmaceutical articles, cosmetics, and soap.

⁴ These are unmarried employees over 26 years of age in class C of the trade classification.

⁵ This is the average rate for three months.

According to the preceding table the increases in wages from January, 1920, to July, 1921, range from 37 per cent in the case of railroad workers to 205 per cent in that of workers in small chemical factories. In 20 out of 28 occupational groups wages had more than doubled during these 18 months, and the average increase for the 28 groups was 120 per cent. In the case of the 10 groups for which prewar rates are available the increase may be stated as follows: With a wage index of 22 in 1914 and of 100 in January, 1920, the wage index in July, 1921, was 245. The same facts may be stated as follows: If the wage index for 1914 is assumed to be 100, in January, 1920, it was 450, and in July, 1921, 1103.

Increases in wages are of significance principally in connection with increases in the cost of living. The cost-of-living statistics published by the German Statistical Office show that the cost-of-living index

for July, 1921, was 960 for Frankfort on the Main as compared with 1914. Accordingly wages have apparently increased somewhat more than the cost of living. It should, however, be kept in mind that the above wage statistics were secured largely from one city and therefore are not necessarily representative of the average wage rates throughout Germany.

Wages and Salaries of Manual Workers and Officials in the German Government Service.¹

IN VIEW of the heavy increase in the cost of living the German Government has granted wage and salary increases to all the manual workers and salaried officials in its employment, these increases becoming effective on August 1, 1921. The basic wage rates and salaries as well as the local supplementary allowances (*Ortszuschläge*) were left unchanged; only the cost-of-living bonus has been increased.

The increase in the cost-of-living bonus varies between 0.30 and 0.80 mark (7.1 and 19.0 cents, par) per hour in the case of male juvenile manual workers under 18 years of age and between 0.80 and 1 mark (19.0 and 23.8 cents par) per hour in that of male adult manual workers. This grading of the cost-of-living bonus according to the age of the workers is an innovation introduced by the Government for the purpose of compensating itself for increases of the family allowances granted to its employees.

For the purpose of classification the manual workers are graded into 7 groups (I to VII). The wage rate in each of these groups varies according to (1) the locality in which the worker is employed—the localities being grouped in 5 classes, A to E, according to the cost of living—and (2) the worker's age—7 age classes having been established, the completed 18th year of age forming the lowest class and the completed 24th year of age the highest class. Skilled mechanics are classified under groups I to III, semiskilled workers under groups IV to VI, and unskilled labor under group VII.

The new wage scale for manual workers in the Federal Government service covers now approximately one million workers, this high figure having been reached through the taking over by the German Federal Government of all the State railroads which employ more than 700,000 manual workers.

As regards statutory Government officials the cost-of-living bonus to their basic salaries and local supplementary allowances has been increased in all salary grades by 23 per cent in local class A, by 24 per cent in the local classes B and C, by 27 per cent in local class D, and by 30 per cent in local class E.

Lack of space does not permit the reproduction here of the complete wage scales. In the following two tables is shown what the average earnings of manual workers and statutory officials are under the new wage and salary scales and how they compare with the respective prewar earnings.

¹ *Wirtschaft und Statistik*. Herausgegeben vom Statistischen Reichsamte. Vol. 1, No. 9. Pp. 423ff. Berlin, September, 1921.

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY, WEEK, AND YEAR OF MANUAL WORKERS IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE GERMAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1913 AND 1921.

[One mark at par=23.8 cents.]

Group.	Average earnings.						Index 1921 (1913= 100).
	1913			1921			
	Per day.	Per week.	Per year.	Per day.	Per week.	Per year.	
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
Skilled workers.....	5.17	31.02	1,613.04	48.00	288.00	14,976.00	928
Semiskilled workers.....	4.04	24.24	1,260.48	44.80	268.80	13,977.60	1,100
Unskilled workers.....	3.18	19.08	992.16	44.00	264.00	13,728.00	1,384

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1913 AND 1921.

[One mark at par=23.8 cents.]

Group.	Average annual salaries.							Index 1921 (1913= 100).
	1913			1921				
	Basic salary.	Rent allowance.	Total.	Basic salary.	Local supplementary allowance.	Cost-of-living bonus.	Total.	
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
High-salaried officials.....	5,700	800	6,500	12,100	2,900	13,350	28,350	436
Medium-salaried officials.....	3,300	520	3,820	7,745	2,300	8,940	18,985	497
Low-salaried officials.....	1,350	290	1,640	5,350	1,700	6,275	13,325	812

According to the two preceding tables the annual earnings of unskilled manual workers in the employment of the German Government are to-day nearly 14 times as high as in 1913, those of semiskilled workers 11 times, and those of skilled workers $9\frac{1}{4}$ times as high, while the salaries of low-salaried officials are $8\frac{1}{3}$ times as high as in prewar times, those of medium-salaried officials 5 times, and those of high-salaried officials only $4\frac{1}{3}$ times as high.

On the whole, the new regulation of wages and salaries shows a much larger increase in the remuneration of the formerly lowest compensated working forces, especially of the unskilled manual workers, and a relatively very small increase in the salaries of higher officials, which increase has remained far behind the increase in the cost of living. If the family allowances are considered, which in the case of manual workers amount to 0.20 mark (4.8 cents, par) per hour for each child under 14 years of age, and in that of salaried officials to 50 marks per month (\$11.90, par) for each child under 14 years of age, the former large differences in the remuneration of the various classes of employees are still more equalized.

The intensive shifting of income conditions becomes still more evident if one assumes the annual earnings of an unskilled manual worker to be 100 and computes the multiple of these earnings for the

other groups of manual workers and salaried officials. The result obtained is the following:

RELATIVE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF VARIOUS GROUPS OF WORKERS, 1913 AND 1921.

[Earnings of unskilled manual workers=100.]

Occupation groups.	1913	1921
Unskilled manual worker.....	100	100
Semiskilled manual worker.....	127	102
Skilled manual worker.....	163	108
Low-salaried official.....	165	113
Medium-salaried official.....	385	151
High-salaried official.....	685	215

These figures illustrate clearly the great social descent of the upper and middle strata of the German population. They indicate the great distress of a large part of the population and how unequally the development of income conditions is taking place. As a matter of fact, only the wages of unskilled manual workers have been adjusted to the increase in the cost of living, while all other groups of manual workers and salaried employees had to lower their standard of living.

Wage Policy of the Federation of German Employers' Associations.¹

COLLECTIVE bargaining having become practically the sole method in Germany for concluding labor contracts, the largest central organization of employers, the Federation of German Employers' Associations (*Vereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände*) has laid down the following guiding principles for the joint action of employers with respect to the conclusion of collective agreements:

(1) In regulating wages the unit is the local trade association. Accordingly, wages are as a rule to be regulated on a combined trade and locality basis. There should be standard local wages for all industries.

(2) In fixing wages all factors which make up the wage must be taken into consideration, the chief factors being conditions prevalent in the trade at the moment and the cost of living in the locality. Next come, according to situation, markets, industrial districts, neighboring industries, etc., a number of local subsidiary factors which may have an influence from the point of view both of the trade and of the locality. The most important principle, however, for every labor contract is that wages must be based on output.

(3) In fixing a wage scale care must be taken to insure due consideration of all the component factors in the wage by means of the closest possible collaboration of the trade and intertrade associations concerned. This cooperation is in principle realized by means of the collaboration of the intertrade local association in the fixing of wages in the various trades, the best method of collaboration being a personal meeting of directors and managers.

¹ International Labor Office. Daily Intelligence. Geneva, Sept. 13, 1921.

(4) The following main types of the collective regulation of wages should be distinguished:

- (a) Wage regulation on a combined trade and locality basis.
- (b) Wage regulation on an intertrade and locality basis.
- (c) Wage regulation in a particular trade over a whole industrial area.
- (d) Wage regulation on a national basis.

(5) Wage regulation on a combined trade and locality basis is the general rule. Collective wage agreements on this basis are concluded by—

(a) The local trade organization, if the industry in question is of sufficient importance in the locality to enable a local trade organization to be formed;

(b) By the intertrade local association either on behalf of the special sections which should be formed as soon as possible or on behalf of individual firms.

(6) Wage regulation on an intertrade and locality basis is exceptional, and is only possible in localities in which one branch of industry is so much stronger than the individual firms of other groups that it predominates.

(7) Wage regulation on an intertrade and locality basis with close collaboration between all employers' organizations in the locality can also be adopted exceptionally in cases in which the solidarity of the local trade-unions concerned is so great that the conclusion of collective wage agreements on a trade and locality basis would result in undesirable consequences.

(8) Wage regulation in a particular trade for a whole industrial area is only to be adopted for areas in which all trade and local factors in the making up of the wage can be brought into play by means of collaboration between the competent trade and intertrade local associations of the district. Wage regulation in a particular trade for a whole area is to be adopted for the protection of areas in which organizations are weak in cases where a particular industry is so scattered that the formation of local trade sections is impossible.

(9) Central wage regulation, extending beyond an area in which from an industrial point of view joint trade and local collaboration is possible, is as a rule to be rejected.

(10) The intertrade local and district associations are the competent organs for securing that due consideration shall be paid to the cost of living factor in the wage policy.

In order to fulfill this function, the intertrade local and district associations must supervise the official or other cost of living and price statistics in their respective districts, and if necessary compile such statistics themselves.

(11) The importance of the intertrade local and district associations will increase in proportion as the tendency to central regulation of all labor conditions becomes more noticeable in official and trade-union circles, and for this reason the employers must insist the more on due consideration being paid to special local conditions. It is the particular function of the intertrade local district associations to carry on the struggle against centralized control of industrial life (wage boards, national classification of districts) by the authorities and trade-unions.

(12) In addition to these functions in connection with the policy of collective bargaining, the intertrade local and district associations will also have a number of important duties in conjunction with the trade associations with respect to the representation of the general interests of the employers of a particular locality or district (labor boards, district economic councils); for the fulfillment of these functions the application of well-established principles of organization and wage policy is particularly necessary.

Wage Situation Among Agricultural Laborers in Great Britain.¹

AS A result of the repeal of the corn production act of 1917 the agricultural wages boards ceased to exist on October 1, 1921. In their place have been instituted conciliation committees, consisting of representatives of workers and farmer employers but lacking the public, or "appointed," members. A committee may agree upon rates of wages for any class of persons employed in the district or any part of the district for which the committee is formed. It may set special rates of wages for special classes of workers, agree upon the period for which the scale shall be in force, and deal with hours and conditions of labor. The agreements arrived at may be submitted to the minister of agriculture and if approved and published by him the agreement will become applicable to all the farms in the district.

Objection to these committees is made, however, on the ground that a committee which has arrived at an agreement must by resolution decide to submit it to the ministry for confirmation, which resolution can easily be blocked by the farmers' representatives on the committee. Other objections are that there is no central coordinating body, the probable result being that there will be a host of wage rates in operation with no attempt at uniformity; that there is no State responsibility for enforcing the agreements concluded; and that even where an agreement has been made, a farm worker may accept a lower wage than that specified in the agreement, a circumstance which "strikes at the root of district agreements and collective bargaining, and is a menace to trade-unionism."

Since September, 1921, the minimum wage rates fixed by the agricultural wages board for England and Wales have been 42s. (\$10.22, par) per week and for Ireland, since May, 1921, 32s. and 34s. (\$7.79 and \$8.27, par) per week. These rates ceased to be legally effective on October 1, 1921, though in some parts of the country they are still being paid pending agreements through the conciliation committees. In other cases, it is stated, the employers are demanding longer hours at lower wages, and these, in the majority of instances, have not been accepted by the men. In a few districts agreements have been arrived at by the farmers and workers. It is said, however, that in some places, as in Merioneth and Montgomery, the farmers have flatly refused to work on conciliation committees.

¹ This article is based on articles in the Labour Gazette, London, October, 1921, and The Economist, London, Oct. 22, 1921.

The Economist for October 22, 1921, states the situation to be as follows:

There is a prospect of widespread reductions of wages, judging by the new suggested rates which are being put forward by the farmers. Before the wages board came to an end there was a minimum wage in most districts of 42s. (\$10.22, par) for a 48-hour week. In Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire the employers have proposed a wage of 38s. (\$9.25, par) for a week of 50 hours. The Berkshire farmers have offered 36s. (\$8.76, par) for a 50-hour week, from October 1 to December 1, and will not agree to the registration of the agreement. In South Cambridgeshire the farmers have proposed a wage of 37s. 6d. (\$9.12, par) a week for the next two months. The offer made by the Devonshire farmers is that the farm workers should be paid 39s. (\$9.49, par) per week of 51 hours. Herefordshire employers propose a reduction by instalments, and offer 39s. (\$9.49, par) for 50 hours during October and thereafter 36s. (\$8.76, par) per week. The Wiltshire farmers have laid it down that 36s. (\$8.76, par) per week is their final and only offer, and that under no circumstances will any agreement to which they are parties be registered. It will be seen from these typical cases that the wages offered range from 36s. to 39s. (\$8.76 to \$9.49, par) for a longer working week. The increase in working hours means, in effect, a further reduction in wages. It may be noted that many of the offers made by the employers hold good for very short periods, which suggests that further reductions of wages and increases of hours are contemplated in the near future.

Wage Reductions in Sweden.

ACCORDING to a consular report of September 17, 1921, wage reductions are being made generally. The Swedish Royal Social Board reports that the cost of living has fallen about 16 per cent as compared with October, 1920, when prices were at their highest point. Whether wages have been reduced in the same proportion can not be definitely determined, it is stated, there being no general or comprehensive statistics on the subject. From many industries there are no reports as to wage reductions, but from the figures available it would seem that the wage reductions are somewhat in excess of those in cost of living.

The following table shows the reductions that have been made in wages paid in various occupations:

WAGE REDUCTIONS IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN SWEDEN.

Occupation.	Rate of reduction.	Occupation.	Rate of reduction.
	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
Workers in paper factories.....	20 to 30	Brickmakers and laborers on lime kilns.....	12 to 20
Workers in pulp mills.....	15	Workers in tobacco factories.....	14 to 16
Carpenters and joiners.....	25	Communal laborers.....	15
Textile workers.....	20	Workers in sugar factories.....	11 to 13
Miners.....	20 to 25	Laborers on sugar-beet farms.....	13 to 17
Iron and steel workers.....	30 to 40	Printers.....	10
Seamen, firemen, and engineers.....	20	Tailors.....	5
Sawmill operatives.....	15		

The tailors, it is stated, are "facing a much greater reduction, which will probably amount to 12 per cent, but they have been on strike for many months." The report states: "That there will be further decrease of wages in nearly every line of Swedish industry seems altogether probable in view of the fact that productive costs are still too high to permit of successful operation of many industries."

Wages and Hours of Labor in Tasmania.¹

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Tasmanian Industrial Department for 1920-21, 8,568 persons were employed in Tasmanian factories. Of these, 7,193 were men and 1,375, women. Fifty boards for fixing wages and hours were established under the wages board act of 1920. Weekly hours varied from 38 to 84, with a large proportion at 48. The number of factories, employees, and the average weekly wages in 19 industry groups are shown in the following table:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN TASMANIA, 1920.

[£1 at par=\$4.8665; 1s.=24.3 cents; 1d.=2.03 cents.]

Industry group.	Number of factories.	Number of employees.		Average weekly wage.		
		Male.	Female.			
Treating raw material.....	10	116	.....	£.	s.	d
Oils and fats.....	2	13	.....	3	19	4
Processes in stone, clay, etc.....	20	432	.....	3	11	1
Working in wood.....	292	2,094	4	4	2	0
Metal works, machinery, etc.....	85	1,191	.....	3	11	7
Food and drink.....	331	1,098	195	3	3	11
Clothing and textile fabrics.....	124	371	969	1	16	1
Books, printing, etc.....	22	458	102	1	15	10
Vehicles, saddlery.....	51	334	26	3	2	7
Ship and boat building.....	4	66	.....	4	17	0
Furniture, bedding, etc.....	36	599	24	3	7	2
Drugs, chemicals, fertilizers.....	8	51	6	3	6	6
Timepieces, jewelry.....	4	22	.....	4	3	9
Heat, light, and power.....	20	222	.....	4	5	2
Minor wares (not elsewhere included).....	57	126	49	2	19	5
	1,066	7,193	1,375	.....	.....	.....

¹Tasmania. Industrial department. Sixth annual report, 1920-21, on factories, wages boards, shops, etc. Tasmania, 1921. 37 pp.

MINIMUM WAGE.

Report of Industrial Welfare Commission of Texas.

THE first report of the Industrial Welfare Commission of Texas, created by chapter 160 of the Acts of 1919, covers the experience of the commission, from June, 1919, to August, 1920, and embodies the results of two surveys made by the commission to determine the cost of living in the various sections of the State. It was found that the average cost of living per week in northern Texas, in the various industries covered, was \$15.38; in southern Texas, \$14.57; in eastern Texas, \$12.77; in western Texas, \$12.20; in central Texas, \$15.61; and in northwestern Texas, the oil section of the State, \$23.38. The industries investigated included telephone and telegraph companies, mercantile establishments, laundries, and factories, the four groups covering approximately 85 per cent of the employed women of the State.

For the State, the industries showed an average weekly wage of \$12.31 in the telephone and telegraph industry, with an average cost of living of \$14.14; in the mercantile industry wages averaged \$12.98, and the cost of living, \$15.44; in the laundry industry, wages, \$9.39, and cost of living, \$13.78; and in factory work wages were \$11.52, where the cost of living was \$14.65. In the report averages are also shown by districts, by population, and by 40 cities.

The second survey, less extensive than the first, showed the average cost of living in the State in industries not covered by the first investigation to be \$16.07, with considerable divergence by sections, though the general rate for the State was higher than at the time of the first survey, this survey being made "at the peak of high prices." Wages had somewhat increased also, but continued to fall behind the cost of living.

The differences by localities led to a desire to prescribe a minimum wage adapted to the conditions disclosed by the investigation, but the attorney general of the State construed the law as permitting nothing but a uniform wage for the State as a whole. The legislature in extra sessions, both by petition by a number of its members and later by a concurrent resolution, requested the commission to set no wage until the meeting of the regular session in January, 1921, when there would be opportunity to remedy the defects believed to exist in the law. No action was therefore taken by the commission until the time of the convening of the legislature, when a rate was fixed, with the suggestion that some experience under the act would aid the legislature in formulating amendments. A general order applicable to the industries investigated fixed a rate of 25 cents per hour or \$12 per week of 48 hours, with proportional rates for additional time worked. This order was to go into effect on the 7th of February, a month after the convening of the legislature.

The constitutionality of the act had already been tested in a case where a waitress had been discharged from her employment on

account of having given testimony before the commission at a hearing in October, 1920. This was in violation of the protective provisions of the statute, and the employer was convicted, the conviction being sustained by the court of criminal appeals of the State on October 15, 1920 (*Poye v. State*, 230 S. W. 161).

At the time of its meeting to formulate the order, in November, 1920, the commission had the support of the decision in the Poye case, as well as the results of a third survey which was completed just prior to the date of the meeting. This disclosed an average minimum cost of necessaries amounting to \$13.55, \$1.55 in excess of the minimum fixed by the commission.

It may be added that since the above report was closed, the legislature of the State repealed the act of 1919, and in a separate measure enacted a new minimum wage law. This, however, was vetoed by the governor, so that since that time no statute on the subject exists in the State.

New Minimum Wage Rates in South Australia.

DURING August, 1921, wage rates in a number of industries were arrived at by the wages boards for those industries.

Fibrous Plaster Industry.

A MAXIMUM working week of 44 hours on outside jobs and 48 hours on inside jobs is established for the fibrous plaster industry, the time of beginning work to be not earlier than 7.20 a. m. and the time of ending to be 12 noon on Saturday and 5 p. m. on other week days. Persons over 21 years, having no previous experience, are to be paid the following hourly scale:

	Inside work.		Outside work.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
First year.....	1	9	1	11
Second year.....	1	10½	2	0½
After 2 years.....	2	0	2	2

Foremen are to receive 6s. (\$1.46, par) per week in addition to usual wages.

Apprentices and "improvers" are provided for in the ratio of one each to each four employees or fraction thereof receiving the minimum adult wage. Apprenticeship is for a term of five years. Wages paid apprentices range from £1 (\$4.87, par) in the first year of apprenticeship to £3 5s. (\$15.82, par) in the fifth year. Wages to be paid to improvers are in accordance with age and range from £1 2s. 6d. (\$5.47, par) per week at less than 17 years of age to £3 7s. 6d. (\$16.42, par) at 21 years.

Overtime on week days is to be paid for at the rate of from time and a quarter to double time, according to the hour of the day or night at which the work is done. Work on Sundays and holidays is to receive double pay.

Horseshoeing.

A 48-HOUR week is established in the horseshoeing trade, the work to be performed between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m., Saturday's work ending at 11.45 a. m.

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Shoers and turners are to receive 17s. 6d. (\$4.26, par) per day and floormen 16s. 8d. (\$4.06, par). Rates for apprentices and "improvers" range from 14s. (\$3.41, par) per week for the first year to £2 16s. (\$13.63, par) for the sixth year. One improver may be employed for every 5 workers, receiving the minimum wage of 16s. 8d. (\$4.06, par), except in shoe turning shops where the proportion may be one improver for every shoe turner.

Time in excess of 48 hours per week shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half for the next six hours, and double time thereafter and on Sundays and holidays.

Biscuit and Confectionery Industries.

AN ORDER for the biscuit and confectionery industries establishes a 48-hour week and provides that where a less number of hours is worked wages shall be on a pro rata basis. Work on Saturday ends at 12 noon.

Biscuit industry.—Wage rates per day for males over 21 years of age are to be as follows: Machinists, 14s. 1d. (\$3.43, par); brakemen, traveling and stationary ovenmen, and mixers, 13s. 9d. (\$3.35, par); and mixers' assistants and all other employees, 13s. 3d. (\$3.22, par). Rates for males under 21 years range from 17s. 6d. (\$4.26, par) per week for the first year to £2 8s. (\$11.68, par) for the seventh year. Adult female workers are to receive £1 15s. (\$8.52, par) per week and forewomen £2 (\$9.73, par). Females under 21 years are to receive weekly wages ranging from 15s. (\$3.65, par) for the first year to £1 10s. (\$7.30, par) for the seventh year.

Confectionery.—The following table shows the rates established for the different occupations in the confectionery industry:

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES ESTABLISHED FOR THE CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, BY OCCUPATIONS.

[£1 at par=\$4.87; 1s.=24.3 cents; 1d.=2.03 cents.]

Occupation.	Rate for—						
	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Sixth year.	After sixth year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chocolate dippers.....	0 14 6	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 3 6	1 6 6	1 10 0	1 15 0
Bulk or novelty dippers.....	13 0	14 6	17 6	1 0 0	1 3 6	1 6 6	1 15 0
							Seventh year.
General work:							
Males.....	14 6	17 6	1 0 0	1 6 6	1 13 6	2 3 6	2 13 6
Females.....	13 0	14 6	17 6	1 0 0	1 3 6	1 6 6	1 10 0
Apprentices and "improvers" ¹	17 0	1 0 0	1 6 6	1 16 6	2 6 6	2 16 6	.....
							£ s. d.
Skilled confectioners.....							4 8 6
Confectioners.....							4 4 6
Head storemen.....							4 4 6
Adult storemen.....							3 19 6
Adult laborers.....							3 19 6
Adult female workers.....							1 15 0

¹ And thereafter the minimum rate for adults.

Painting and Decorating.

JOURNEYMEN in the painting and decorating trade shall be paid 2s. 1½d. (52.5 cents, par) per hour, or 17s. 3d. (\$4.20, par) for a day of 8 hours, the daily work to be done between 7.30 a. m. and 5 p. m. except on Saturday when work stops at noon. Apprentices' wages range from 10s. (\$2.43, par) per week for the first half year to £2 10s. (\$12.17, par) for the tenth half year. Apprentices must be provided with board and lodging or be allowed 20s. (\$4.87, par) per week for these items. One improver may be employed for every six adult workers, improvers' weekly wages ranging from £1 2s. 6d. (\$5.47, par) at 17 years of age to £2 (\$9.73, par) at 20 years of age.

Overtime rates range from time and a quarter to double time, according to the hour at which the work is performed. Work on Saturdays, from noon till midnight, shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half. Certain allowances are made for carfares, varying with the distance between shop and place where work is to be done.

Brush Manufacturing.

FOR a week of 48 hours the following weekly rates are established in the brush-making industry:

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES ESTABLISHED IN BRUSH-MAKING INDUSTRY.

[£1 at par = \$4.87; 1s. = 24.3 cents; 1d. = 2.03 cents.]

Operation.	Weekly rate.	Operation.	Weekly rate.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Making paint brushes.....	4 13 0	Operating bass pan machine, males.....	4 6 6
Finishing brushes, or operating sand-papering machine.....	4 0 0	Drawing bass brooms, males.....	4 0 0
Boring drawn work.....	4 0 0	Drawing bass brooms, females.....	1 16 0
Operating boring machine.....	4 0 0	Bench drawing, females.....	1 16 0
Dressing material.....	4 6 6	Operating treadle knot-sizing machine or drawn work, females.....	1 16 0
Work at hair pan.....	4 6 6	Operating automatic boring and filling machine, females.....	1 16 0
Work at bass pan.....	4 6 6	Operating punching and stamping machine, females.....	1 16 0
Making steel wire brushes.....	4 6 6		
Making bottle or flue brushes.....	4 6 6		
Punching and stamping, males.....	4 0 0		

All time worked in excess of 48 hours per week shall be paid for at regular rates plus 3d. (6.1 cents, par) per hour.

The order contains a very detailed schedule of piece rates.

Females—Metropolitan Area.

THE South Australian Board of Industry has fixed the minimum wage for female workers over 18 years of age, in the metropolitan area, at 35s. (\$8.52, par) per week, according to a consular report recently received by this bureau. This is an increase of 5s. (\$1.22, par) per week over the minimum heretofore in effect, which was fixed by the South Australian Industrial Court in August, 1919.

The consular report states that:

This increase in the minimum wage for female employees has been awarded by the official board of industry at a time when many industries in South Australia are either idle or partially operating, and when the number of unemployed is growing

larger. The premier for the State has announced publicly that any general increase of wages under the present state of conditions can only result in increased nonemployment and increased business depression.

In determining this minimum wage, however, the board states that it acted on certain assumptions, some of which are quoted below:

That, while the need for public and private economy is equally evident and urgent, the State of South Australia is not quite so hopelessly bankrupt in resources of material, or of mind, or of will, as to warrant the board of industry in declaring as a standard living wage for unskilled workers generally a sum inadequate to supply what may be regarded as the bare necessities of life in a supposedly civilized society.

That there is no impropriety in the belief that a sane economy should be sought through increased efficiency on the part of either employees or of employers, or of both, in the complex mechanism of production rather than through wages so low as to menace the health of the working population, to depress purchasing power in the local market, and to give a legal sanction to the creation or growth of a malnourished and discontented proletariat. Further, that the employers and employees of this State, speaking generally, are not so devoid of intelligence as to fail to realize the importance of a more effective cooperation in the processes of production.

That the "normal and reasonable needs" of the wage earner as referred to in the statutory definition of "living wage" are not to be ascertained by reference to what may be deemed a possible scale of wages in industries passing through a period of abnormal depression due to world-wide influences.

That, with respect to industries of the kind just referred to, the State industrial court will adhere to its frequently reiterated policy of bringing parties together in order that they may discuss the desirability of carrying on for the time being, and if so, the question of ways and means by agreement of the parties.

That although a previously declared living wage during some time that it has been in operation may have become ineffectual to maintain the standard of normal and reasonable needs owing to a rapid increase in the cost of living due to world-wide cause, the duty of the board as indicated by the Industrial Code is simply to declare a living wage for the future on such evidence as it has before it.

That, while the national production and income are relevant for the purpose of considering what wage may be considered a living wage, the duty of the board in respect to woman workers is to apply the standard of needs as distinct from the standard of the relative value of the work of man and woman employees respectively.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS.

Railroads—Decisions of the Railroad Labor Board.

BY DECISION No. 224, issued September 12, the board ruled that membership in a labor union was not sufficient cause for discharge of a worker employed in a supervisory capacity. The case concerned the discharge of two section foremen in the employ of the Butler County Railroad Co. The management's reasons for discharge were set forth in the following letter of dismissal written by the general manager of the company to one of the discharged foremen:

To whom it may concern:

Jesse Hicks has worked for this railroad for a number of years, first as section laborer and later as section foreman in charge of one of its track sections. He is competent, industrious, and his services were satisfactory. He was discharged because he belonged to a union of trackmen to which the men [with whom] he was working also belonged. The membership of his men and himself in that union was deemed incompatible with his position as foreman representing the company in its relations with the men, and for that reason [he] was retired.

The board decided that the action of the carrier was "unjust and unreasonable, and they [the discharged foremen] shall in justice be reinstated and placed in full enjoyment of such seniority rights, if any, as the rules or practices existing on the carrier in question guarantee, provided they report for assignment within fifteen days from date of this decision. They should be reimbursed for losses suffered, less the amount earned since date of dismissal, provided there was on this carrier an existing rule or established usage guaranteeing to employees pay for loss occasioned by unjust suspension or dismissal."

Addendum No. 3 to Decision No. 222, effective October 16, further amends the "national agreements" of the shop crafts operative under the Railroad Administration. This decision removes the inhibition against piecework and permits negotiation on that subject by individual carriers and their employees. The new rules as set forth in this decision, together with the rules they modify, which had been agreed upon by the shop crafts and the Railroad Administration, are as follows:

RULES OPERATIVE UNDER RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

RULES ADOPTED BY RAILROAD LABOR BOARD.

Rule 1.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. All employees coming under the provisions of this schedule, except as provided for in rule 15, shall be paid on the hourly basis.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. All employees coming under the provisions of this agreement, except as otherwise provided in this schedule of rules, or as may hereafter be legally established between the carrier and the employees, shall be paid on the hourly basis.

This rule is intended to remove the inhibition against piecework contained in rule 1 of the shop crafts' national agreement and to permit the question to be taken up for negotiation on any individual railroad in the manner prescribed by the Transportation Act.

RULES OPERATIVE UNDER RAILROAD
ADMINISTRATION—Continued.RULES ADOPTED BY RAILROAD LABOR
BOARD—Continued.*Rule 2.*

Rule 2. When one shift is employed, the starting time shall be not earlier than 7 o'clock and not later than 8 o'clock. The time and length of the lunch period shall be subject to mutual agreement.

Rule 3. Where two shifts are employed, the starting time of the first shift shall be governed by rule 2, and the second shift shall start immediately following the first shift or at 8 p. m.

The spread of the second shift shall consist of 8 consecutive hours, including an allowance of 20 minutes for lunch within the limits of the fifth hour.

Rule 4. Where three shifts are employed, the starting time of the first shift shall be governed by rule 2, and the starting time for each following shift shall be regulated accordingly.

The spread of each shift shall consist of 8 consecutive hours, including an allowance of 20 minutes for lunch within the limits of the fifth hour.

Rule 5. The time established for commencing and quitting work for all men on each shift shall be the same at the respective points, but where three shifts are worked by running repair forces, and two shifts by back-shop forces, the quitting time of the first shift and the commencing and quitting time of the second shift of the back-shop forces will be governed by the provisions of rule 3.

EXCEPTION.

It is agreed that three 8-hour shifts may be established under the provisions of rule 4 for the employees necessary to the continuous operation of power houses, millwright gangs, heat-treating plants, train yard running repair and inspection forces (not repair tracks) without extending the provisions of rule 4 to the balance of the shop forces.

There may be one, two, or three shifts employed. The starting time of any shift shall be arranged by mutual understanding between the local officers and the employees' committee based on actual service requirements.

The time and length of the lunch period shall be subject to mutual agreement.

(The above was substituted for rules 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the national agreement.)

Rule 8.

Employees regularly assigned to work on Sundays or holidays, or those called to take the place of such employees, will be allowed to complete the balance of the day unless released at their own request. Those who are called will be advised as soon as possible after vacancies become known.

Same.

Rule 18.

When new jobs are created or vacancies occur in the respective crafts the oldest employees in point of service shall, if sufficient ability is shown by trial, be given preference in filling such new jobs or any vacancies that may be desirable to them. All vacancies or new jobs created will be bulletined. Bulletins must be posted five days before vacancies are filled permanently. Employees desiring to avail themselves of this rule will make application to the official in charge and a copy of the application will be given to the local chairman.

Same, except or the addition of the following clause:

An employee exercising his seniority rights under this rule will do so without expense to the carrier; he will lose his right to the job he left; and if after a fair trial he fails to qualify for the new position, he will have to take whatever position may be open in his craft.

Rule 31.

Seniority of employees in each craft covered by this agreement shall be confined to the point employed in each of the following departments:

- Maintenance of way (bridge and building, where separate from maintenance of way department).
- Maintenance of equipment.
- Maintenance of telegraph.
- Maintenance of signals.
- Four subdivisions of the carmen, as follows:
 - Pattern makers.
 - Upholsterers.
 - Painters.
 - Other carmen.

The seniority lists will be open to inspection and copy furnished the committee.

Seniority of employees in each craft covered by this agreement shall be confined to the point employed in each of the following departments, except as provided in special rules of each craft:

- Maintenance of way (bridge and building, where separate from maintenance of way department).
- Maintenance of equipment.
- Maintenance of telegraph.
- Maintenance of signals.
- Four subdivisions of the carmen as follows:
 - Pattern makers.
 - Upholsterers.
 - Painters.
 - Other carmen.

The seniority lists will be open to inspection and copy furnished the committee.

RULES OPERATIVE UNDER RAILROAD
ADMINISTRATION—Continued.RULES ADOPTED BY RAILROAD LABOR
BOARD—Continued.*Rule 46.*

Applicants for employment will be required to make statement only as to their ability and address of relatives, except when their duties require them to distinguish signals or do flagging, when they shall be required to pass the usual eyesight and hearing tests.

Applicants for employment may be required to take physical examination at the expense of the carrier to determine the fitness of the applicant to reasonably perform the service required in his craft or class. They will also be required to make a statement showing address of relatives, necessary four (4) years' experience, and name and local address of last employer.

Rule 48.

Employees injured while at work will not be required to make accident reports before they are given medical attention, but will make them as soon as practicable thereafter. Proper medical attention will be given at the earliest possible moment, and employees shall be permitted to return to work without signing a release pending final settlement of the case.

At the option of the employee, personal injury settlements may be handled under the provisions of rules 35 and 36. Where death or permanent disability results from injury the lawful heirs of the deceased may have the case handled as herein provided.

Employees injured while at work will not be required to make accident reports before they are given medical attention, but will make them as soon as practicable thereafter. Proper medical attention will be given at the earliest possible moment, and when able, employees shall be permitted to return to work without signing a release pending final settlement of the case.

At the option of the injured party, personal injury settlements may be handled by the duly authorized representatives of the employee with the duly authorized representative of the carrier. Where death or permanent disability results from injury, the lawful heirs of the deceased may have the case handled as herein provided.

Rule 50.

Existing conditions in regard to shop trains will be maintained unless changed by mutual agreement. The company will endeavor to keep shop trains on schedule time, properly heated and lighted and in a safe, clean, and sanitary condition. This not to apply to temporary service provided in case of emergency.

Existing conditions in regard to shop trains will be continued unless changed by mutual agreement, or unless, after disagreement between the carrier and employees, the dispute is properly brought before the Labor Board and the board finds the continuance of existing conditions unjust and unreasonable, and orders same discontinued or modified.

The company will endeavor to keep shop trains on schedule time, properly heated and lighted, and in a safe, clean, and sanitary condition. This not to apply to temporary service provided in case of emergency.

Rule 55.

When dismantling or scrapping engines, boilers, tanks, cars (except wood cars), or other machinery, this work will be done by mechanics of their respective crafts. Sufficient help will be furnished.

When wood cars are dismantled for scrapping, parts to be removed before car is burned or destroyed will be removed by carmen.

Work of scrapping engines, boilers, tanks, and cars or other machinery will be done by crews under the direction of a mechanic.

Rule 60.

When employees are required to check in and out on their own time, they will be paid one hour extra at the close of each week, regardless of the number of hours worked during the week.

At the close of each week one minute for each hour actually worked during the week will be allowed employees for checking in and out and making out service cards on their own time.

Rule 61.

Any man who has served an apprenticeship or has had four years' experience at the machinist's trade and who, by his skill and experience, is qualified and capable of laying out and fitting together the metal parts of any machine or locomotive, with or without drawings, and competent to do either sizing, shaping, turning, boring, planing, grinding, finishing, or adjusting the metal parts of any machine or locomotive whatsoever shall constitute a machinist.

Same.

RULES OPERATIVE UNDER RAILROAD
ADMINISTRATION—Concluded.RULES ADOPTED BY RAILROAD LABOR
BOARD—Concluded.*Rule 65.*

Machinists assigned to running repairs shall not be required to work on dead work at points where dead work forces are maintained.

Machinists assigned to running repairs shall not be required to work on dead work at points where dead-work forces are maintained except when there is not sufficient running repairs to keep them busy.

Rule 66.

Dead work means all work on an engine which can not be handled within 24 hours by the regularly assigned running repair forces maintained at point where the question arises.

Same.

Rule 67.

Dead-work forces will not be assigned to perform running repair work, except when the regularly assigned running repair forces are unable to get engines out in time to prevent delay to train movement.

Same.

Rule 68.

In case of wrecks where engines are disabled, machinist and helper (more if necessary) shall accompany the wrecker. They will work under the direction of the wreck foreman.

In case of wrecks where engines are disabled, machinist and helper, if necessary, shall accompany the wrecker. They will work under the direction of the wreck foreman.

Rule 77.

Machinists required to inspect locomotives and swear to reports required by the Federal locomotive inspection law shall receive 5 cents per hour above the minimum rate paid machinists at the point employed.

At points where there are ordinarily fifteen (15) or more engines tested and inspected each month, and machinists are required to swear to Federal reports covering such inspection, a machinist will be assigned to handle this work in connection with other machinist's work and will be allowed five cents (5¢) per hour above the machinist's minimum rate at the point employed.

At points or on shifts where no inspector is assigned and machinists are required to inspect engines and swear to Federal reports, they will be paid five cents (5¢) per hour above the machinist's minimum rate at the point employed for the days on which such inspections are made.

Autogenous welders shall receive 5 cents per hour above the minimum rate paid machinists at the point employed.

Autogenous welders shall receive five cents (5¢) per hour above the minimum rate paid mechanics at the point employed.

Rule 78.

Any man who has served an apprenticeship, or has had four years' experience at the trade, who can with the aid of tools, with or without drawings, and is competent to either lay out, build, or repair boilers, tanks, and details thereof, and complete same in a mechanical manner shall constitute a boilermaker.

Same.

The Pullman Agreement.

AN AGREEMENT effective September 16 was signed by the Pullman Co. (operating department) and System Federation No. 122, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, Mechanical Section No. 1, affecting approximately 6,000 workers employed as machinists, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, and carmen.

The agreement, which is similar to the national agreement negotiated between the shop crafts and the Railroad Administration, consists of 93 rules, providing specific regulations for hours and working conditions of the crafts involved.

The rules provide for the 8-hour day, the 48-hour week, and for time and one-half for overtime, with specified exceptions. Regulations concerning seniority, apprenticeship, and adjustment of grievances are included in the agreement, and special rules affecting the conditions of work peculiar to each craft which is a party to the contract. Provision is made for the revision of these rules, upon request of either party, and for termination of this agreement by either party 60 days after giving written notice thereof. This is the first agreement the Pullman Co. has made with its employees as members of craft unions.

Rochester Shoe Industry.

THE agreement between the Rochester Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of the city of Rochester, N. Y., and Joint Council No. 6, United Shoe Workers of America, which was signed last May, provided for a reopening of the wage question on or about August 1, at the option of either party.

In accordance with the terms of this agreement the wage question was reopened early in August when the manufacturers requested a 25 per cent decrease in the wages of shoe workers. Upon failure to agree upon the wage change, an arbitration board was appointed with Col. Sanford E. Thompson as chairman. The decision of this board, handed down on October 24, announced a cut in wages and earnings of all shoe workers of 10 per cent, and recommended a joint effort by employers and workers to institute production standards. This recommendation is as follows:

It is recommended that the following plans be immediately carried out: The manufacturers and joint council shall agree upon an industrial engineer who will make a brief survey of the plants, to occupy not more than one month, for the purpose of outlining a plan for procedure and for preparing the way in each factory for an equitable adjustment of wage and piece rates on a strictly scientific basis and for other plans aiming at cost reduction; that this be followed immediately by the organization of joint administrative and technical machinery for putting the recommendations for improvements in methods and job analysis [into effect] as outlined by the survey.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Activities of Mayors' Unemployment Committees.¹

TWO hundred and nine out of the 327 cities in the United States whose population is 20,000 or more have organized mayors' emergency committees in accordance with the recommendations of the President's Conference on Unemployment, or have signified their ability to carry out the recommendations of the conference with machinery already in existence. Many of those cities not organized are so situated that there is no grave local problem.

These figures were the salient feature of a report recently made to the standing committee of the conference by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the special committee on civic and emergency measures created by the President. Col. Woods's figures, officials of the conference said, mean that the coordination of municipal agencies to meet the unemployment crisis, expected to reach maximum intensity in January or February, is virtually complete.

The States most thoroughly organized to date are: Massachusetts, Illinois (with the exception of Chicago), Connecticut, Michigan, California, Oregon, Washington, and Georgia. The States where the situation promises to be acute and where a considerable start has been made, though numerous cities are yet to be organized, are: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Texas. Reports from Texas indicate that the situation there is being aggravated by a winter influx of "floaters."

"The decrease in unemployment during October, as evidenced by the statistics of the Department of Labor and the passage of the Federal highway act in accordance with the Conference's recommendations are most encouraging," Col. Woods said. "Manufacturers and employers generally are accepting individual responsibility to a noteworthy degree. Definite instances are reported in increasing number where the enlargement or renovation of plants and improvements in equipment are being ordered as a direct contribution to the emergency drive. However, the possible suffering is certain to grow severer as winter closes down, and if any communities remain unorganized their situations are likely to be comparable to regrettable conditions abroad. The crisis is by no means passed."

To obtain an exact estimate of the number of persons who need work at this time, the conference committee has asked all mayors' committees to send weekly reports of registrations at employment bureaus and the number of applicants placed at work. "These replies are just being received," said Col. Woods, "and indicate heavy registration in certain sections."

Figures for November 1, or later, showed the following comparison between registrations for jobs and placements at local employment

¹ President's Conference on Unemployment. Press release by U. S. Department of Commerce.

bureaus of certain cities in Ohio: Cleveland, 18,485 registrations, 3,111 placements; Akron, 10,112 registrations, 1,334 placements; Cincinnati, 4,424 registrations, 1,034 placements; Columbus, 8,073 registrations, 2,578 placements; Toledo, 6,552 registrations, 1,395 placements; Youngstown, 4,295 registrations, 970 placements.

Kansas reported that there were 8,525 persons unemployed in the cities of Wichita, Kansas City, Hutchinson, Topeka, Parsons, and Salina. Ninety per cent of the unemployed in this State is unskilled labor, and 65 per cent of the total work is part time.

Registrations and placements, in four cities of Connecticut, for November 3 were as follows: Bridgeport, 176 registrations, 50 places filled; Hartford, 144 registrations, 130 places filled; New Haven, 237 registrations, 207 places filled; Waterbury, 133 registrations, 55 places filled. It was estimated that on November 4 there were 11,572 unemployed in 31 factories in Bridgeport, with the total unemployment much larger. In Waterbury, the estimate is 5,000 unemployed; in Hartford, 6,000; in New Britain, approximately 5,000; in Bristol, 1,200; and in New Haven, the newspapers state that 34 per cent of the city's population are out of work at this time, and that a large majority are women. Mayors' committees are organized in these cities to meet the extreme situation.

The organization perfected in Atlanta faces a serious task, with an estimated unemployment there of 5,000. In Savannah, Ga., Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., the unemployment is not considered serious. In Texas, employment conditions show improvement, except in the coast cities which are registering a large shipping unemployment.

States of the far West, especially California, are trying to protect themselves against a migration of the floating unemployed of the country. They hope to provide work for their own population, but can not take care of those from other States or cities. A survey made by the commissioner of labor of California showed decreases of 20 per cent in employment in 585 industrial establishments, of 60 per cent in shipbuilding, of 30 per cent in canning, packing, and drying, of 34 per cent in the sugar industry, and of 10 per cent in the lumber industry. It is believed that there are 90,000 persons out of work in California at this time, and including the migratory population, the total may reach 140,000.

Cities of the Northwest, as Spokane, Seattle, and Portland, are trying to provide work for their own residents, by hastening construction of public works and other emergency measures, but they are warning all outsiders of the scant possibility of finding work if they come there.

The committee on unemployment statistics of New York City estimates that 342,860 persons, or 13.5 per cent of the gainfully employed in the city, are now out of work. This applies only to residents. About 140,000 of these are in the manufacturing and mechanical industries and 12,500 are in the building trades. There are also from 20,000 to 50,000 unemployed nonresidents. More than one-quarter of the idle are transportation workers.

Philadelphia has taken a census of jobs while registering the unemployed. In two days 296 jobs were reported, and in the first week more than 400 positions were found and filled.

The citizens' committee on unemployment of the District of Columbia estimates that the total unemployed at present will not exceed 6,000 in a total population of approximately 500,000. An employment bureau is maintained, where applicants may register without a fee, and the business men of the District have contributed to the support of this bureau. The opinion of the committee, based on three weeks' registration, is that the District will be able to handle its own unemployed this winter, but that it can not take care of floaters coming from outside.

During the three last weeks of October, 4,752 unemployed registered at the District's unemployment bureau, and jobs were found for 1,581. Of those who applied for work, 1,130 were clerical or professional, 519 were skilled labor, 810 were unskilled labor, and 1,684 were domestics. The highest placements were 611 in domestic labor, and the lowest were 73 in the clerical or professional group. Housekeepers in the District still report a scarcity of house servants and building contractors complain that skilled labor is backward in accepting work offered.

Meeting of Standing Committee of President's Conference on Unemployment.

ON NOVEMBER 4, 1921, the Secretary of Commerce presided over a session of the Standing Committee of the President's Conference on Unemployment, which was held in New York City at the Engineering Societies Building. The progress of emergency measures was the subject for discussion. After the meeting Secretary Hoover announced that 20 subcommittees would soon be appointed to study cyclical and seasonal phases of the situation. It is expected that the results of these investigations will be embodied in the most comprehensive report that has ever been made with reference to causes of unemployment.

Two days after the meeting of the Standing Committee it was announced that the following regional directors had been selected to link the Conference more effectually with the mayors' unemployment committees in the various communities: Winslow B. Ayer, Portland, Oreg.; C. M. Babcock, St. Paul; Ray Dickinson, East Orange, N. J.; J. E. Edgerton, Nashville; Mortimer Fleishacker, San Francisco; James S. Gibson, Seattle; John W. Hallowell, Boston; A. L. Humphrey, Pittsburgh; Jackson Johnson, St. Louis; C. F. Rand, New York City; William S. Rossiter, Concord, N. H.; E. Sherman, Chicago; Ernest T. Trigg, Philadelphia; and Evans Woolen, Indianapolis.

Employment in Selected Industries in October, 1921.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics received and tabulated reports concerning the volume of employment in October, 1921, from representative establishments in 13 manufacturing industries and in bituminous coal mining.

[1281]

Comparing the figures of October, 1921, with those for identical establishments for October, 1920, it appears that in 8 of the 14 industries there were increases in the number of persons employed, while in 6 industries there were decreases. The largest increase, 52.5 per cent, appears in the woolen industry. Men's ready-made clothing shows an increase of 30.5 per cent and cotton finishing shows an increase of 29.9 per cent. In the iron and steel industry, the greatest decrease, 37.8 per cent, appears.

Six of the 14 industries show increases in the total amount of pay roll for October, 1921, as compared with October, 1920. The remaining 8 industries show decreases in the amount of pay roll. The woolen industry shows the most important increase, 38.3 per cent. An increase of 23 per cent appears in boots and shoes and one of 20.1 per cent in cotton finishing. The most important percentage decrease is 67.6, which appears in iron and steel. Paper making shows a decrease of 44.5 per cent and car building and repairing shows a decrease of 42.3 per cent.

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

Industry.	Establishments reporting for October, both years.	Period of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.			Amount of pay roll.		
			October, 1920.	October, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	October, 1920.	October, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
Iron and steel.....	117	½ month.	191,870	119,269	-37.8	\$15,393,187	\$4,989,018	-67.6
Automobile manufacturing.	50	1 week.	116,615	89,346	-23.4	4,299,731	2,620,491	-39.1
Car building and repairing.	62	½ month.	71,116	50,772	-28.6	5,342,742	3,081,558	-42.3
Cotton manufacturing.....	61	1 week.	59,623	63,587	+6.7	1,036,067	988,259	-7.3
Cotton finishing.....	17	do.	10,457	13,379	+29.9	236,900	284,611	+20.1
Hosiery and underwear.....	63	do.	25,623	30,283	+18.2	481,991	515,561	+11.6
Woolen.....	45	do.	33,770	51,496	+52.5	760,706	1,052,243	+38.3
Silk.....	52	2 weeks.	12,884	14,137	+9.7	548,775	560,132	+2.1
Men's ready-made clothing.	48	1 week.	23,872	33,757	+30.5	766,571	910,885	+18.8
Leather manufacturing.....	37	do.	14,160	13,617	-3.8	375,563	296,025	-21.2
Boots and shoes.....	82	do.	53,460	64,940	+21.5	1,143,759	1,406,902	+23.0
Paper making.....	58	do.	34,367	24,499	-28.7	1,055,025	585,721	-44.5
Cigar manufacturing.....	54	do.	16,214	16,865	+4.0	344,282	304,794	-11.5
Coal mining (bituminous)...	102	½ month.	27,590	25,858	-6.3	2,487,472	1,837,681	-26.1

Comparative data for October, 1921, and September, 1921, appear in the following table. The figures show that in 10 industries there were increases in the number of persons on the pay roll in October as compared with September, and in 4, decreases. The largest increases, 7.6 per cent, 6.1 per cent and 5.3 per cent, appear in car building and repairing, iron and steel, and bituminous coal mining, respectively. Automobile manufacturing shows a decrease of 3.9 per cent, and men's ready-made clothing a decrease of 1.9 per cent.

In comparing October, 1921, with September, 1921, 6 industries show increases in the amount of money paid to employees and 8 show decreases. Respective percentage increases of 17.3, 15.1, and 12, appear in bituminous coal mining, iron and steel, and car building and repairing. Men's ready-made clothing shows a decrease of 16.1 per cent and automobile manufacturing a decrease of 10.8 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1921.

Industry.	Estab-lishments reporting for Sep-tember and Octo-ber.	Period of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.			Amount of pay roll.		
			Septem-ber, 1921.	Octo-ber, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	Septem-ber, 1921.	October, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
Iron and steel.....	109	½ month.	111,970	118,799	+6.1	\$4,318,183	\$4,969,732	+15.1
Automobile manufacturing	52	1 week..	93,296	89,687	-3.9	2,944,511	2,627,442	-10.8
Car building and repairing.	63	½ month.	47,339	50,928	+7.6	2,759,235	3,091,619	+12.0
Cotton manufacturing.....	61	1 week..	62,846	68,597	+1.2	1,066,787	928,259	-7.4
Cotton finishing.....	17	do....	13,336	13,579	+1.8	292,693	284,611	-2.8
Hosiery and underwear....	65	do....	30,641	32,106	+4.8	501,727	546,206	+8.9
Woolen.....	52	do....	51,459	51,496	+ .1	1,155,995	1,052,143	-8.9
Silk.....	44	2 weeks.	12,635	12,498	-1.1	494,161	501,892	+1.6
Men's ready-made clothing.	50	1 week..	34,660	33,936	-1.9	1,092,015	915,799	-16.1
Leather manufacturing.....	36	do....	13,287	13,494	+1.6	297,400	293,449	-1.3
Boots and shoes.....	82	do....	63,747	62,748	-1.6	1,458,276	1,369,013	-6.1
Paper making.....	58	do....	22,596	23,068	+2.1	538,681	558,488	+3.7
Cigar manufacturing.....	55	do....	16,945	17,144	+1.2	322,910	310,575	-3.8
Coal mining (bituminous)..	94	½ month.	24,919	26,239	+5.3	1,585,743	1,859,693	+17.3

In addition to the data presented in the above tables as to the number of employees on the pay roll, 89 plants in the iron and steel industry reported 92,495 employees as actually working on the last full day of the pay period reported for October, 1921, as against 152,212 for the reported pay-roll period in October, 1920, a decrease of 39.2 per cent. Figures given for 91 establishments in the iron and steel industry show that 92,271 employees were actually working on the last full day of the pay period reported for October, 1921, as against 85,621 employees for the period in September, 1921, an increase of 7.8 per cent.

Changes in Wage Rates and Per Capita Earnings.

DURING the period September 15 to October 15 there were wage changes made by some of the establishments in 9 of the 14 industries.

Iron and steel.—One plant made a 27 per cent decrease in wages to 46 per cent of the employees. A decrease of 20 per cent was reported by two mills, affecting 70 per cent of the men in the first mill and 65 per cent of the men in the second mill. Decreases ranging from 12 to 18 per cent were made to the entire force of 11 establishments. All employees in another establishment were reduced approximately 15 per cent in wages. A reduction in wage rates of 10 per cent was reported by four plants, affecting all men in the first two plants, 95 per cent of the men in the third plant, and about 92 per cent of the men in the fourth plant. Ninety-five per cent of the force in one establishment were cut 9 per cent in wages, while the entire force of another establishment had an average wage reduction of 7 per cent. Increased production caused by resumption of work is reported for the iron and steel industry. The per capita earnings for October are 8.5 per cent higher than those for September.

Automobiles.—A decrease of 10 per cent in wage rates was made to all employees in one establishment. In another establishment the pieceworkers, 34 per cent of the employees, were reduced 5 per cent

in wages, while those paid by the hour, 22 per cent of the employees, were reduced approximately 7 per cent in wages. On account of decreased production, many establishments are working on a short-week schedule, and the per capita earnings show a decrease of 7.2 per cent when comparing September and October.

Car building and repairing.—A decrease of 20 per cent, affecting 60 per cent of the employees, was reported by one shop. An increase in per capita earnings of 4.2 per cent is reported for this industry, as in many districts plants are working full time.

Cotton manufacturing.—Although the number of persons employed shows a slight increase, less time has been worked during this period, and the per capita earnings are 8.4 per cent less for October than for September.

Cotton finishing.—A wage rate decrease of 20 per cent was made by one plant to 95 per cent of the employees. When comparing the per capita earnings for September and October, a decrease of 4.5 per cent is shown.

Hosiery and underwear.—An increase of 20 per cent was granted to 20 per cent of the force in one establishment. Employment conditions have improved in this industry and the per capita earnings for October are 3.9 per cent higher than those for September.

Woolen.—A decrease of 9 per cent in per capita earnings is noted when September and October figures are compared.

Silk.—One mill reported a 7 per cent decrease in wage rates, affecting 27 per cent of the employees. When earnings for September and October are compared, an increase of 2.7 per cent is shown.

Men's ready-made clothing.—Part-time employment was reported throughout the industry, due to the seasonal decline in trade. The per capita earnings show a decrease of 14.5 per cent when September and October figures are compared.

Leather.—In one tannery a decrease of 10 per cent was made to approximately 27 per cent of the employees. Work was rather slack and the per capita earnings for October are 2.8 per cent less than for September.

Boots and shoes.—One factory made a 9 per cent wage decrease to 98 per cent of the force. A decrease of 4.6 per cent in per capita earnings is shown when September earnings are compared with October earnings, as the period reported for was a slack period between manufacturing seasons.

Paper.—Decreases ranging from 8 to 20 per cent were made to all employees in one mill, while in another mill the entire force was reduced 15 per cent. In three plants, a decrease of 12½ per cent was made to all men. In a fourth plant 60 per cent of the men were decreased 12 per cent in wages. Four establishments report a wage rate decrease of approximately 10 per cent, which affected the entire force in three establishments and 5 per cent of the force in the fourth establishment. One concern made a 40 cent flat cut for men and a 25 cent cut for women. An increase of 1.6 per cent is shown for per capita earnings when September and October figures are compared.

Cigars.—When the per capita earnings for October are compared with those for September, a decrease of 4.9 per cent appears.

Bituminous coal.—Comparing the September and October per capita earnings, an increase of 11.4 is shown.

Number of Idle Bituminous Coal Mines, Week Ending October 1, 1921.

WEEKLY Report No. 223 of the United States Geological Survey contains data on the number of idle bituminous coal mines for the week ending October 1, 1921. A similar study for the week ending August 20, 1921, in Weekly Report No. 218, was noted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1921 (pp. 141 and 142).

In the period from August 20 to October 1 there was a noticeable decrease in the number of mines idle the entire week, a reduction from 36 to 32.8 per cent of the mines reporting. On the latter date 895 out of the 2,727 mines reporting were closed the entire week, with resultant unproductiveness and unemployment. As reports are received only from commercial mines of some size, the data collected do not show the entire number of mines closed in the period under consideration. The statistics in the table following refer only to the number of mines, no account being taken of the varying capacity of the mines included. "As in general the larger mines are the last to close, the proportion of the rated capacity shut down during the entire week of October 1 was doubtless much less than 32.8 per cent, the figure for the number of mines so closed."

NUMBER OF IDLE, FULL-TIME, AND PART-TIME BITUMINOUS MINES REPORTING WEEKLY TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.¹

Week ending—	Number of mines reporting.				Per cent of mines reporting.			
	Closed entire week.	Working part time.	Working full time.	Total.	Closed entire week.	Working part time.	Working full time.	Total.
Aug. 21, 1920.....	96	2,407	337	2,840	3.4	84.7	11.9	100.0
Mar. 26, 1921.....	710	1,687	122	2,519	28.2	67.0	4.8	100.0
July 16, 1921.....	874	1,633	171	2,678	32.6	61.0	6.4	100.0
Aug. 20, 1921.....	970	1,547	180	2,697	36.0	57.3	6.7	100.0
Oct. 1, 1921.....	895	1,628	204	2,727	32.8	59.7	7.5	100.0

¹ Includes only commercial operations of some size.

² In a few instances it was necessary to use data for weeks ending other than August 21, but these substitutions do not affect the comparability of the data for 1920 and 1921.

A Proposed Score-card Method of Recording Time Lost on the Job.

THE Policyholders' Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has recently sent out a bulletin discussing the advantages of keeping account of the time lost during employment and giving a draft of a score card for recording such time. It points out that in many occupations there is a good deal of time lost while on the job, and that up to the present very little notice has been taken of this "unemployment within employment." This loss is a serious matter, however, for both employer and employee. If the latter is a time worker, it is much to his advantage that the work should flow in a smooth and continuous volume, relieving him alike from overtime and from lay-offs. If he is a pieceworker, his loss from irregular work is obvious; one of the serious complaints against certain industries is the amount of time the workers must spend waiting

for work, while they are paid only for the time actually employed. On the employer's side it is a decided advantage to employ no more workers than are needed, and to regularize production. Overhead expenses go on whether the men are working or not, and cost of production increases with the increase in idle time of machinery and equipment.

It is evident from the employer's standpoint that this plan can in many cases bring about an increased production and a decreased operation cost per unit. No employer is anxious to shut down his plant. With the proper installation and follow up of the unemployment score, it will be possible in many cases to avoid curtailment of operation.

The suggested score card, partially filled out to show the method of operation, is as follows:

UNEMPLOYMENT SCORE CARD.

Name of concern..... Department or group.....
Address.....
Kind of business.....
Period covered from..... to.....

The figures given should (need not) be considered confidential.

NOTE.—The purpose of this unemployment score is to develop a standardized instrument and a method for accurately measuring the degree of "unemployment within employment"; i. e., the percentage of the time a concern's employees should be working that is "wasted" through one cause or another. The items and percentages given are merely by way of illustration and suggestion.

Productive time (64 per cent).		Per cent.		
A. Orders (12 per cent).	1. Inadequate volume.....	8		
	2. Lack of standardization.....	1		
	3. Uneven flow of orders.....	0		
	4.....			
	5.....			
	6. All other.....	3		
	B. Lack of materials (8 per cent).	1. Broken promise of manufacturer.....	2	Chargeable to— Purchasing..... Storekeeping..... Gang boss..... Drafting room.....
		2. Transportation delays.....	1	
		3. Errors.....	3	
		4. Seasonal, as with canneries.....	0	
		5.....		
		6.....		
7. All other.....		2		
C. Absenteeism (6 per cent).	1. Sickness.....	3	Colds..... Contagious..... Chronic.....	
	2. Accidents.....			
	3. Home conditions.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		
	4. Recognized holidays.....	0		
	5. Liquor.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		
	6. Weather.....	0		
	7. Tardiness.....	1		
	8. Personal business including jury duty.....	0		
	9. Vacations, regular.....	0		
	10.....			
	11.....			
	12. All other.....	1		
D. Equipment (2 per cent).	1. Belting.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		
	2. Broken parts.....	0		
	3. Poor adjustment.....	1		
	4. Power failure.....	0		
	5. Introduction of machines.....	0		
	6.....			
	7.....			
	8. All other.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		
E. Factory administration (8 per cent).	1. Strikes and labor stoppages.....	4	Order of work..... Routing..... Delay getting into work..... Tools or jigs not ready.....	
	2. Lockouts.....	0		
	3. Bad planning.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		
	4. Stock taking.....	0		
	5. Disciplinary lay offs.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		
	6. Labor policy.....	1		
	7. Sales-factory maladjustment.....	2		
	8.....			
	9.....			
	10. All other.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		

If this score card, or something similar to it, were at all generally adopted, it would soon be possible to secure data of much importance,

which are now quite unattainable, as to the amount of time lost through sickness, through causes within the worker's control, and through causes for which the management alone is responsible. In many of the wage adjustments which have come up for discussion during the current year, there has been disagreement between workers and employers as to the amount of employed time a man could count on during the year, and as to how far the workers are responsible for the low earnings they claim to have received. Data such as this card calls for would help to throw light on these questions.

The caution is given that before trying to adopt the plan the employer should make sure that his employees understand and approve it.

It is to the interest of employers to see that their employees thoroughly understand the objects of the unemployment score. It is to their common interest to have the number of man-hours as nearly as possible 100 per cent efficient. * * * Selling of employees is imperative for the success of this plan. Without their whole-hearted cooperation it is quite possible that in some cases the job ticket will not contain an accurate statement of the manner in which the time is spent between the starting and stopping times required. This would necessarily make the total percentage of unemployment shown on the score inaccurate.

Volume of Employment in Arkansas.¹

ACCORDING to reports from Arkansas employers for the 60-day period closing September 15, 1921, there was practically no change in their volume of employment compared with that recorded at the end of the preceding period. From May 15, 1921, there was a slight improvement in the employment situation, which, however, is reported as not being nearly so favorable as it was for the corresponding period in 1920. Especially noticeable are the employers' statements regarding their reduced pay rolls.

The building trades show considerable activity, due to the construction of many small buildings and the need for repair work throughout the State. Railroads are adding to their shop forces. Returns from 458 firms indicate that 26,152 persons were employed by them for the 60-day period ending September 15, 1921, while for the preceding 60-day period 26,345 persons were employed by 316 firms.

Average per capita earnings for the month ending July 15, 1921, were \$62.75 and for the previous month \$67.32, a decrease of 6.7 per cent. For the month ending September 15, per capita earnings were \$61.45, or 2.1 per cent less than in August. "Reduction in earnings may well be attributed to part-time work rather than to a reduction in rate of pay."

The following table shows for the months indicated for the period from September 15, 1920, up to and including September 15, 1921, the number of firms reporting, number of persons on pay roll, amount of pay roll, and per capita earnings:

¹ Arkansas. Bureau of Labor and Statistics. Employment Survey Bulletin, Oct. 1, 1921. Issued in cooperation with U. S. Employment Service. Little Rock, Ark. (Mimeographed.)

NUMBER OF REPORTING FIRMS, NUMBER OF PERSONS ON PAY ROLL, AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL, AND PER CAPITA EARNINGS, BY MONTHS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 15, 1921.

Month ending—	Number of firms reporting.	Number on pay roll.	Amount of pay roll.	Per capita earnings. ¹	
				Amount.	Per cent of change as compared with each preceding month.
Oct. 15, 1920.....	293	18, 147	\$1, 796, 099. 19	\$98. 97	.....
Nov. 15, 1920.....	293	17, 304	1, 667, 469. 65	96. 36	- 2. 6
Dec. 15, 1920.....	293	15, 484	1, 458, 620. 04	94. 20	- 2. 2
Jan. 15, 1921.....	293	12, 592	1, 101, 295. 27	87. 53	- 7. 0
Feb. 15, 1921.....	293	13, 315	993, 482. 85	74. 61	- 1. 4
Mar. 15, 1921.....	293	11, 233	827, 761. 29	73. 69	- 1. 2
Apr. 15, 1921.....	² 293	8, 238	485, 632. 90	58. 95	-20. 0
May 15, 1921.....	² 293	7, 961	492, 074. 04	61. 81	+ 4. 8
June 15, 1921.....	316	13, 291	961, 358. 70	72. 48	+17. 2
July 15, 1921.....	316	13, 054	878, 900. 40	67. 32	- 7. 6
Aug. 15, 1921.....	458	13, 037	820, 091. 19	62. 75	- 6. 7
Sept. 15, 1921.....	458	13, 115	805, 672. 80	61. 43	- 2. 1

¹ Average per capita earnings for 10-month period, \$78.50.

² Two hundred and ninety-three firms reported, but of this number 63 were operating only a minor part of the time, or were closed entirely for the 60-day period.

Cost of Placement Work in Massachusetts.¹

THE per capita cost of the placement of a person through the Massachusetts public employment office system is \$1.11, an average based on an experience of 13 years. During that period approximately 391,000 positions have been filled at a total cost for equipment and maintenance of about \$433,000. Despite the marked reduction in the demand for labor because of the industrial depression in the latter part of 1920, the number of positions reported filled at the three State offices during that calendar year was 37,520, or only 95 less than in 1919. In making comparisons between the per capita placement costs of the Massachusetts offices with the reported expenditures for corresponding work in other States, allowance must be made for the fact that in some States the employment offices are located in public buildings, and that rent, janitor service, telephone service, and some other contingent expenses are not included in the operation costs, while in Massachusetts these various items are included in such costs. Moreover, the term "placement" is not used in the same way in all the States. For example, in Massachusetts persons are not recorded placed unless they are reported as engaged by the employers to whom they have been referred, whereas in some of the States persons referred to positions are recorded as placed whether or not there has been a definite report on their engagement for these positions.

¹ Massachusetts. Annual report on the public employment offices for the year ending Dec. 31, 1920, Boston.

Employment in New York State Factories in October, 1921.

IN A recent press release of the New York State Department of Labor, report is made of a gain of nearly 2½ per cent in employment in New York State factories from September to October. The increases reported were chiefly the result of an improvement in business conditions. However, some factories employed more workers because of a seasonal increase in demand. Every one of the chief industry groups reported an increase except the water, light, and power group. Decreases occurred in several individual industries as the result of business depression or the end of seasonal activity.

Among the industries in which there was increased employment due to improved business conditions were those manufacturing iron and steel products, railway equipment, structural iron, firearms, cutlery, typewriters, drugs and chemicals, glass, pianos, and men's shirts and furnishings. Seasonal demand was responsible for increased activity in industries manufacturing heating apparatus, miscellaneous leather goods, fur goods, paper boxes, textiles, knit goods, millinery, women's underwear, and candy. Other industries reporting a greater number of employees at work in October than in September were the printing and bookbinding trades of New York City and those industries engaged in making paper products, silverware, soap, coal-tar products, and bakery products.

Decreases in employment were reported in locomotive works, saw-mills and planing mills, and in the brick, tile, and pottery industry. In the boot and shoe industry as a whole there was practically no change, but reduced employment was reported by firms manufacturing the higher-priced shoes, while an increase occurred in factories making the cheaper grades of shoes. A decrease in number employed in the men's clothing and women's clothing industries is due to the fact that a seasonal transition occurs between the close of the fall manufacturing period and the opening of the spring manufacturing season. The canned goods industry and the beverages industry reported the largest reduction in employees for the month of October. In both industries the season is coming to an end. A smaller reduction occurred in the sugar refineries for the same reason.

Unemployment in Foreign Countries.

SINCE the last publication in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of data on unemployment in foreign countries (October, 1921, issue, pp. 137-159), the situation as regards the state of employment shows signs of slow but steady improvement in the great majority of foreign countries. The only country in which the latest unemployment statistics indicate increased unemployment is Italy. In Switzerland the number of totally unemployed persons has slightly increased, but this increase is offset by a decrease in the number of short-time workers.

A summary of the latest reports on unemployment in foreign countries is given below in table form, followed by more detailed information for the more important countries:

[1289]

SUMMARY OF LATEST REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[12901

Country.	Date.	Number or per cent of unemployed.	Source of data.	Remarks.
Great Britain.....	Sept. 30, 1921	1,484,829 (number of unemployment books lodged) representing 12.2 per cent of all persons insured against unemployment.	Labor Gazette, October, 1921.....	Of the 1,484,829 persons having lodged their unemployment books, 1,198,280 were males and 286,549 were females. In addition, 322,315 insured persons (177,276 males and 145,039 females) or 2.6 per cent of all insured persons were systematic short-time workers and entitled to out-of-work donation. The per cent of totally unemployed on Aug. 26, 1921, was 13.2, and that of short-time workers 3.4
	Sept. 30, 1921	14.8 per cent of trade-union members.....	.....do.....	The per cent of unemployed trade-union members at the end of August, 1921, was 16.3 and 2.2 at the end of September, 1920.
Germany.....	Oct. 1, 1921	1,250,000 (estimated total number of unemployed).	Daily Telegraph, London, Oct. 7, 1921.	Estimate of the Prussian Chamber of Commerce.
	Aug. 27, 1921	2.2 per cent of trade-union members...	Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, Sept. 30, 1921 ...	The per cent of unemployed trade-union members at the end of the last week of July, 1921, was 2.6 and 5.9 at the end of August, 1920.
	Sept. 1, 1921	232,369 persons received unemployment donations.	.....do.....	Of the 232,369 persons receiving unemployment donations 176,745 were males and 55,624 were females. On Aug. 1, 1921, the total number was 268,508.
France.....	Oct. 15, 1921	17,970 persons on the live register of employment exchanges.	Bulletin du Marché du Travail, Oct. 22, 1921.	Of the 17,970 persons on the live register of employment exchanges, 13,256 were males and 4,714 females.
	Oct. 21, 1921	18,831 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits from departmental and municipal unemployment funds.	.....do.....	Of the 18,831 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits, 13,679 were males, and 5,152 were females. At the end of the preceding week the number of persons receiving unemployment benefits was 18,819.
Belgium.....	July 31, 1921	147,232 members of unemployment funds or 21.4 per cent of the total membership were either out of work or on short time.	Revue du Travail, September, 1921...	The corresponding per cent for June 30, 1921, was 22.9. The aggregate days of unemployment in July numbered 2,094,647, as compared with 2,186,203 in June.
	Aug., 1921	15,572 applications for employment at public employment exchanges.	.....do.....	The number of applicants for work in July was 15,257. For every 100 vacant situations there were 179 applicants in August, as against 178 in July.
Italy.....	July 1, 1921	388,744 unemployed; 192,358 part-time (rotation) workers; 46,582 short-time workers.	Bollettino del Lavoro, July, 1921.....	The corresponding figures for May 1, 1921, were 250,145 unemployed, 188,877 part-time and 69,370 short-time workers.
Switzerland.....	Sept. 30, 1921	66,646 totally unemployed; 69,421 short-time workers.	Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, October, 1921.	The corresponding figures on Aug. 31, 1921, were 63,182 totally unemployed and 74,309 short-time workers.
	Sept., 1921	51,265 applicants for employment at public employment exchanges.	.....do.....	The number of applicants for employment in August, 1921, was 51,063. Per 100 vacant situations there were 793 male and 427 female applicants in September, 1921. The corresponding figures for August, 1921, were 952 and 428.
Holland.....	Aug., 1921	60,548 male and 12,751 female applicants on live register of employment exchanges.	Maandschrift van het Central Bureau voor de Statistiek, Sept. 30, 1921.	The corresponding numbers of applicants for July, 1921, were 59,425 male and 12,448 female applicants.

Denmark	Sept. 30, 1921 Sept. 27, 1921	16.6 per cent of members of trade-unions 55,176 unemployed	Statistiske Efterretninger, Oct. 13, 1921. Labor Gazette, October, 1921.....	The corresponding per cent for August, 1921, was 17.7. Of the 55,176 totally unemployed, 28,531 were in Copenhagen, 10,104 in the Islands, and 16,541 in Jutland.
Norway	July 31, 1921	15.9 per cent of members of trade-unions	.....do.....	The corresponding per cent at the end of June, 1921, and July, 1920, was 18.4 and 1.1, respectively.
Sweden	Aug. 31, 1921	26.8 per cent of trade-union members.	.....do.....	The corresponding per cent at the end of July, 1921, was 27.8 and 3 at the end of August, 1920.
	June 30, 1921	65,674 unemployed	Sociala Meddelanden, No. 10, 1921....	This figure represents the result of an investigation into the state of unemployment by a special commission.
	Aug., 1921	235 applications for work for every 100 vacant positions registered at public employment exchanges.	.....do.....	The corresponding number of applicants for work per 100 vacant positions was 261 in July, 1921, and 95 in August, 1920.
Czechoslovakia.....	July, 1921	33,500 unemployed persons in receipt of state unemployment allowance.	Gazette de Prague, Sept. 3, 1921.....	The corresponding number in June, 1921 was 29,000, and 33,653 in July, 1920.
Canada.....	Sept. 1, 1921	8.7 per cent of members of trade-unions.	Labor Gazette, Ottawa, October, 1921.	The corresponding per cent at the beginning of August, 1921, and September, 1920 was 9.1 and 2.4, respectively.
	Sept. 24, 1921	90.2 was the index number of employment based on reports of employers for the two-week period ended Sept. 24, 1921.	Employment, Ottawa, Oct. 15, 1921...	The corresponding index for the fortnight ended Sept. 10, 1921, was 89.6, and 108.2 for that ended Sept. 25, 1920.

Great Britain.¹

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a further improvement in some trades, but it was still bad generally, and in most of the principal industries there was much unemployment and short-time working.

Trade-unions with a net membership of 1,433,249 reported 211,953 (or 14.8 per cent) of their members as unemployed at the end of September, 1921, compared with 16.3 per cent at the end of August, 1921, and 2.2 per cent at the end of September, 1920. In the following table figures are given for various groups of unions:

STATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG TRADE-UNION MEMBERS IN GREAT BRITAIN
SEPTEMBER 30, 1921.

Industry group.	Membership covered.	Unemployed members Sept. 30, 1921. ¹		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in number of unemployed as compared with—	
		Number.	Per cent.	Aug. 31, 1921.	Sept. 30, 1920.
Building ²	103,034	4,077	4.0	-1.7	+ 3.6
Coal mining.....	176,555	23,087	13.1	-5.8	+13.0
Machinery and shipbuilding.....	507,776	128,881	25.4	- .7	+22.0
Miscellaneous metal industries.....	71,982	12,637	17.6	-2.5	+16.4
Textile industries:					
Cotton.....	81,384	6,275	7.7	+ .4	+ 5.2
Woolen and worsted.....	12,704	804	6.3	-2.4	+ 3.1
Others.....	82,440	5,053	6.1	- .9	+ 4.5
Printing, bookbinding, and paper.....	102,692	8,311	8.1	+ .6	+ 6.3
Furnishing.....	40,489	3,520	8.7	-1.6	+ 6.3
Woodworking.....	58,683	5,982	10.2	+1.3	+ 8.9
Clothing:					
Boot and shoe.....	77,688	4,020	5.2	-1.2	+ 2.4
Other clothing.....	64,390	4,117	6.4	-1.1	+ 4.0
Leather.....	11,750	1,315	11.2	+ .5	+ 4.1
Glass.....	1,319	76	5.8	-1.1	+ 5.8
Pottery.....	35,650	2,050	5.8	-1.7	+ 5.7
Tobacco ³	4,713	1,748	37.1	-3.3	+30.2
Total.....	1,433,249	211,953	14.8	-1.5	+12.6

¹ Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures.

² Based mainly on returns from carpenters and plumbers.

³ Returns supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigar makers.

The number of persons insured under the unemployment insurance acts of 1920 and 1921 is estimated at about 12,200,000. Of these, 1,484,829, or 12.2 per cent, were totally unemployed on September 30, 1921, as compared with 13.2 per cent on August 26, 1921. These figures are exclusive of those persons who had removed their unemployment insurance books from the employment exchanges after exhaustion of their unemployment benefit. In addition, 322,315 persons, or 2.6 per cent of the total number of insured persons, were working systematic short time on September 30, 1921, in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the unemployment insurance acts. The percentage on August 26, 1921, was 3.4.

The number of workers on the live register of the employment exchanges on September 30, 1921, was approximately 1,404,700, of whom men numbered 1,078,400 and women 229,400, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for August 26, 1921,

¹ Labour Gazette, London, October, 1921.

was 1,573,000, of whom 1,190,000 were men and 275,000 were women. Further, on September 30 about 366,500 persons who had exhausted their rights to unemployment benefit had ceased to register for employment. The live-register figures, therefore, do not fully indicate the total number of unemployed. The total number of vacancies notified to the employment exchanges and unfilled on September 30, 1921, was 21,000, of which 5,250 were for men and 13,500 for women; the corresponding number on August 26 was 21,000, of which 4,500 were for men and 14,400 for women.

Returns from employers indicate that in September employment in coal mines showed a decline and was bad generally in the English districts; in Scotland, however, there was an improvement. The number of workers employed at the mines covered by the returns was nearly 1 per cent less than in August, 1921, and nearly 10 per cent less than in September, 1920. The average number of days worked per week at the mines was 4.67, showing a slight decrease as compared with the preceding month and a decrease of more than one day per week as compared with September, 1920.

At iron mines employment improved as compared with the previous month, but a large number of mines still remained closed. With shale miners employment also improved. At lead and zinc mines employment continued bad, and at tin mines was practically suspended.

Employment in the pig-iron industry, though showing some improvement, was bad, and the number of furnaces in blast, though greater than in the preceding month, was 75 per cent less than those in operation a year ago. At iron and steel works employment also continued bad, a large number of works still being closed and many others working short time. In the tin plate and sheet steel trade employment showed a further improvement; at the end of the month 361 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 320 at the end of August, 1921, and 506 in September, 1920. In the machinery industry employment continued bad. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades it showed a slight improvement at some centers. In some branches of the other metal trades employment also improved slightly, but it remained generally bad with considerable short-time working.

In the textile industry employment continued slack with much short time and unemployment. The woolen and worsted trades and the hosiery trades, in which there was some recovery, form the only exception.

In the building trades employment continued good with plasterers, fairly good with bricklayers, and fair with masons. With plumbers, carpenters, and joiners it was moderate on the whole, and with painters, navvies, and laborers it continued slack. In the wood-working and furniture industries employment continued bad on the whole.

In agriculture the supply of labor was in excess of the demand in nearly all parts of the country, and there was much unemployment, chiefly among unskilled workers.

With dock and riverside workers employment continued slack; with seamen also it was slack, and in all ports large numbers were unable to obtain berths.

Germany.²

IN its report on the state of the labor market for August, 1921, the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt says:

During August, as in preceding months, the general aspect presented by the labor market was one of sustained improvement. As the season advanced the demand for labor in agriculture and other seasonal industries became less, whereas in the textile and the metal and machinery industries an unmistakable upward tendency was perceptible. The numerous movements for wage increases, together with stoppages of work, which occurred in the latter part of the month, due to the enforced payments of milliards of marks, and the consequent rise in prices acted as a disturbing factor in this upward movement.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment allowances underwent a further decline, from 268,508 on August 1, to 232,369 on September 1, or 13.5 per cent. The number of men receiving unemployment allowances fell from 205,495 to 176,745 (14 per cent), and that of women from 63,013 to 55,624 (11.7 per cent). Allowances were also paid to 250,514 members of families of totally unemployed persons. Statistics compiled on the basis of reports of the demobilization commissioners show that 8 persons out of every 1,000 of the population of Germany were in receipt of unemployment allowances on September 1 as against 9.4 on August 1. Unemployment was most intensive in the States of Hamburg and Saxony, where 24.3 and 15.6 persons, respectively, per 1,000 of the population were in receipt of unemployment allowances. The corresponding figure for Prussia was 8.6.

Returns from trade-unions also indicate improved employment during the month of August. Out of a total of 5,680,337 members of unions making returns, 123,689, or 2.2 per cent, were out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 2.6 per cent at the end of the preceding month and 5.9 per cent in August, 1920. The table following shows the degree of unemployment among members of the largest organizations:

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG MEMBERS OF GERMAN TRADE-UNIONS.

Federation.	Member-ship of unions reporting on Aug. 31, 1921.	Per cent unemployed.		
		August, 1921.	July, 1921.	August, 1920.
Building trades (Social-Democratic).....	481,733	2.3	2.4	4.4
Painters (Social-Democratic).....	52,705	.5	.5	7.6
Metal workers (Social Democratic).....	1,310,883	2.6	3.2	5.5
Metal workers (Christian).....	222,720	1.7	1.8	2.0
Metal workers (Hirsch-Duncker).....	105,077	.9	1.2	1.4
Textile workers (Social-Democratic).....	581,733	.9	1.6	13.6
Textile workers (Christian).....	89,662	.8	.9	6.9
Clothing workers (Social-Democrat.c).....	100,723	1.5	1.8	.....
Boot and shoe makers (Social-Democratic).....	90,016	1.7	2.5	10.7
Transport workers (Social-Democratic).....	537,232	1.9	2.2	3.9
Printers (Social-Democratic).....	69,452	1.4	1.5	3.0
Bookbinders (Social-Democratic).....	78,194	2.6	3.2	6.0
Saddlers and bag makers (Social Democratic).....	31,341	6.0	7.9	22.4
Woodworkers (Social-Democratic).....	349,615	3.9	3.9	10.5
Woodworkers (Christian).....	36,100	.2	.4	2.3
Glass workers (Social-Democratic).....	60,710	3.8	1.2	3.1
Porcelain workers (Social Democratic).....	53,554	2.6	2.5	4.7
Bakers and confectioners (Social-Democratic).....	69,132	4.8	5.7	10.5
Brewery and flour mill workers (Social Democratic).....	73,144	.9	1.1	2.2
Tobacco workers (Social-Democratic).....	81,709	2.3	3.5	8.5
Engineers and firemen (Social-Democratic).....	33,028	1.5	2.0	2.0
Factory-workers (Social-Democratic).....	507,851	1.6	2.1	3.6
Factory and transport workers (Christian).....	107,433	3.9	2.9	2.8
Municipal and State workers (Social-Democratic).....	267,633	2.4	2.2	2.0
All unions making returns.....	5,680,337	2.2	2.6	5.9

² Reichs-Arbeitsblatt. Berlin, Sept. 30 and Oct. 26, 1921.

From the preceding table it is evident that in August, 1921, as compared with July, 1921, and August, 1920, unemployment has decreased among the members of nearly every large trade-union federation. The decrease is especially marked if the figures for August, 1921, are compared with those for the same month in 1920.

The improvement is also reflected in the returns relating both to employment exchanges and to sick funds. The former show that 142 applicants for work were registered for every 100 vacancies in August, 1921, as compared with 151 in July, 1921, and with 195 in August, 1920. As regards sick funds, an aggregate contributing membership of 13,225,299 was recorded by 6,456 of these funds reporting on September 1, 1921, an increase of 0.7 per cent upon the total for the same funds on August 1, 1921. It should be noted that the sick fund membership forms a good index of the state of employment because every employed wage earner or salaried worker in Germany must be a contributing member of a sick fund.

In view of these favorable statistics it seems strange that the Berlin special correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph states in the issue of October 7, 1921, that the total number of unemployed in Germany is estimated by the Prussian Chamber of Commerce at 1,250,000.³

Italy.⁴

FROM returns made by the provincial commissions on employment to the Italian National Office for Employment and Unemployment on the state of employment in Italy on July 1, 1921, it appeared that on that date 388,744 persons (308,679 males and 80,065 females) were totally unemployed. This figure indicates an increase of 55.4 per cent over the total number of unemployed on May 1 of this year, which was 250,145 (192,242 males and 50,903 females). In the case of male workers the increase in the number of totally unemployed was equivalent to 54.82 per cent and in that of female workers to 57.28 per cent.

As regards the regional distribution of unemployment, the largest number of unemployed (107,940) was reported from the Province of Venice. Lombardy, with 92,547 unemployed, comes next, while Piedmont, with 52,537, comes in third place. These three Provinces are located in the north of Italy. Of the central Provinces, Emilia and Toscana have the largest unemployment, with 40,359 and 29,368 unemployed persons, respectively. In all other Provinces, especially the central and southern Provinces, unemployment was much less intensive.

There is only one industry in which unemployment has decreased since May 1. That industry is mining, the decrease amounting to 27.44 per cent. In all other industries unemployment has increased, the increase varying between 0.05 per cent in the case of agriculture and 300.61 per cent in that of the chemical industry. Industry groups in which the increase was very great are the industries working up agricultural products (175.16 per cent) and the textile industries (164.31 per cent). The largest number of totally unemployed persons was enumerated in the building trades and construction work

³ Labour Gazette, London, October, 1921, p. 543.

⁴ Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale. Vol. 36, No. 1. Rome, July, 1921.

(104,654), the textile industries (61,856), the metal-working industries (60,771), agriculture, hunting, and fishing (43,581), and the industries working up agricultural products (40,117).

In addition to the large number of totally unemployed there were also 192,358 workers (154,731 males and 37,627 females) on July 1 who worked part time, i. e., in rotation, as compared with 188,877 (162,923 males and 25,954 females) on May 1. The industries which, in order to spread employment as much as possible, had adopted the system of working their employees in rotation (first and last three days of the week alternately) are the textile industry in which 101,415 workers were working part time, agriculture with 35,795, and the metal working industries with 23,422 part-time workers.

Short-time (reduced daily hours of labor) work was resorted to in a lesser measure than part-time work. The total number of short-time workers on July 1 was 46,582 (41,782 males and 4,800 females). While the number of part-time workers had increased by 3,481 (1.84 per cent) on July 1, as compared with May 1, the number of short-time workers had decreased by 22,788 (48.92 per cent).

In response to repeated demands a law has been passed in Italy for the alleviation of unemployment by increased loans and grants for the acceleration of existing and the inauguration of new public works.⁵ By this measure, apart from the financial assistance which previously existing legislation had authorized the Deposits and Loans Bank to extend, the National Social Insurance Bank, National Insurance Institute, and the savings branches of the banks of Naples and Sicily are now empowered to grant loans to the amount of 500,000,000 lire (\$96,500,000, par), 300,000,000 lire (\$57,900,000, par) in 1921 and 200,000,000 lire (\$38,600,000, par) in 1922-23. The above-mentioned banks, etc., will make loans to Provinces, communes, or concessionaries of public works in accordance with directions from a committee to be set up. This committee will arrange for the coordination and distribution of public works throughout Italy.

The initial grant for any specific work is not to exceed one-tenth of the total amount of the loan, the remaining advances being made in accordance with the progress of the work. Provision is also made for the establishment of independent land reclamation bodies in central and southern Italy, and for the compulsory construction of canals and irrigation works, the contribution of the State being limited to one-third of the cost, the balance to be borne by the properties benefited.

The law also authorizes greatly increased expenditure by the Ministry of Public Works on various engineering projects, including 61,000,000 lire (\$11,773,000, par) for bridges and roads, 78,000,000 lire (\$15,054,000, par) for hydraulic works, and 60,000,000 lire (\$11,580,000, par) for harbor and coast works. Two special extraordinary grants are also authorized, viz. 300,000,000 lire (\$57,900,000, par) for the construction of the Predil railway from Trieste to Cividale, and Creda to Tervisio, and 60,000,000 lire (\$11,580,000, par) for alterations to the Val Sugana line from the former Austrian frontier. All these sums are, however, to be spread over a series of years, but 100,000,000 lire (\$19,300,000, par) will be provided during the fiscal year 1921-22.

⁵ Labour Gazette, London, October, 1921, p. 524.

Additional assistance is to be provided by means of loans for the erection of workmen's dwellings.

The law came into force on the day of its publication in the *Gazette Officielle*, viz., August 20, 1921.

Canada.⁶

WEEKLY reports from employers to the Dominion headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada for the period August 14 to September 10, 1921, showed a considerable increase in the volume of employment. The index number for the period averaged 89.1 as compared with 107.7 for the corresponding period of last year. During the first half of the period (Aug. 14 to 27) there were pronounced contractions, largely as a result of temporary shutdowns in railway car shops. During the early part of September, however, the gains made much more than counterbalanced these losses; on the whole over 6,000 persons were added to the staffs of the firms making returns.

The industries which showed the most pronounced net increase over the previous period were logging, edible plant products, textiles, coal mining, railway and water transportation, and retail trade. In many cases these gains represent a continuation of the activity already noted in the July-August period. Sawmills continued to register pronounced declines in activity; the losses in this group and those in pulp and paper products, which were also extensive, indicate to a large extent seasonal inactivity. Decreases on a much smaller scale were recorded by firms in building and railway construction, tobacco factories, telephone operation, nonmetallic minerals other than coal, metallic ore mining, and hotels and restaurants.

In comparison with the returns for the same period in 1920, considerable depression was indicated in practically all groups; the only exceptions were leather, coal mining, local and water transportation. Employment in the manufacturing group as a whole was considerably less active; dullness was especially marked in the lumber, iron and steel, rubber and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions.

There was a further, though slight, decline in unemployment reported by trade-unions at the beginning of September. As in the case of employers' returns, however, trade-union reports indicated considerably more inactivity than in the corresponding period of 1920. The slight improvement over the preceding month was largely due to increased employment for transportation workers and in the mining, fishing, and lumber working and logging groups. All Provinces, except Quebec and Ontario, reflected more favorable conditions as compared with August, 1921. Returns were tabulated from more than 1,600 unions, whose membership aggregated nearly 189,000 persons. Of these, almost 16,500 were unemployed, a percentage of 8.7 as compared with 9.1 in the preceding month and 2.4 at the beginning of September, 1920.

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the four-week period ended August

⁶ Labor Gazette, Ottawa, October, 1921.

13, 1921, was considerably larger than in the previous four-week period, due to the increased demand for harvest workers in the western Provinces. During the week ended August 13, applications registered the highest point since the establishment of the employment service. During the four-week period ended August 13, 1921, the offices of the service reported that 41,227 persons were referred to positions and that 34,412 (31,724 men and 2,688 women) were placed. Placements during the preceding four-week period numbered 20,667, while during the corresponding period of 1920 there were 35,368 placements effected. In addition to the above, 5,030 placements were made in casual employment (one week or less), as compared with 5,774 reported during the preceding four-week period, and 6,836 during the corresponding period of 1920. During the period July 18 to August 13, 1921, employers notified the service of 49,970 vacancies of which 42,594 were for men and 7,376 for women. Vacancies during the previous period totaled 31,590, and during the corresponding period of last year 47,373 vacancies were reported. The number of applications reported by the offices during the period under review was 52,445 (44,971 from men and 7,474 from women); applications registered during the preceding period numbered 37,786, and during the corresponding period of 1920 they totaled 40,814.

The October, 1921, issue of the Canadian Labor Gazette contains a review of the measures taken by the Canadian Government to relieve unemployment and of its future policy in this respect, which are here briefly summarized.

During the last 90 days of 1920 approximately 150,000 workmen lost their employment. Before the seriousness of the situation was fully realized by the public, steps were taken by the Government to arrest the movement and aid those unable to maintain themselves. Over 8,000 employers were appealed to and asked to retain all workmen possible, on short time, if not on full time. Banks were asked to aid in extending credits enabling industry to carry on. Federal, provincial, and municipal governments did what was possible on short notice to provide employment with the result that little further decline occurred after January 1, 1921.

On December 14, 1920, the Federal Government announced a relief policy to aid those in need, reimbursing to municipalities throughout Canada one-third of the amount each found it necessary to expend to relieve distress. The Federal Government has expended over \$600,000 for this purpose in addition to maintaining entirely 12,165 unemployed disabled soldiers and their dependents at a cost of over a million dollars, relieving municipalities of all expense in this connection.

The Federal Government received many expressions of appreciation because of the prompt action taken in a matter primarily the responsibility of local communities, but universally it was urged that employment rather than unemployment relief should be provided. To meet this need a communication was addressed to all provincial governments on July 13, 1921, proposing that such advance preparation as was possible should be made to meet the anticipated need during the coming winter. Correspondence on this subject has also been exchanged between the Department of Labor and some 70

municipalities, and three representatives of the department have visited most of the industrial centers gathering information on the subject.

After careful consideration in the light of last winter's experience and information gathered, the Federal Government has determined upon a definite course of action to aid in fairly meeting the situation this coming winter. The policy outlined, and the principles upon which it is based, are briefly:

1. Unemployment relief always has been and must necessarily continue to be primarily a municipal responsibility and in the second instance the responsibility of the Province.

2. That because of the present situation being due to causes beyond the power of local or even national control provincial governments and the Federal Government should cooperate with municipal authorities in (a) helping to create and provide employment; (b) where employment can not be furnished to workmen who are willing to work, to aid in providing food and shelter for themselves and their dependents until the present emergency period is past.

3. That Federal funds used for unemployment relief, or for relief work, must be disbursed only through responsible municipal authorities, who in each case shall bear at least one-third of the total or extra cost.

The Government proposes to participate in the cost of work provided by municipalities on the following basis:

(a) Municipality to bear the normal cost, that is to say, the cost of carrying on the said work in the normal working season.

(b) Estimate of normal cost to be approved by engineers in the Federal Department of Public Works.

(c) That municipal, provincial, and Federal Governments bear equally and jointly the actual cost over the estimated normal cost, thereby encouraging the creation of employment where possible.

(d) That where work can not be provided the Federal Government continue to refund one-third of the disbursements actually made by a municipality for unemployment relief, conditional upon the Provinces participating on an equal basis.

Labor's (British) Manifesto on Unemployment.¹

AS REGARDS unemployment the British labor movement, both in and out of Parliament, has pretty consistently maintained that it is the duty of the State to provide work or adequate maintenance for every willing worker. At the trades-union congress held at Cardiff in September this principle was reaffirmed, and following a discussion of the vital subject of unemployment, a joint manifesto drafted on behalf of the parliamentary committee of the congress and the executive committee of the labor party was issued.

According to the manifesto labor considers the question of unemployment a national one, to cope with which there must be a national policy aiming at the restoration of normal industry; the policy of leaving localities to bear their own burden of unemployment, a con-

¹ British Trades Union Review, October, 1921, pp. 7-8.

dition for which in many instances they are not responsible, is held to be indefensible and unjust. Schemes for local public works which must be carried out through the raising of loans, it is stated, could more easily be managed by the State which has greater facilities and better opportunities for obtaining reasonable terms. "The most powerful argument against the method of local loans," the manifesto affirms, "is that it places the burden on the backs of the rate payers, and inflicts the heaviest burdens on the areas whose affliction is already the greatest."

Labor admits that the stimulation of normal production is of vital importance, but argues that it can not be secured through widespread wage reductions and attacks upon the trade board system. Increased efficiency on the part of labor demands adequate wages, reasonable hours and conditions of employment, and the removal of the present sources of inefficiency. On the other hand, production can be stimulated through the placing of such orders by the Government as would reabsorb into wage-earning work the majority of unemployed workers.

Under this scheme the Government should not only anticipate the future needs of the various departments and issue orders for stores and equipment, but should itself place substantial orders for staple commodities with manufacturers. For the carrying out of the second part of this relief scheme the manifesto suggests that the Government should call together the representatives of the industries and place definite orders for goods for which there is an ascertained demand, and which would be placed at prices agreed upon after an examination of costs.

The manifesto continues as follows:

We do not think that employers could expect to receive their normal profits under this scheme; and we believe that it would be to their advantage to continue production on terms covering costs, including overhead charges and a margin for contingencies. It might be found advisable to establish a working week of, say, 40 hours per week. The allocation of the total Government order within the industry should be left to the joint decision of the employers' organizations and trade-unions concerned. Production under this scheme would be on Government account, and it is suggested that the Government should export, say, wool textile goods and agricultural machinery on credit to Continental countries needing them. The Government might deal direct with other Governments, with cooperative societies, or with other organizations able and willing ultimately to pay for the goods.

Some of these goods might be disposed of at home to great advantage. For example, a proportion of the agricultural machinery produced under this scheme might be retained by the Government and sold, if need be, on the plan of payment by installments, to farmers and groups of small holders.

The results of this plan of production on Government account would be—

- (1) The maintenance of the morale and efficiency of the people;
- (2) The maintenance of a large proportion of the machinery of production in working order pending the return of normal trade;
- (3) The maintenance and improvement of the home trade and the stimulation of foreign commerce;
- (4) The saving of enormous sums on unemployment benefit and poor relief.

The unemployed not affected by the relief measures proposed might, labor thinks, be adequately dealt with by the development of public works. And the manifesto proposes that the Government should, after investigating the national situation in this respect, make a list of necessary national undertakings in the order of the extent to which they would create a further demand for labor, preference being given to those most likely to stimulate a revival of

industry. Local authorities should be required to follow the same plan, and a comprehensive housing policy is emphasized as an immediate means of providing employment for the building and allied trades.

Characterizing the Government's previous proposal of a 50 per cent grant for the financing of local schemes as entirely inadequate, labor believes that the distinction made by the Government between schemes relating to revenue-producing and nonrevenue-producing services should be maintained.

In the case of productive schemes, the Government should make a grant of 75 per cent of the necessary expenditure and lend the remaining 25 per cent to local authorities free of interest for three years. After that period the rate of interest might be, say, 3 per cent, arrangements being made for repayment at stated intervals. In the case of nonproductive schemes, the Government should make a grant of 90 per cent of the necessary expenditure and lend the remaining 10 per cent to local authorities free of interest for five years, at the end of which period interest at the rate suggested above should be charged.

While the manifesto places special emphasis on the provision of work for the unemployed, the maintenance of the unemployment insurance benefits on an adequate scale is advocated in case employment can not be furnished for all workers.

Public Works for Unemployment Relief in Italy.

A LAW providing for loans and grants for the relief of unemployment through the acceleration of existing and the inauguration of new public works has just been passed in Italy according to the British Labor Gazette (October, 1921, p. 524). By this law certain national banking and insurance institutions are empowered to grant loans to the amount of 500,000,000 lire (\$96,500,000, par)—300,000,000 lire (\$57,900,000, par) in 1921, and 200,000,000 lire (\$38,600,000, par) in 1922 and 1923. These institutions will make loans to Provinces, communes, or concessionaries on public works as directed by a committee which will consist of the ministers of the treasury, public works, agriculture, industry, and commerce and labor, the chairman being the president of the council of ministers.

The initial grant is not to exceed one-tenth of the total amount of the loan, the remaining advances being made according to the progress of the work. Provision is made for the establishment of independent land reclamation bodies in central and southern Italy, and for the compulsory construction of canals and irrigation works, the contribution of the State being limited to one-third of the cost, the balance to be borne by the properties benefited.

Greatly increased expenditures by the Ministry of Public Works are also authorized, including 61,000,000 lire (\$11,773,000, par) for bridges and roads, 78,000,000 lire (\$15,054,000, par) for hydraulic works, and 60,000,000 lire (\$11,580,000, par) for harbor and coast works. Grants of 300,000,000 lire (\$57,900,000, par) and 60,000,000 lire (\$11,580,000, par), respectively, are made for work on two railroads, the expenditures to be spread out over a series of years.

Loans are also to be provided for the erection of workmen's dwellings, and houses whose walls have been commenced or finished between July 9, 1918, and December 31, 1925, are to be exempt for 10 years from the taxes and supertaxes on buildings.

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR.

Health Problems of Women in Industry.

A RECENT bulletin of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, entitled "Health problems of women in industry," is an appeal for a serious study of the effect upon women of various kinds of industrial employment, in order that protective legislation may be based on knowledge, not theory. The bulletin calls attention to the fact that while healthful conditions of employment are needed by men as well as by women, the latter are apt to be more affected by unfavorable conditions, since ordinarily they have work at home in addition to the work at the factory or the shop, thus being under a double strain, which reduces their powers of resistance. Also, undoubtedly, some conditions interfere with their special racial function. On both grounds they need protection more than men, but if legislative protection is attempted without knowledge, it may restrict their opportunities of employment quite unnecessarily, and therefore harm rather than help. As an instance legislation in regard to lifting weights is cited.

In Ohio and Pennsylvania a woman may not lift a core and core box the combined weight of which is more than 15 pounds. In New York women in the core rooms of factories are prohibited from lifting more than 25 pounds. There is a very great difference between 15 and 25 pounds, and it is obvious that if 15 pounds is all a woman can safely lift in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the women of New York are being permitted to endanger their health; while if 25 pounds is safe for a woman in New York to lift, the women of Pennsylvania and Ohio are being unnecessarily restricted in their work in core rooms.

Again, there are some conditions which legislation has not attempted to regulate, where perhaps protection is needed—as, for instance, piecework on repetition processes. Women are favored by employers for these processes, which are usually carried on at full speed, sometimes under conditions far from favorable.

The pathological effect on the nerves and health of a woman of this continued tension and activity has never been definitely determined. Any casual observer of women working at these processes will know, however, that they must have pathological significance. Indeed, when girl after girl in a group of cigarette packers is found to be afflicted with a constant jerking or rhythmic motion of her body which follows the motions she makes while at work, resulting in extreme fatigue and nervousness, it would seem as if the effect of the speeding up of pieceworkers in some occupations was so obvious as to need but little research to stamp it as being a serious menace. There is great need for careful and full examination of the effects of this system in order that it may be properly controlled.

Another case cited is the general ignorance as to the effect of poisonous dusts and fumes upon women. Scientific research has established the fact that women are more harmfully affected than men by work in lead, but with regard to other poisons we have no

such knowledge. Yet without it it is impossible to say whether special protective legislation is needed for women. The argument closes by stressing the need for facts, which can be collected only by the combined efforts of scientists and health experts and industrial engineers, but without which protective legislation for women runs the risk of being either futile or harmful.

Hours, Wages, and Working Conditions of Women in Five and Ten Cent Stores in New York State.¹

THE New York Department of Labor has recently issued a report on the employment of women in 5 and 10 cent stores, based upon a study of 70 stores in 19 cities employing 2,626 workers, of whom 2,325 or 88.5 per cent were women. As conditions varied considerably according to the size of the cities, three schedules were made, the first including New York and Brooklyn, the second dealing with upstate cities having a population of over 50,000, and the third taking in cities of less than 50,000. Thirty per cent of the stores and 46 per cent of the workers studied were in the first schedule.

The general plan of these stores was much the same, no matter where located. Salesmanship is reduced to a minimum, practically all that is required of the average salesgirl being the ability to make change and wrap articles. In addition, she is responsible for keeping her counter and shelves in order and stocked with goods. Little discrimination was exercised in securing help, and little effort was made to train or hold it after it was secured.

Selection of the girls for the job was governed by what type of girl could be obtained at the particular time she was needed for the lowest wage the market could stand. Any idea of a permanent, satisfied, well-trained working force was strangely absent; girls came and went. This was particularly true in factory towns where the girls in good times worked in a factory and when they were laid off or got tired of factory work, clerked in 5 and 10 cent stores for a while. In one store in a factory town, not a single girl had been employed for more than two months, although the store had been open for seven years. The prevailing wage was \$9 a week, and the lack of any organization even to methods of accounting, made clear one reason for the turnover situation.

Sixty of the 70 stores studied were under chain management, and the report notes that "stores under individual management ordinarily used more discrimination in choosing employees, and gave them more responsibility and chance for getting ahead than the chain stores." Still there were two chain systems in which an effort was being made to teach salesmanship and secure a picked group of girls.

The lack of training constitutes an objection to service in these stores, but probably a more serious one is the constant opportunity for dishonesty. The managers all commented on the frequency of thieving, which is particularly easy to commit and hard to detect in 5 and 10 cent stores, owing to the manner in which the goods are displayed and the almost universal use of the cash register. Shoplifting is equally easy, and it is not known in what proportions the responsibility for the steady loss through theft is divided between the

¹ New York, Department of Labor. The employment of women in 5 and 10 cent stores. Bureau of Women in Industry. September, 1921. 68 pp. Special bulletin No. 109.

employees and the public, "but it is known that it is done extensively by both." A curious experiment is reported.

One store manager, anxious to test the honesty of the public, wrapped empty boxes and left one on a front counter. It disappeared immediately and was replaced by another, and so on. Within half an hour 22 of these empty packages had been taken and the manager was convinced that his difficulties with thieving were certainly not altogether due to a dishonest sales force.

The physical conditions of the work were not wholly satisfactory. Anyone who has been in a 5 and 10 cent store knows that it is a difficult matter to keep the air good in such a place, and the difficulty is increased when there are balconies or basements in use. On Saturdays, and at the rush hours on other days, the work is carried on under high tension. Seats were commonly provided, especially by the chain stores.

The question is not so much whether seats exist or not, but what chance there is to use them. The only real opportunity to be off one's feet comes when the girls are "off the floor."

Toilet facilities and wash rooms were in the main sufficient, but were frequently neglected or inadequately equipped. All but 10 of the stores had something called a rest room, though often this was thoroughly unsatisfactory. Some, however, were found with well equipped and attractive rest rooms, which were kept up as carefully as the part of the store intended for customers. Where such rooms existed, the report notes, "they were used a great deal at meal times and before and after work."

In regard to hours, the 5 and 10 cent stores usually conform to the custom of their locality, except that some of the chain managements definitely demand that their stores be kept open on Saturday afternoon in summer, even if other stores close. The scheduled hours for Brooklyn and New York were somewhat less than those for the large up-state cities, and these, in turn were shorter than those for the smaller cities. In general, the smaller the city the longer the hours. For 21 per cent of the whole group of women, the scheduled hours were 48 per week or less, the lower limit being 45 hours; for the remainder the hours ranged from 48 through 54.

The regular working hours for 98 per cent of the women were less than the legal maximum of 54 hours a week, and practically two-thirds of the men's hours were scheduled under 54.

The daily hours, for five days of the week, were also generally reasonable, only 30 per cent of the women working over 8 hours, with an upper limit of 9, but on Saturday the requirements were more severe, 79 per cent working over 8 hours, with an upper limit of 11½ hours. "Sixteen per cent of the women worked 11 hours on Saturday, and 51 per cent worked 10 hours or more on that day."

The study of wages was complicated by the number of part-time workers, the frequent use of bonuses and commissions, the occupational differences, and the varying practices as to deductions for lost time, absences, and the like. In general, it was found, the smaller the city the lower the wage, although some exceptions were found among the independent stores, where intelligent managers were trying to work up a better force. The wage level was not high.

Of the total group of full-time women workers, exactly one-half received less than \$13.49. Fifty-five and twelve hundredths per cent were receiving less than \$14 a week, two-thirds received less than \$15, and 99.09 per cent less than \$30.

These figures present the most favorable view of the case, since they include the wages of the floor and clerical workers, who were better paid than the sales force. Separating these two classes, the distribution by wage groups is as follows:

DISTRIBUTION BY WEEKLY WAGE RATES OF 216 FLOOR AND CLERICAL WORKERS AND 1,298 SALESWOMEN IN 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.

Weekly wage rate.	Floor and clerical workers.		Saleswomen.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under \$10.....	2	0.92	115	8.86
\$10 and under \$12.....	5	2.32	259	19.95
\$12 and under \$15.....	30	13.89	616	47.46
\$15 and under \$18.....	52	24.07	261	20.11
\$18 and under \$20.....	45	20.83	28	2.16
\$20 and under \$25.....	49	22.69	12	.92
\$25 and over.....	33	15.28	7	.54
Total.....	216	100.00	1,298	100.00

This shows more than one-fourth of the saleswomen getting under \$12 a week and more than three-fourths getting under \$15. The low level thus indicated is confirmed by a study of annual earnings for the year ending March, 1921. Sixty-six girls were found who had worked 44 weeks or over, two-thirds having worked for 49 weeks or more and one-third for 51 or 52 weeks, the lost time being due either to illness or vacation.

Thirty per cent of these girls had been with their stores more than 5 years, and one girl, a cashier, had a period of service of more than 20 years; she was the only girl who had earned more than \$1,050 during the year's time, and her annual wage had amounted to between \$1,300 and \$1,350. Forty-five per cent of these 66 girls had earned less than \$600 and 12 per cent earned less than \$500. The group was made up of 51 saleswomen, 7 floorwomen (one of whom did some of the buying), and 8 cashiers; of the saleswomen, the highest annual wage was that of a girl at a music counter, \$963.15.

There was a striking difference in the earnings of men and women, 82 per cent of the men receiving \$20 a week or over, while less than 7 per cent of the women reached these figures. To a considerable extent, this difference is to be accounted for on occupational grounds, as men and women were usually employed at different work, but even when they were doing the same thing there was a marked difference in their payment.

There were 11 men window dressers in New York City and Brooklyn and only 1 woman. The woman received \$15 a week, the men from \$20 to \$55.

Sixty-three and fifteen hundredths per cent of the floorwomen were receiving less than \$20 a week, the minimum wage for men in that group. The maximum wage for women in this group was between \$30 and \$35, and the maximum wage for men \$60.

Summing up the whole situation, the investigators concluded that too little attention had been paid to the human element in the business.

Only one condition in the present outlook would appear to prevent this business from reaching an enviable place in the retail world and maintaining it—that of the personnel.

The short period of service of the sales force with its resulting high labor turnover, the lack of opportunity and promotion among the workers, the wage below subsistence, all point to the fact that the emphasis of management has been placed on the financial solvency of the business rather than the human solvency.

The records of the chain stores are unprecedented in their development of merchandizing and distribution. This report, dealing as it does with the human organization of the business, indicates that the employees' position in the organization is undefined and irresponsible, not to say costly.

Too little attention has been paid to the value of a well-defined, properly functioning personnel policy, which would emphasize the existence of human needs and would in part aid in the solution of the store's most pressing difficulties. In such large organizations as carry the bulk of this business, such a policy could only be outlined and efficiently administered through a special department, occupying a position of key importance; a department which would perform the work of "maintaining a well selected, carefully trained, properly assigned, and stable employees' organization."

HOUSING.

Housing Situation in Massachusetts.

A REPORT recently issued by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life¹ contains some data of interest regarding the housing situation in that State. Rents, it is noted, have reached the highest point recorded for Massachusetts, being at the date of the report (January, 1921) some 50 per cent above the 1913 figure. The greater part of this increase has occurred since the close of the war. A survey made by the commission in representative cities and towns of the State shows the average advance in each year as follows:

	Per cent.
1913.....	0.0
1914.....	3.5
1915.....	4.1
1916.....	5.3
1917.....	8.2
1918.....	16.3
1919.....	29.6
1920.....	50.6
1921, Jan. 1.....	51.07

It will be seen that while up to and during the war rents had increased by 16.3 per cent, during the next two years the rise was more than twice as great. The report gives no indication as to whether or not the peak had been reached. While the average increase is about 50 per cent, the range in general is from 10 to 60 per cent, though this varies with the locality. In Lawrence for instance, it is from 25 to 100 per cent, and in Boston, in the case of the more attractive apartments the increase has sometimes reached 100 per cent.

In the opinion of the commission these increases are not to be explained on the ground of a real scarcity of housing, for they have taken place even in localities where there has been a relative decrease in population. Thus in Fall River for the decade ending 1920 the population showed an increase of 1 per cent, while the number of dwellings increased by 16 per cent; in Holyoke the population increased by 4.3 per cent and the number of dwellings by 14.1 per cent; and in Lawrence the population increased 9.8 per cent while the dwellings increased by 13.9 per cent. Yet, as compared with 1913, Fall River shows an average increase in rent of 25 per cent, Holyoke of 35 per cent, and Lawrence of from 25 to 100 per cent. Taking the State as a whole, the population in 1920 showed an increase over 1910 of 14.6 per cent, while the number of dwellings increased by 19.2 per cent. Such facts, the commission thinks, justify the conclusion that the rise in rents is not due to any scarcity of dwellings.

In Massachusetts it is more a question of improved housing conditions at reasonable cost rather than a mere matter of shelter. The demand for better living conditions, for more space and rooms, for better homes and better neighborhoods has been to a great extent the cause of increased rents.

¹ Report of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life. Boston, January, 1921. 125 pp.

The trend from the poorer class of houses to better tenements is shown in exact figures from Fall River, where at the peak of the demand there were 1,488 tenements of the poorer class vacant. In Boston the Mayor's rent committee has stated that there are vacant 2,000 tenements because of the prevailing high wages which caused a demand for better houses.

It is doubtful whether housing experts would acquiesce in this conclusion of the commission. It is generally agreed that every community needs a certain proportion of unoccupied dwellings, "merely to provide that elbow room necessary to maintain a normal social condition," and two thousand vacant tenements in a city with a population of nearly three-quarters of a million is a small proportion for this purpose. Also, nothing is said as to whether the vacant tenements in Boston and Fall River are fit for habitation. Neither is anything said as to the amount of "doubling up," with consequent overcrowding, which has taken place on account of the rise in rents. Since the population of Boston during the last decade increased by 11.6 per cent and the number of dwellings by but 10.8 per cent, and since inevitably the older dwellings are continuously deteriorating, it is hard to believe that the complaints of the housing situation in that city are due only to high wages and a consequent desire for improved housing conditions. The commission appears to realize this, for later, another explanation is given of the rise in rents.

Landlords have been prompt to take advantage of these conditions to increase rents. Properties which for years had been unprofitable were made to pay * * *. Speculation in houses, due to high rents, has created the belief or fear that actual shelter was not available. Dwellings have been sold over and over again, each time at an advanced price. The lack of housing has been exaggerated to an extent that tenants live in fear of increased rents or notices to vacate, ready at all times to make any possible sacrifice to remain in their living quarters.

A number of the increases in rent, the commission asserts, have been in violation of the 1920 law which provides that an increase of more than 25 per cent over the rent "as it existed one year prior to the time of the agreement under which the rent is sought to be recovered," shall be considered unjust, unreasonable, and oppressive. The great difficulty in regard to this law is that the majority of tenants have no lease, and their tenancy may be terminated by the landlord on 30 days' notice; consequently they will put up with any increase they can possibly meet rather than face the risk of finding themselves without shelter. It would be a barren victory if they successfully resisted an increase of rent, only to be notified that they must leave their tenement or apartment. Nevertheless, the commission holds that this law "has been of great value in a vast number of cases." Of still greater utility, it feels has been the law which permits a judge to grant a stay of proceedings in actions of summary process to recover possession of dwellings. This, it feels, has been the most useful of the emergency rent laws though it would be of still greater value if it covered a longer period.

This law has not saved the tenant from the burden of finding other quarters. If the present six months' period could be extended to cover the period of the present emergency, it would prevent much hardship, expense, and anxiety. Such extension would enable tenants to stay in present quarters instead of forcing them to seek new homes, and thus increase the agitation and artificial demand already existing. One change starts an endless procession of families moving out and in.

In regard to remedies for the present situation, the commission is not very hopeful. Increased building will take place "when rents

are sufficiently high to attract investors," and after building has sufficiently increased rents will come down, falling first in the older class of buildings. Meanwhile, "if rents are kept unduly low by law, the supply of dwellings will not increase." In brief, the commission holds that the present situation has been brought about in the main by natural causes, and natural causes will remedy it in due time if human impatience does not interfere with their workings.

The commission makes a few recommendations. Only about 33 per cent of the people, it finds, own their own homes, and it suggests that "the first important step is to create a desire on the part of people to own and occupy their own homes and thus become their own landlords." The most definite step recommended as a means toward this desirable end is in regard to the problem of financing building enterprises.

However, from numerous reports and complaints received by the commission, it appears that many applicants for real estate loans from financial institutions are obliged to obtain the same through a third party, who receives a commission. This practice should be eliminated either by giving the applicant the right of appeal to the bank commissioner, or by a statute making it illegal to charge or receive a commission on this class of loans.

The cooperative banks of the Commonwealth are recommended as exceptionally valuable and convenient agencies for financing would-be home owners. These banks, which were established in 1879, now number nearly 200, and have assets of \$160,000,000, "almost entirely invested in real estate mortgages." Mention is made of the fact that a number of industrial corporations have begun building homes to be sold on easy terms to their employees, and that several projects are under way for the cooperative ownership of apartment houses. All these projects the commission holds, should, in the interest of the investor, be under the control of the bank commissioner. Philanthropic and State aid in provision of housing are deprecated, and the efforts of "the private builder who is seeking gain" are considered the main reliance for the improvement of conditions in the future. In the meanwhile, purely as an emergency matter, the State might properly take some measures to protect the public.

While rents are in process of reaching a sufficiently high level to increase building, the people should be protected against extortion and harassment by unscrupulous landlords. The commission therefore recommends that until more normal conditions exist there be some State supervision of rents for the protection of tenants.

Progress of the English Building Guilds.

ALMOST coincidentally with the English Government's relinquishment of its housing campaign, the English building guilds have entered a new stage of their development, having united into a National Guild, and having definitely entered the field of private building. The guilds began their existence in a modest and almost unpremeditated fashion. Before the close of the war there had come into being an industrial council for the building industry, composed in equal numbers of employers and employees, which had appointed a number of subcommittees and was considering various plans for the betterment of the industry. The committee on scientific management presented what was probably the

most important and far-reaching report brought before this body. Its arguments and recommendations were discussed at length in an earlier issue of the REVIEW.¹ Without going into details, it may be said that this report contemplated the organization of the whole industry as a self-governing body conducted for the public benefit, insuring to each member fair remuneration, but eliminating profits. Managerial and professional ability should be paid by salaries, and the craftsman and machinist should be guaranteed continuous employment, or, if employment failed through no fault of their own, should receive a proportion of the normal pay, varying according to the number of dependents. The general principle underlying the plan was that everyone who is necessary to an industry has a right to live by that industry, and to live by it the whole year round, not merely during its busy season, but that no one has a right to more than a fair remuneration for his services. If the industry makes more than this program calls for, then either charges to the public should be reduced or the surplus should be applied, after forming a fund for possible lean years, to the improvement of the industry.

The proposed changes represented too wide a departure from established methods to be acceptable to all the employer members of the council, and for nearly two years the report was the subject of strong controversy. Meanwhile, there was a tremendous need for houses, building labor was relatively scarce, building costs were rising disproportionately, and the governmental housing plan was meeting with delay and difficulty at every step. Under these circumstances certain progressive groups decided not to wait upon the industry as a whole, but to unite and offer their services for the housing program without further delay. At Manchester first and next at London building-guild committees were formed and entered the bidding for the housing contracts which the local authorities wished to place. The Manchester guild committee was in the field by February, 1920, and offered its services with a formal statement that "in no circumstances will the building-guild committee undertake any speculative or profiteering contracts," but that it believed that the work could be done better, more quickly, and also at less cost under the democratic management and craft fellowship of the guild methods than under the ordinary profit-making methods.

The committee was ready and willing to begin work at once, but a number of difficulties interfered, the greatest being a doubt on the part of the local authorities as to its financial stability. Finally, by late fall a satisfactory arrangement was worked out, the Wholesale Cooperative Society guaranteeing a supply of materials, and the Cooperative Insurance Society insuring the local authorities against loss, and both in London and in Manchester and its vicinity the guilds began work. By the end of the year the Manchester guild had contracts accepted and sanctioned by the Ministry of Health covering 1,196 houses, while their bids covering 1,020 more had been accepted by the local authorities and only awaited the indorsement of the central housing authority. They had begun work on schemes including 635 of these houses. The London Guild had begun work on a contract for 300 houses at Walthamstow and had concluded a contract for another scheme at Greenwich.

¹ MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1920, pp. 168-173.

The first few months of work under the guild system served to bring out clearly three points which have been emphasized by further experience: The comparative cheapness of the work, the greater speed attained under the guild management, and the enthusiasm it develops among the men. The first became noticeable as soon as the guild began to put in bids. These were based on the estimated cost of labor and materials; should the actual cost prove higher than the estimate, the guild was to receive an allowance for the difference;² should it prove lower, the saving was to go to the authorities. To the prime cost of labor and materials, 6 per cent was added for overhead charges, and, in addition, the guild was to receive a lump sum of £40 (\$195, par) per house, which was to be used to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of securing continuous pay to the workers. Under this contract the bids put in by the guilds were conspicuously lower than those of private contractors. It has been estimated that the difference averaged about £100 (\$487, par) per house, but it differed according to type of house and other considerations. As a single scheme might include several hundred houses, the saving was sometimes impressive. Thus, early in 1921, the local authorities of Heywood advertised for bids for a housing scheme they had in hand, and received three offers, the guild figures being £16,000 (\$77,864, par) lower than one and £26,000 (\$126,529, par) lower than the other bid received from private contractors. The London guild's bid for putting up 400 homes at Walthamstow was over £14,000 (\$68,131, par) below the lowest estimate submitted by private contractors; at Walkden, where 64 houses were to be put up, the guild's estimate was £5,626 (\$27,379, par) less than the lowest offer made by other builders; at Merthyr, on a scheme including 40 houses, the guild put in a bid at an average of £1,026 (\$4,993, par) per house, while the bids of the private contractors ranged from £1,350 to £1,575 (\$6,570 to \$7,665, par) per house.

At first the charge was brought that the guilds were taking advantage of the sliding-scale clause in the contracts, and that although the bids might be low, the final costs would prove high. As contracts began to be finished, this charge seems to have been dropped, as the final cost was apt to be less than that given in the preliminary estimates. The first houses finished were put up for the Bentley local authorities, and of these an official report states:

The first completed houses which were built by the guild committee for the Bentley Urban District Council, have been completed in four months at a total cost of £760 [\$3,699, par] per house. The completion of the houses at a total cost of £760 per house, which is £70 [\$341, par] below the figure (£830 [\$4,039, par]) which the guild estimated, may be taken as a saving of approximately £200 [\$973, par] per house as against private contracts.³

On 21 houses erected for the Wigan authorities, the final cost was less than the estimate by from £32 to £72 (\$156 to \$350, par) per house, according to the type of house. In the material at hand, no instance has been found of a guild committee having exceeded the figure given in the estimate.

A part of this reduction from the estimate no doubt is due to a fall in the cost of building materials since the contracts were made,

² A sliding scale clause of this kind was included in practically all the contracts made with private builders, owing to the extreme uncertainty as to costs and wages in the postwar period.

³ Scotland, Board of Health. Report of committee of inquiry into the high cost of building working class dwellings in Scotland. 1921, p. 21 (Cmd. 1411).

but as the guild's estimates were invariably lower than those of private contractors made at the same time, not all of the economy secured can be attributed to this cause. It is noticeable that none of the saving made is due to scamping anything connected with the job. The materials are standard quality, and there is general agreement that the work is excellent. Concerning the Bentley houses mentioned above, the official surveyor of the district stated in writing: "The quality of the work is extra good and far superior to that done by any other contractors in the district." Similar testimony comes from other places where the guilds are working.

A high official of the Ministry of Health declared that the work of the guildsmen at the Clayton estate was "the best in England and Wales." The chairman of the contracts subcommittee of the Manchester City Corporation said, "Work on guild contracts beats everything." The brickwork on the Clayton estate is the finest I have ever seen. I heard complaints concerning this scheme; production was excellent but quality was too good.⁴

The comparative cheapness of the guild building seems due not only to the elimination of profits, but in part to the efficient workmanship and good output of the men, which is closely connected with their enthusiasm for the guild system. Under it they are sure of full pay, in wet weather or in fine, in sickness or in health, employed or unemployed, and so have no fear of working themselves out of a job. More important still, in the estimation of the guildsmen, is the democratic organization of the industry. The managing committee in each local unit is made up of representatives of each trade, elected by the members of that trade, and subject to recall should their action be unsatisfactory. In addition, each craft elects its own departmental foreman. Each worker, therefore, feels that he has some share in each decision that is made, that the job is really his and that instead of being a mere pawn to do what he is told when he is told and to be discarded when his particular piece of work is finished, he is an integral part of the industry, a partner in the whole affair, and that its success or failure depends partially on his individual effort. Finally, he knows that the benefit of any extra skill or swiftness or assiduity on his part goes to the public in the form of reduced cost or better product, instead of being turned to the private profit of his employer, and the net result of these conditions seems to be a marked increase in output, a decreased need for supervision, and a considerable improvement in the quality of the work done. The enthusiasm of the men for their work seems to strike observers very generally. One investigator gives his experience in the course of a personal inspection of five different schemes on which the guilds were working:

There is a notable absence of the lethargic movements which one is accustomed to see on all kinds of building work. Everybody appears to be working with a will, as though the job had to be carried through with the utmost possible speed. On one scheme, where 236 men were employed, I took particular care to inspect places where, in normal conditions, workmen might be found "miking," e. g., behind stacks of brick, timber stores, sheds, etc. In no case did I discover anything of the sort. I watched a group of laborers shoveling earth into carts. It was wonderful how quickly the carts were filled. This intense activity was not due to the intimidation of a vigilant foreman. The men were on their honor. * * * In the joinery shop all the men were working at top speed. I discovered that the shop foreman was "away queer." * * * On one scheme I discovered a variation of what I had

⁴ An inquiry into the working of the building guilds, by Ernest Selley. *Garden Cities and Town Planning*, June, 1921, p. 140.

come to regard as the guild standard of work. I noticed in my wanderings over the site that there appeared to be a "sagging" in the speed worked by some of the laborers. Among a group employed on excavation work only a few seemed to be working with a will. The others appeared to find a philosophical joy in contemplation rather than activity. I overheard one of the hard workers exclaim, "Come on, mates, you're letting us down!" This remark had the desired effect. The general foreman explained that, as there were large numbers of unemployed in the neighborhood, many had volunteered merely for a job, and not because they had been inspired by guild ideals. Besides, it would take time for their minds and muscles to respond to the new stimuli. His experience was that after a few weeks two or three keen guildsmen produced wonderful effects on a whole gang.⁵

The guilds have met with bitter opposition, which, while the housing program was under way, was sufficient to limit drastically the number of contracts the local authorities were allowed to make with them. Now that they have turned to the field of private work, it is not yet apparent whether their opponents will be able to interfere seriously with their development. The underlying cause of hostility is, of course, the fact that the guild system is a direct challenge to the present industrial organization, and that just so far as it is successful it will tend to monopolize the field, and to drive out the present system of profits for employers and irregular work for employees. A part of the opposition has been openly based upon these grounds, the main argument being that the guilds will form a huge industrial trust before which the public will be helpless. The guilds reply that they are not likely to drive out the private contractor unless they can work better and cheaper than he, and that if they can, it is to the public interest that they should prevail. Since, they add, they are based on the principle of making no profits, it is difficult to see how the public would suffer even should the contractor vanish and all building fall into the hands of the guilds.

In general, however, the attacks upon the guilds hardly go into their underlying philosophy to this extent, but are directed to more obvious and trivial matters. One of the most tenable objections was brought forward by an official committee, which, having examined the work done by the guilds, approved it, so far as it had gone at the time of the report, but thought it unwise for the Government to encourage the system of continuous pay.

We have considered the question of guild contracts and are in sympathy with the policy of provision of workmen's houses by guilds and think that, subject to reasonable safeguard, the system has much to commend it. We have been unable to obtain sufficient information to enable us to say what effect this system will have upon costs. We do think, however, that the differentiation in wages and conditions of payment by the guilds is undesirable, in that it is likely to cause unrest in the building trades. The enabling provisions of the contract whereby the guilds are able to give to their employees terms by way of payment for wet time and sick time, and holidays which are not recognized in the industry as a whole, we think must have a disturbing influence upon building labor, which is such a large factor in considering the question of cost.⁶

The guildsmen admit that their practice of continuous pay is likely to cause dissatisfaction among outside workmen who do not get it, but they decline to accept responsibility for this result. It is entirely possible for the private contractor, they point out, to adopt the same principle and thereby prevent such dissatisfaction; if he does not choose to do that, it is not their fault.

⁵ Garden Cities and Town Planning, June, 1921, p. 138.

⁶ Great Britain, Ministry of Health. Report of committee on the high cost of building working-class dwellings, p. 50. 1921.

Another objection brought is that continuous pay is an invitation to slacking and malingering. The contrary seems to be the case, so far as the facts can yet be gathered. Thus, the pay sheet of the Manchester Guild for the quarter ending December 31, 1920, showed that the amount paid out for time not worked was less than 1 per cent of the total amount paid in wages. As that quarter includes two months in which bad weather is common, it is fairly apparent that no undue advantage was taken, either of the weather or the sick-leave provision.

At Walkden, where an average of forty men had been employed for 23 weeks, the amount paid in respect of time lost through wet weather averaged 17s. 6d. (\$4.26, par) a week over the whole period. The fact is, that under the guild system there is less "raining off" than on the other jobs. The chairman of the Worsley District Council housing committee informed me that the men on the Walkden scheme had worked during all sorts of bad weather. * * * It should be stated, however, that under the guild system men are willing to be put to any jobs that can be found when weather conditions make it impossible for them to carry on their own craft.⁷

Still another argument is that the present efficiency of the guilds is temporary, a mere flash in the pan. At present, it is said, the men have the enthusiasm of pioneers; the test will come when the novelty of the system has worn off, and the human tendency to give as little work for as much pay as possible reasserts itself. The guildsmen do not think that this is the human tendency under such conditions as the guild provides, but admit that only time can show how much truth this criticism contains. They point out, however, that they have and exercise the right to discharge a man if he shows himself unwilling to live up to the guild ideal of service, and that in this they have a defense against the slack worker if such a defense is necessary. They themselves believe that the careless or indifferent worker is more affected by the enthusiasm of the ardent guildsmen, who create the atmosphere surrounding the job, than by the fear of discharge.

The Government's change of plan in regard to housing came at a time when the building guild committees which had developed in various parts of the country were planning a union, and probably it hastened that step. On July 23, 1921, representatives of the 115 committees met and formed a national body, under which are regional councils and local committees. The central body, acting through a national committee, maintains staffs of technical and professional workers, makes contracts, keeps up yards and plants for the supply of necessary materials, and is legally responsible for the execution of contracts and the administration of the continuous pay fund. The regional councils, each representing at least ten local committees, may enter into contracts on their own initiative provided they do not exceed a specified sum, and the local committees may undertake small jobs independently, but in general the contract-making power is in the hands of the central body.

The local committees consist of not more than two representatives from each trade-union in the industry, elected by whatever method the individual unions may choose. To these may be added one representative from any approved body of building trade workers, "whether administrative, technical, or operative." The committees have practically full control of matters in their own districts.

⁷ Garden Cities and Town Planning, June, 1921, p. 140.

Each representative upon the committee shall be responsible in cooperation with the secretary for the supply, conditions of employment, and discipline of the employees in his trade-union. If any point touching trade-union rules and regulations be raised, the local managing committee of the trade-union concerned shall be consulted. The decision of a joint session of the local managing committee and the guild committee shall be final. * * *

The guild committee shall be responsible for faithfully carrying out all contracts signed on its behalf. To that end, it must by its own methods choose its general and departmental foremen, and apply to the best advantage the funds under its control.⁸

At the time this organization was formed the guilds also adopted a new form of contract, made necessary by the change from Government to private building. The contracts made with the Government were provisional, allowing for a change in the total amount should prices or wages vary during the time of the execution of the agreement. In general, the final cost of contracts which have yet been finished proved to be less than the figures given in the contract, but the element of uncertainty involved was not satisfactory to the private builder, who wished to know definitely what liability he was assuming. Yet the guilds objected to a fixed sum, since, if the final cost were less than this, they would be left with a profit on their hands, contrary to all their principles. Accordingly, the so-called "maximum price contract" has been adopted, under which the guild sets a figure which is in no case to be exceeded but may be reduced, the owner to receive the benefit of any reduction which may be accomplished. To cover the risk of loss involved in this absolute maximum, an insurance fund has been started, which is financed by adding a very small percentage charge to the cost of labor and materials when drawing up the contract. The guild also offers another form of contract, designed to meet cases where there is danger that makers of materials may try to boycott guild enterprises, under which the owner supplies the materials and the guild provides the labor and the organizing personnel.

With the formation of the central body and the adoption of the new contract, the guild enters another phase of its development, and one in which it will meet the test of more severe conditions than in the past. The large-scale building involved in the Government's housing plans smoothed away some of the difficulties which must now be encountered; the present period of business depression and widespread unemployment is not a favorable time for making a start; and, as their critics have suggested, as the guilds become more of an old story and as their workers become less and less a picked body, output and quality of work may deteriorate. The guilds, however, show no signs of trepidation. They are negotiating a loan of £150,000 (\$729,975, par) from the trade-unions, to be used in providing the necessary plant and equipment, and they are already putting up in London what will probably be the first guild factory in Great Britain. They are still busy on contracts undertaken for the Government, and are seeking new work from private employers with entire confidence that they can carry through their full program. And other workers are beginning to follow suit. A guild of furniture makers, it is reported, has already been formed, a guild of clothing makers is under discussion, and in connection with Welwyn Garden City, efforts are being made to form an agricultural workers' guild.

⁸ Constitution of the National Building Guild, articles 5, 11.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Tenth Annual Congress of the National Safety Council.

IT IS usually the case that each of the annual gatherings of the National Safety Council has some distinctive feature. The tenth congress was held in Boston, September 26 to 30. Heretofore the special efforts during the week of the congress toward a realization of the goal of safety work have been mostly confined to the city where the congress was held. In the present instance the entire New England area was interested and alert to make a good record. Precise figures are not available, but industrial and highway fatalities did not much, if at all, exceed one-half as many as occurred in the corresponding week of the previous year.

The fact that the highway is the most dangerous place in America so far as number of accidents is concerned was again forcibly brought to attention. It should be remarked, however, that its comparative hazard may be exaggerated due to the fact that there is no way in which amount of exposure can be exactly ascertained as is done in the determination of industrial hazard.

The opening session with its address of welcome by the governor of the State, response and address by the president of the council, reports of officers and committees, can not be summarized in any satisfactory manner. The reports made it evident that while the prevailing industrial depression was having its effect upon the membership and the revenues of the council, safety activities were by no means reduced in the same proportion. Clearly the members of the council are, in large majority, of the opinion that safety work should be maintained to the utmost even in the face of difficulties at a time of depression.

For a considerable period in the early development of the council there was a tendency to split up into sectional meetings in such fashion as to constitute practically separate gatherings. In the last few years it has been recognized that this tendency, if pushed to an extreme, would interfere with the solidarity and effectiveness of the movement. Accordingly, in recent meetings time has been given to general sessions in which matters of interest to everyone concerned in safety have been discussed.

The subject of the general session of the afternoon of September 26th was "Public safety and education." The problem of public safety was presented by Mr. Arthur Woods, formerly police commissioner of New York City, and that of safety instruction in the public schools by Dr. John M. Withers, of the University of New York; General Manager C. W. Price reported the activities of the National Safety Council in introducing the subject into the schools. Some very remarkable results of such instruction are on record.

For some years a general round table has been called at 8.30 a. m. The interest of the safety men in such discussions has been evidenced

by the fact that they have been on hand at that hour in goodly numbers. This year, under the chairmanship of Mr. Geo. T. Fonda of the Bethlehem Steel Co., the subject of safety bulletins was considered from various angles. Probably no instrumentality has a more direct and efficient appeal to the workman regarding those forms of accident for which skill and care are the only remedies than these bulletins.

Mr. H. W. Forster, of the Independence Bureau, Philadelphia, discussed the engineer's contribution to the saving of human life. Mr. L. P. Alford of "Management Engineering," spoke on increasing production through accident prevention, and Mr. D. J. Price, of the United States Department of Agriculture, gave demonstrations and motion pictures of dust explosions. The prevention of such disasters as the destruction of the elevators in Chicago is very clearly an engineering problem not yet perfectly solved.

A joint meeting of the manufacturing sections brought out an exceedingly interesting presentation of the "why" and "how" of better industrial lighting. Industry has still a long way to go before lighting will be making its full contribution to production and safety. It is encouraging that the matter is receiving earnest attention from illuminating engineers and that some plants have installations closely approximating an ideal standard. It is probable that material changes in the form of lamps and their arrangement are due, but quite as important is a higher standard in the matter of upkeep. A great deal of light which might serve a useful purpose is simply being smothered by lack of cleanliness in lamps and reflectors.

In the session on health and sanitation, Chairman Wilcox of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission made a very earnest plea for the inclusion of all occupational diseases in the scope of compensation. He made it clear that material lessening of industrial disease might be expected from such inclusion. Dr. Spaeth of Johns Hopkins University discussed the relation of health to the length of the working day. There was considerable disappointment that General Sawyer was unable to present his paper on "Health of industrial workers, and the public welfare." Dr. Armstrong's paper on "What has been done for the health of the industrial worker in Framingham?" was a convincing showing of the possibilities of intensive effort. The Framingham demonstration is intended to show primarily what can be accomplished in the control of tuberculosis. It is quite evident that such an attack on this particular malady has a material influence on the general welfare.

Selection among the many sectional meetings is necessary since it is an unavoidable feature of the congress that several things must occur at the same time. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics is, however, interested especially in two subjects:

(1) Such development of statistical methods and procedures as will adequately present the facts regarding the experience of the workers. Several of the sections of the National Safety Council have undertaken to assemble their accident data. To this end they have consulted with the bureau and have developed their schemes in accordance with the proposals of the committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost of the International Association of

Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. Two of the sections included this subject in their program for the Boston meeting. The construction section has had the matter under consideration for two years and has evolved a system which, while corresponding in its main features to the plans of the committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost, is adapted to the particular needs of construction companies. The automotive section will hereafter assemble its statistical material in a similar manner.

(2) *National safety codes.*—One of these codes in which the bureau has had direct participation is that for the woodworking industries. A portion of one session was devoted to discussion of the code in its present stage. Last year at Milwaukee time was given to consideration of the accident hazards involved in the operation of circular saws. At the Boston meeting a broader phase was taken. At another session Mr. J. M. Dickinson of the United States Bureau of Standards presented the safety code for logging operations. The two codes—logging and woodworking—will, when completed, provide standards for the whole process of converting forests into usable commodities.

The steam railroad section of the council has an extended program and the sessions of this section were conducted with snap and enthusiasm. The biggest safety problem of the railways is the grade crossing. The final solution is an engineering and financial one. When our railways run at other levels than the streets or are as securely fenced and guarded as European roads were before the war, the problem will nearly vanish.

The net impression derivable from contact with the sessions of the council and the representatives there present is that steady progress is being made toward the conditions in which safety will be recognized as an integral part of business as essential in every well-ordered concern as any other element of production.

Coke-oven Accidents in the United States in 1920.

A RECENT report (Technical Paper 293) by the United States Bureau of Mines gives details of coke-oven accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1920, and includes figures for the preceding years as far back as 1915. The 1920 report is based on returns received from 9,721 by-product ovens and 43,173 ovens of the beehive type, employing 28,139 men, 2 per cent less than in 1919. Each employee worked an average of 319 days, an increase of 30 days or 10 per cent as compared with the previous year. These men worked a total of 8,976,214 shifts, about 8 per cent more than in 1919. During the year under consideration coke-oven accidents caused the death of 49 and the injury of 3,415 employees, a decrease of 4 fatalities and 616 injuries as compared with the year before. The fatality rate was 1.64 per thousand 300-day workers and the injury rate was 114.13, as compared with 1.92 killed and 145.66 injured per thousand men employed in 1919, representing decreases of 0.28 and 31.53, respectively. "These rates may be expressed in another way by saying that during the past year 8 lives were saved

and 943 men escaped accidental injury who would have been killed or injured if the accident rates for 1919 had continued through the year 1920." The following table compiled from the report gives the essential facts relating to coke-oven accidents in the United States during the six-year period, 1915 to 1920, inclusive:

COKE-OVEN ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1915 TO 1920.

Item.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
						Number.	Per cent of decrease from 1919.
Number employed.....	31,060	31,603	32,417	32,389	28,741	28,139	2.0
Equivalent number of 300-day workers.....	31,415	34,119	35,595	35,476	27,674	29,921	¹ 8.1
Days of labor performed.....	9,424,476	10,235,674	10,678,429	10,642,688	8,302,059	8,976,214	¹ 8.1
Average days active.....	303	324	329	329	289	319	¹ 10.4
Number killed.....	38	45	76	73	53	49	7.5
Number killed per 1,000 300-day workers.....	1.21	1.32	2.14	2.06	1.92	1.64	14.6
Number injured.....	2,852	5,237	6,713	7,792	4,081	3,415	15.3
Number injured per 1,000 300-day workers.....	90.78	153.49	188.59	219.64	145.66	114.13	21.7

¹ Increase.

Fatal injuries during 1920 were due for the most part to haulage equipment (16), falls of persons (4), and falling objects (3), in the order named. Burns, falling objects, haulage equipment, and hand tools caused most of the nonfatal accidents (467, 411, 374, and 315, respectively).

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS.

Provision for Unemployed Workers, California.

IN EFFECT anticipating one of the recommendations of the President's Unemployment Conference, an act of the California Legislature (ch. 246) approved May 24, 1921, prescribes a mode of procedure for unemployment relief in that State. The State board of control which supervises expenditure of State funds is authorized to secure from the various departments, bureaus, boards, and commissions of the State tentative plans for the extension of public works with a view to affording "increased opportunities for advantageous public labor during periods of unemployment." The bureau of labor statistics, the immigration and housing commission, and industrial welfare commission are to keep constantly advised of industrial conditions throughout the State; and the bureau, either on its own initiative or at the suggestion of the governor, may act in any case of evident extraordinary unemployment caused by industrial depression, making inquiry into the facts relating thereto. If such a depression is found to exist, the board of control is authorized to use the available emergency fund for such extension of public works as the various departments, etc., may suggest, the action taken to be left to the judgment and discretion of the board of control.

The bureau of labor statistics is charged with the duty of preparing approved lists of applicants for employment, with appropriate information as to their qualifications, making these lists available for the employing departments, bureaus, etc. Citizens of California have the first preference, citizens of other States residing in California second, while aliens within the State are to receive consideration last.

Poll Tax on Aliens, California.

THE California Legislature at its session of the current year passed a law (ch. 424) levying an annual poll tax of \$10 on each alien male resident in the State. The failure of an alien to pay his tax made all debts owing to him, including wages, liable to garnishment. Notice to the employer of an alien employee's failure to pay this tax obligated the employer to hold out from any wages due or to be earned a sum sufficient to pay the tax, allowing three days' notice to the employee to furnish a receipt or evidence of payment. The constitutionality of this law was naturally promptly questioned, the case being one of a citizen of Mexico, one Kotta, held by the chief of police in the city and county of San Francisco for failure to pay the tax prescribed by the statute above noted. Kotta applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and the supreme court of the State directed his discharge from custody

on the ground that the statute under which he was held was unconstitutional (*Ex parte Kotta*, 200 Pac. Rep. 957). The statute was held to conflict with the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, which forbids any State to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." This provision was held, as often before, to apply to all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of the constitution without regard to citizenship, race, color, or nationality. The tax imposed would be based solely on the alien character of the persons affected, different from and additional to the taxes required to be paid by all inhabitants, whether citizen or alien; being based solely on the alien character of its subjects the statute attempts a discrimination which the constitution does not allow.

Injunctions Against Picketing.

RECENT decisions in widely separated jurisdictions, in each of which certain forms of picketing have been recognized as legal, point out the distinction between permissible picketing and that which will be enjoined. In one case (*Southern California Iron & Steel Co. v. Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers*, 200 Pac. 1), the association named had undertaken a strike against the employers and were picketing the establishment in order to cut off the supply of new workmen. The superior court of Los Angeles County had granted the employers an injunction against picketing and interfering with their business, and from this the association appealed to the supreme court of the State.

First pointing out the rights of workmen to quit employment, no contract to the contrary existing, the court said that the employee who had quit might legally peaceably persuade another employee to quit his position or to remain out of the employment. However, a coercion of the will, either by threats of violent acts, or by violence, or the mere force of numbers is unlawful and subject to injunction. The evidence was, as usual, conflicting, but the court found ample support of the findings made by the court below that there had been threats and intimidation, a number of employees testifying that they had left work for fear of injury, while the wives of employees had been put in fear by the fact that visits had been made to their homes and offensive epithets had been applied to their husbands. It was said that to even "politely" request a withdrawal from service might be coercive and unlawful if in fact there were enough strikers present to inspire a feeling of fear by reason of their numbers.

The second case was decided by the Supreme Court of Georgia (*McMichael v. Atlanta Envelope Co.*, 108 S. E. 226). As in the foregoing case, there was a strike and an interlocutory injunction. The case was before the supreme court of the State on a writ of error.

The union of workmen claimed that the court below had abused its discretion in issuing the injunction, and had admitted improper testimony. The strike followed a demand for increased wages, shorter hours, and a closed-shop contract. The employers refused the demand and undertook to carry on the business as an open shop with individual contracts binding the employees not to be or become mem-

bers of any labor organization during the term of their contract. The strikers undertook to persuade the employees to break their contracts, offering them also transportation if they would leave the city.

At the present hearing the union relied on an earlier decision of the court in which it was said that an injunction would not lie against striking employees "attempting by proper argument to persuade others from taking their places so long as they did not resort to force and intimidation." The court approved this ruling in the instant case, but added that where the attempt was "by improper argument" and a "resort to force, coercion, or intimidation," it was clearly the duty of the court to interfere by injunction. Lawful persuasion was limited to such appeals to the judgment, reason, or sentiment as leave the mind "free to act of its own volition"; where such freedom no longer exists "more than persuasion has been exercised." The evidence showed that there had been coercive action, and the injunction was affirmed.

A third case (*Cyrus Currier & Sons v. International Molders' Union*, 115 Atl. 66) was decided by the court of chancery of New Jersey, which has allowed picketing for the purpose of obtaining information "by the use of the eyes and ears," and conveying information to those willing to hear (*W. & A. Fletcher Co. v. Machinists*, 55 Atl. 1077). A strike of some four years' duration involved picketing and attempts to persuade employees to join the union in breach of individual contracts. An injunction was allowed not only against the picketing with violence that had been indulged in, but also against the persuasion that was directed to the breaching of the contracts, the court saying that "it is the master's legal right to have his servants abide with him, free from interference of the union, as it is the right of the union to prosper unmolested by the employer."

Investigation of the Building Industry, Illinois.

INDUSTRIAL conditions and union activities in the building industry in Illinois, particularly in Chicago (p. 29), must be charged with an act of the legislature of that State creating an investigating commission to conduct inquiries with regard to that industry. The commission is made up of members of the legislature, fourteen in all, with power to subpoena and examine witnesses and require the production of books, papers, and records. The amount of \$50,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the commission.

The duty of the commission is to inquire into cost of construction of buildings and other dwellings in the State, and to investigate the existence of such combinations, agreements, practices, etc., among builders, contractors, material men, laborers, and others as might affect the cost of construction. The cost of production, distribution, and transportation of building material and every element affecting cost come within the scope of this commission. A report is to be made to the governor not later than December 15, 1922, with recommendations for such legislation as may be deemed necessary.

Extortion in Labor Disputes, Illinois.

INSPIRED, no doubt, by the conditions prevailing in the same field dealt with by the act noted above, i. e., the building industry, another act of the Illinois Legislature (p. 401) deals with the subject of extortion by labor organization. The act makes it an offense for any person representing or pretending to represent any group of workmen to "extort or attempt to extort, demand, accept, obtain, or attempt to obtain" money or anything of value from any employer, property owner, lessee, or their agents as a consideration for avoiding settling or terminating any claim or controversy relating to employment. The collection of alleged fines or penalties imposed on employers, etc., is likewise forbidden. No person is to be excused from giving evidence on the ground that it may incriminate him, but witnesses properly subpoenaed can not be punished on account of transactions concerning which they testify under such subpoena.

The penalty for violation of this act is imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, no provision for fine being made.

Rent Law in Argentina.¹

AFTER two years' agitation and discussion of legal measures to check the increases in rent and otherwise to protect renters from the rapacity of the landlords, the National Congress of Argentina recently passed three measures designed to alleviate the conditions complained of. These were promulgated on September 19 and became effective on that date. The first of these measures provides that for two years after the promulgation of the law, rent for houses, rooms, and apartments, for residential or industrial purposes, in the Republic shall not be increased beyond the rate on January 1, 1920, and that under certain prescribed conditions all legal proceedings for dispossessing tenants for nonpayment of rent shall be stopped.

The second measure amends certain articles of the civil code concerning leases. One provision nullifies any clause in a lease which is designed to exclude children; another provides that leases shall be considered to be for two years in the case of business or industrial property, and one and one-half years in the case of dwellings, unless the written contract specifies a period greater than two years, and that during this period no change in rent or terms may be made. In the case of furnished houses and rooms whose rent is fixed by the year, month, week, or day the period of rental shall be that for which the price is fixed, unless the time is stipulated in the contract. There are certain exceptions to these provisions, as when the rent is in arrears for two consecutive periods, or if the owner desires to enlarge or improve his property. Another amendment regulates subletting, and limits the increase that may be made in the rent under such circumstances.

The third measure determines the procedure to be followed in carrying out judgments of the court permitting eviction of tenants.

¹ *La Nación*, Buenos Aires, September 16 and 20, 1921; and *Boletín del Museo Social Argentino*, Buenos Aires, October 10, 1921.

Application of the Czechoslovakian Eight-Hour Day Act to Agriculture.¹

THE eight-hour day act of Czechoslovakia, which applies to both industry and agriculture, was promulgated on December 19, 1918. Early in 1919 regulations were issued for putting this legislation into effect. The provisions relative to agricultural work are quite elastic in order to meet the country's economic, social, and climatic conditions.

The act differentiates day laborers from "deputatists" and farm servants,² day laborers alone benefiting by the principle of the 8-hour day. As a matter of fact, this principle is adapted to these workers by taking a period of four weeks as the basis for calculating the working hours, the distribution of the 192 permitted hours within the basic period to be agreed upon by the employers and workers. Two hours' overtime per day were allowed for a maximum of 20 weeks, namely, 240 hours annually, and certain formalities were at first required to secure permission for overtime work. Overtime wage rates are not fixed by law.

Under the act the employer may use an agricultural day laborer for a maximum of 2,640 hours and a deputatist (permanent employee) or farm servant for a maximum of 3,840 hours during the year.

There was so much controversy as to the positive results of this act as applied to agriculture that the minister for social welfare of Czechoslovakia held an oral inquiry on the subject on December 9, 1920. The proceedings of this inquiry are embodied in a report of the International Labor Office, which publication also includes the results of a personal investigation by a member of that office regarding the operation of the act.

The report states that general conclusions as to the effects of the legislation would be premature because of the short time since the passage of the act, the abnormal social and political conditions to which it has been applied, and the lack of requisite data for a proper estimate as to this law's results and implications. It is declared, however, that the tension between employers and workers which seems to have been created at first by this legislation has been apparently brought to an end by the collective agreements of 1920. These agreements have so greatly modified the act that existing conditions are not so much regulated by it as by a combination of provisions of this law and of the collective agreements. The modifications relative to day laborers include the doing away with the compensatory rest period, the establishment of the normal work day of 10 hours, the abolition of the overtime permit system and the resultant elimination of all restrictions on overtime.

Wages for agricultural day laborers have increased, due in part at least to the operation of the act, and a change has been made from daily to hourly rates. Payment at piece rates has become more popular. The wages of permanent employees have also

¹ The eight-hour day act and its application to agriculture in Czechoslovakia, published by the International Labor Office, Geneva, 1921.

² Farm servants are generally unmarried, and are usually lodged and boarded by the employer. "Deputatists" are the permanent employees paid by the month or year, and are usually married. They are lodged by the proprietor, but are only boarded in part by their employer. A payment in kind is termed a "deputat."

advanced. There is a marked tendency to pay a greater proportion of wages in kind.

Apparently the material conditions of agricultural employees have improved, the demand for labor has increased, and migration of rural workers to town has stopped since the passage of the act, but the extent of its influence in bringing about these results can not be determined.

The report declares that this law was not responsible for the poor harvest in 1919.

The act would seem to be more easily put into effect on extensive farms and estates, and to have detrimental results when applied to average-sized or small farms.

The workers appear to have utilized the spare time made available to them under the act by additional labor to augment their earnings or in trade-union activities.

On the whole, the law seems to have given the workers a certain amount of protection and a sense of security. It is reported that there is no recorded evidence to warrant the conclusion that improved relations between employers and employees have resulted from this legislation. The number of strikes has apparently not been affected by the law which has, however, been influential in promoting the expansion of trade-unionism among agricultural workers.

The act seems to have been successfully applied without modification to forestry work (tree felling) and in agricultural improvements and public utility work, but general experience appears to indicate that the principle of the 8-hour day can not be rigidly applied to agriculture but must be made adaptable to local conditions.

Labor Legislation in the Polish Republic.

THE above is the title of a pamphlet of 55 pages by Gustaw Simon, setting forth a summary of the legislation of the Polish Republic enacted and considered from the date of its establishment, up to October, 1920. This covers a period of practically two years, during which time the problems of adjusting the social and legal status of three divergent groups had to be considered. Prussian Poland had the benefits of a considerable legislative development and organization, while the territory acquired from Russia was extremely deficient in this regard; the condition of the remaining territory lay between these two, the Austrian system being much less efficient than that of Prussia.

A ministry of labor and social protection was built up from the labor department already founded during the German occupation in 1917, and at the date of this writing contains 5 sections: Labor protection, labor insurance, employment agencies, social protection, and general. A considerable number of decrees had been issued directly by the Government of the Republic before the formation of a Diet, but the subjects considered were chiefly those embodied in law by the action of the Diet.

The first law considered is that fixing the work time in industry and commerce, adopting the 8-hour day, but limiting work time on

Saturday to 6 hours. In injurious employments the time may be further reduced. It is noted that this limits work to a 46-hour week, a further reduction than that provided by the standard adopted by the International Labor Conference in Washington. Overtime work may be allowed by permission granted in special circumstances, but is limited in amount, and must be paid for at a rate of time and one-half; while excess extra work, night work and Sunday work call for double pay. An hour's recreation after every 6 hours of work is the general rule, but with exceptions according to the requirements of the employment.

A labor inspection decree is regarded as of special importance in the Russian area where there is much need of a careful supervision of the conditions of employment, including wages, the prices of goods furnished by employers, apprenticeship, social insurance, etc. Among the 60 labor inspectors are 18 farming inspectors.

In March, 1919, an act for the adjustment of labor disputes was adopted, subsequent extensions of scope being made. This, however, is regarded as "merely the introduction to a great arbitration legislation (labor courts) which has already been prepared by the Ministry of Labor." Agricultural conflicts are embraced, the law in this respect being regarded as of special importance. Methods include mediation by the labor inspectors, a conciliation commission, and an arbitration commission. This last is the final resort, and is supported by the State treasury. The act is said to be "the turning point in the rural conditions in Poland," and has introduced a prospect of rational development to replace chaos and one-sidedness.

The large Jewish element of the population causes difficulty with regard to the observance of holidays, and particularly as to the Sabbath. Legislation secures rest on Sundays and the Christian holidays, with freedom, however, to those who are desirous of observing other days. The Sunday rest law is said to be very rigidly enforced.

Workmen's trade-unions and federations are the subject of legislation which contemplates registration and representation of registered unions in consultative councils attached to the Ministry of Labor.

Compulsory insurance against illness already existed in the German and Austrian areas, but with divergent systems. The Russian law of 1912 had not affected the Polish Province. A uniform law therefore had to recognize the various conditions and make the necessary adjustments to the previous law. Compulsory sick insurance exists regardless of sex for employees generally, while cottagers and persons working with them temporarily, as well as apprentices and assistants, even though unsalaried, are subject to insurance. Membership is divided according to wages into 14 groups, and rates of benefits are adjusted accordingly. Provision is made for medical aid, maternity benefits, funeral expenses, and a continuing payment during disability for work for a period not exceeding 26 weeks. Contributions amount to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the earnings, compulsory members paying two-fifths and employers three-fifths of the amount. Unemployed persons are cared for by contributions from the State treasury, which also bears one-half the cost of maternity relief and of aid for the families of sick members.

An important section of the report is that which discusses employment service and emigration. The activities of this service were largely influenced by the restoration of Polish workers forced to emigrate during the war. Employment conditions were so thoroughly disorganized, and economic activities suspended, that the work of placement has been fundamental. Private labor exchanges continue, though the communal activities of the different areas vary widely in their development. Full and careful supervision by the state of this matter is contemplated both by existing legislation and by additional enactments under consideration. Care for the unemployed has been an important function, but conditions are said to be improving and works of a merely provisory and philanthropic nature have given way to those of a productive type. Investigations of the cost of living, the distribution of farm lands, a state housing fund, the control of rents, and housing inspection are other measures that have been adopted looking toward the adjustment of economic conditions. In this connection mention is also made of the cooperative societies bill.

Bills in prospect relate to the labor of women and children, domestic service, collective agreements, and accident insurance; emigration and labor exchanges are also to receive further consideration, as well as labor disputes, the sweating system, etc.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

The Threatened Railroad Strike.

TECHNICALLY, the threatened strike was in repudiation of the Railroad Labor Board's wage cut of 12 per cent, effective last July. The precipitating cause of the strike call was the announced intention of the railway executives to ask for further wage reductions. But industrial relations on the railroads had been seething for some time. The brotherhood officers already had a strike authorization from their membership in their pockets, pending, they said, a final effort to get the rail managers into conference. Some of the compelling causes of the unrest of the railroad unions are to be found in their charge that the railroads were not carrying out the decisions of the board, and that at least 39 of the railroads had disregarded the Railroad Labor Board's decisions; in their conviction that many of the railroads were unwilling to make agreements—in fact only two railroads had made satisfactory ones; in their dissatisfaction with certain recent decisions of the Railroad Labor Board involving rules and conditions of work on the railroads; and finally in their conviction that the carriers were antagonistic to union organization and were attempting to bring about an inopportune strike.

A strike ballot was authorized by the engineers, conductors, firemen, trainmen, and switchmen at the conference of the general chairmen of these brotherhoods, held in Chicago last July. At that time a resolution was passed providing for a meeting with representatives of the carriers in an attempt to adjust "all matters in controversy," and directing union representatives to place the railway executives on record as to whether or not they would request further wage decreases, and for a strike ballot on the 12 per cent cut in wages authorized by the Railroad Labor Board and effective July 1. That resolution, which also sets forth certain grievances of the railroad workers, follows:

Resolution of Railway Brotherhoods, July, 1921.

Whereas the general chairmen representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Switchmen's Union of North America, on American railroads where wage reductions have been authorized by the United States Railroad Labor Board, have assembled to take action thereon; and

Whereas they are required not only to consider a wage reduction, but in many instances railroad officers have served notice of their intention to abolish time and one-half for overtime in road freight and yard service, and in addition thereto to revise schedules for the benefit of the railroad by abolishing many rules and conditions, which in the aggregate mean the loss of much money and the creation of less favorable conditions for the various classes of employees; and

Whereas much unrest and uneasiness exist, which cause deep concern, add to the seriousness of the situation and establish a condition of affairs which makes it practi-

cal impossible for this body of general chairmen to take the responsibility of deciding these important questions, for the reason that we hold that no reduction in wages of the various classes is justifiable; and

Whereas it is the earnest desire of the representatives assembled to do everything possible compatible with their duty to those whom they represent, to avoid any inconvenience or loss to the public; and

Whereas in keeping with this thought we hereby authorize and direct our executive officers to acquaint those in authority with these resolutions; further, that they call attention to the fact that certain carriers, namely, the Missouri & North Arkansas Railway and the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, have disregarded the decisions and flouted the authority of the United States Railroad Labor Board; and

Whereas despite all these provocative circumstances, coupled with a common desire to refrain from taking any action that might precipitate a deplorable situation, we

Resolve, That the general chairmen here assembled can not assume the responsibility of accepting wage reductions, and that not later than September 1, 1921, the entire subject matter be referred to the membership through the various general committees for acceptance or rejection. Be it further

Resolved, That we authorize our chief executives to make arrangements, if possible, to meet a committee of railway executives to be selected to meet a subcommittee representing the organizations named herein to consider and, if possible, adjust all matters in controversy, and that our chief executives and the committees who are handling these questions be directed to clearly place the representatives of the railway corporations on record as to whether or not they will request further decreases in rates or compensation, the abolition of schedule rules or regulations, or the elimination of time and one-half time.

The ballot when submitted to the men shall contain an impartial and unbiased recital of all that is involved and the wishes of the men as expressed by ballot shall determine the matter in accordance with the laws of the respective organizations.

Conferences held in the east, southeast, and western territories considered four union demands: (1) The recall of all wage reductions pending negotiations, so that each party to the conference is on an equal basis; (2) assurance that for a fixed time to be determined by agreement no further reductions would be requested or made; (3) an agreement that no effort be made to take away from the men time and one-half time for overtime; and (4) an agreement that for a certain fixed time to be agreed upon no attempt would be made to cancel or change the present agreement of rules and working conditions. These negotiations were unsuccessful and a strike vote followed. The result of this vote was communicated to the railway executives with a request for a conference. The executives, however, already in session, had adopted a program which called for a further reduction amounting to about 10 per cent in wages of railway workers, such reduction to be passed on to the public in the shape of reductions in freight rates.

This course precluded any agreement on the demands of the workers that assurance be given by the carriers of no further wage reductions during a fixed time determined by agreement. This conference therefore failed, and the strike was called for October 30.

The documents of interest in these negotiations are reprinted herewith.

The program of the railway executives for reduction of wages is set forth in the following resolution:

Program of Railroads for Reduction of Wages.

It is therefore resolved that the following program be properly initiated and put into effect:

1. Application of the United States Railroad Labor Board, to be filed promptly as possible under the law, for a reduction in wages of train service employees sufficient to remove the remainder of the increase made by the Labor Board's Decision No. 2

(which would involve a further reduction of approximately 10 per cent), and for a reduction in the wages of all other classes of railroad labor to the rate for such labor in the several territories where the carriers operate, with the understanding that concurrently with such reduction in wages, the benefit of the reduction thus obtained shall, with the concurrence of the Interstate Commerce Commission, be passed on to the public in the reduction of existing railroad rates, except in so far as such reductions shall have been made in the meantime.

That at the time of the announcement of this program a comprehensive statement be issued to the public, pointing out that the railroads can not, because of the ordinary and irresistible operation of economic laws, make reductions in rates with proper regard to their duty to furnish the public with transportation until there is a substantial reduction in costs; reciting the conditions of the carriers which make this manifest and asking the support of the public and of labor itself in the effort to bring about a proper readjustment of the costs of transportation and the charges made to the public for the transportation service.

The statement to the public issued in accordance with this resolution follows:

Statement of Railway Executives re Proposed Wage Reductions.

At a meeting of the Association of Railway Executives to-day, it was determined by the railroads of the United States to seek to bring about a reduction in rates, and as a means to that end to seek a reduction in present railroad wages, which have compelled maintenance of the present rates.

An application will be made immediately to the United States Railroad Labor Board for a reduction in wages of train service employees sufficient to remove the remainder of the increases made by the Labor Board's decision of July 20, 1920 (which would involve a further reduction of approximately 10 per cent), and for a reduction in the wages of all other classes of railroad labor to the going rate for such labor in the several territories where the carriers operate.

The foregoing action is upon the understanding that concurrently with such reduction in wages the benefit of the reduction, thus obtained, shall, with the concurrence of the Interstate Commerce Commission, be passed on to the public in the reduction of existing railroad rates, except in so far as this reduction shall have been made in the meantime.

The managements have decided upon this course in view of their realization of the fact that the wheels of industrial activity have been slowed down to a point which brings depression and distress to the entire public, and that something must be done to start them again in operation.

The situation which confronts the railroads is extremely critical. The railroads in 1920 realized a net railway operating income of about \$62,000,000, upon a property investment of over \$19,000,000,000, and even this amount of \$62,000,000 included back mail pay for prior years received from the Government of approximately \$64,000,000, thus showing, when the operations of that year alone are considered, an actual deficit before making any allowance for either interest or dividends.

The year ended in serious depression in all branches of industry, and in marked reduction of the market demand for and the prices of basic commodities, resulting in a very serious falling off in the volume of traffic.

In this situation a policy of the most rigid economy and of postponing and cutting to the bone the upkeep of the properties was adopted by the railroads. This was at the price of neglecting and for the time deferring work which must hereafter and in the near future be done and paid for. This is illustrated by the fact that, as of September 15, 1921, over 16 per cent, or 374,431 in number, of the freight cars of the carriers were in bad order and needing repairs, as against a normal of bad-order cars of not more than 160,000, as is further illustrated by the deferred and inadequate maintenance of other equipment and of roadway and structures.

Even under those conditions and with this large bill charged up against the future, which must soon be provided for and paid if the carriers are to perform successfully their transportation duties, the result of operations for the first eight months of this year, the latest available figures, has been at a rate of net railway operating income, before providing for interest or dividends, amounting to only 2.6 per cent per annum on the valuation of the carrier properties made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the recent rent case, an amount not sufficient to pay the interest on their outstanding bonds.

It is manifest, from this showing, that the rate of return of 5½ or 6 per cent, for the first two years after March 1, 1920, fixed in the transportation act as a minimum rea-

sonable return upon railroad investment, has not been even approximated, much less reached, and that the present high rates accordingly are not due to any statutory guarantee of earnings, for there is no such guarantee.

In analyzing the expenses, which have largely brought about this situation, it becomes evident that by far the largest contributing cause is the labor cost. To-day the railroads pay out to labor approximately 60 cents on the dollar they receive for transportation services, whereas in 1916, 40 cents on the dollar went to labor.

On the first day of January, 1917, when the Government took charge of wages through the Adamson Act, the labor cost of the railroads had not exceeded the sum of about \$1,468,000,000 annually. In 1920, when governmental authority made the last wage increase, the labor cost of the railroads was about \$3,698,000,000 annually, or, if continued throughout the year, instead of for the eight months, during which the wage increases were in effect, the labor cost, on an annual basis, would have been largely in excess of \$3,900,000,000—an increase, since the Government took charge of railroad wages in the Adamson Act, of approximately \$2,450,000,000 annually. In the light of these figures, it is manifest that the recent reduction of wages, authorized by the Labor Board, estimated at 10 to 12 per cent, in no sense meets or solves the problem of labor costs and in no way makes it possible for the railroads to afford a reduction in their revenues.

Indeed, during the last year there have been between 4,000 and 5,000 individual reductions in freight rates. On some railroads the reductions in rates have amounted to more than the reduction in wages so far made, and on many other railroads the reductions in wages allowed no net return on operations, but merely provided against the further accumulation of a deficit.

The point is often made that agriculture and other industries are also suffering the same immediate difficulties as the railroads. Why, therefore, do not the railroads take their medicine like anybody else? The answer lies in several facts:

1. The railroads were not permitted, as were other industries, to make charges during the years of prosperity making possible the accumulation of a surplus to tide them over the present extreme adversity. According to the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the rate of return on property investment of the railroads of the United States for the last several years has been as follows:

Rate of Return Earned by Railroads of the United States on Their Property Investment.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1912.....	4.84	1916 ²	6.16
1913.....	5.15	1917.....	5.26
1914.....	4.17	1918.....	3.51
1915.....	4.20	1919.....	2.46
1916 ¹	5.90	1920.....	0.32

¹ Fiscal year.

² Calendar year.

It will thus be noted that during the years when other industries were making very large profits, when the prices of farm products and the wages of labor were soaring to unheard-of heights, the earnings upon railroad investment in the United States were held within very narrow limits, and that they have, during the last four years, progressively declined.

2. The railroads are responsible to the public for providing adequate transportation. Their charges are limited by public authority and they are in very large respects (notably for labor) compelled to spend money on a basis fixed by public authority. The margin within which they are permitted to earn a return upon their investment, or to offer inducements to attract new capital for extensions and betterments, is extremely limited. However much the railroads might desire, therefore, to reduce their charges in times of depression, it will be perceived that the limitations surrounding their action do not permit them to give effect to broad and elastic policies which might very properly govern other lines of business not thus restricted.

It has been urged upon the railroads that a reduction in rates will stimulate traffic and that increased traffic will protect the carriers from the loss incident to a reduction in rates. The railroad managements can not disguise from themselves that this suggestion is merely conjectural, and that an adverse result of the experiment would be disastrous not only to the railroads but to the public, whose supreme need is adequate transportation. Consequently the railroad managements can not feel justified in placing these instrumentalities, so essential to the public welfare, at the hazard of such an experiment, based solely upon such a conjecture.

It is evident, however, that existing transportation charges bear in many cases a disproportionate relationship to the prices at which commodities can be sold in the

market, and that existing labor and other costs of transportation thus imposed upon industry and agriculture generally a burden greater than they should bear. This is especially true of agriculture. The railroad managements are feeling sensitive to and sympathetic with this distressing situation and desire to do everything to assist in relieving it that is compatible with their duty to furnish the transportation which the public must have.

At the moment the railroads in many cases are paying 40 cents an hour for unskilled labor, when similar labor is working alongside the railroads and can easily be obtained by them at 20 cents an hour. The railroads of the country paid in 1920 a total of considerably over \$1,300,000,000 to unskilled labor alone. However desirable it may be to pay this or that schedule of wages, it is obvious that it can not be paid out of railroad earnings unless the industries which use the railroads are capable of meeting such charges.

The railroads, and through them the people generally, are also hampered in their efforts to economize by a schedule of working rules and conditions now in force as a heritage from the period of Federal control and upheld by the Railroad Labor Board. These conditions are expensive, uneconomic, and unnecessary from the point of view of railroad operation, and extremely burdensome upon the public which pays the bill. This schedule of wages and of working conditions prevents the railroads from dealing equitably with labor costs in accordance with rapidly changing conditions and the great variety of local considerations which ought to control wages in different parts of the country. The railroads are seeking to have those rules and working conditions abrogated.

"The railroads will seek a reduction in wages, now proposed, by first requesting the sanction of the Railroad Labor Board. The railroads will proceed with all possible dispatch, and as soon as the Railroad Labor Board shall have given its assent to the reduction of wages the general reduction in rates will be put into effect."

The men's position and their reasons for striking as set forth by Mr. W. S. Stone, president of the engineers, are reprinted below:

Mr. Stone's Statement.

The men's position and their reasons for striking are, in part, as follows:

When the transportation act of 1920 became a law it was hoped by the employees that all disputes would be adjusted and decisions rendered by the Board would be complied with by the carriers and employees. Instead of complying with the decisions of the Labor Board, the railroads soon began to disregard or flout its decisions, flagrant instances of this being the action of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and many other cases that could be cited.

It is well known, and admitted by all, that the railway men were the last to receive any increase during the war period. During August, 1919, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers submitted to President Wilson a statement setting forth that a decrease in the cost of the necessities of life was necessary or an increase in wages was imperative.

From that time on the increase in wages was discussed on different occasions, and was finally submitted to the Labor Board. In July, 1920, they handed down a decision which based on all the facts, they declared just and equitable, and further stated that their conclusions were reached after long consideration of the facts, as evidenced by the testimony before that board.

Later, Mr. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad appeared before the Board, and, in a spectacular presentation, demanded an immediate reduction of the wages of all railroad employees, notwithstanding the carriers had been granted a material increase in freight and passenger rates in order to meet the increased wages granted by the board. This was denied on technical grounds, because the carriers had not properly created a dispute, in accordance with the transportation act.

The railroads then began to serve notice on all their employees, demanding reductions in pay, thereby legally creating a dispute, which was referred to the Labor Board, resulting in a 12 per cent reduction as of July, 1921.

To further aggravate the situation, immediately following this meeting a great number of the railroads served notice on their employees that they would revise a schedule and take from them the rules governing their service that had been in effect for from 10 to 30 years. Said rules were obtained, partly by the efforts of the United States Board of Mediation or boards of arbitration, of which the neutral members were appointed by the representatives of the Government. The majority of such rules were the result of negotiations across the table with the representatives of the organizations and the managers of the individual railroads and acknowledged to be fair and equitable.

A conference of all general chairmen was arranged to be held in the month of July in the city of Chicago. The result of said conference was to instruct the executives of the organizations to meet the executives of the railroads some time prior to September 1 for the purpose of trying to bring about an amicable adjustment. This was done, and a committee of railroad executives were met in the East, Southeast, and Western territories, their answers all being similar and denying any kind of conciliatory measures.

Following the refusal of the executives of the railways to enter into any agreement with the executives of the organizations, there was nothing left to do but refer the matter to a referendum vote of all the workers which were employed on the railroad and to submit their decision in the matter. In October the representatives of the workers were convened in Chicago and a canvass of the vote was made, which indicated that 94 per cent plus were in favor of withdrawing from the service. Such a condition was never known before in the history of railroad labor, and no doubt was caused by the arrogant, selfish attitude of the railroad executives, together with their declination to be a party to any kind of conciliatory terms.

After the vote had been canvassed the chairman of the Railroad Owners' Association was notified by wire of the result and the request for a conference committee was made. The 150 railroad presidents, meeting in Chicago, named a committee of 5 railroad presidents to meet the executive officers of the transportation brotherhoods. They declined to make any concession or offer any solution providing for a settlement, but instead notified us that a resolution had been adopted by the railroad presidents, asking the Labor Board for a further wage reduction of the employees.

Then, and not until then, was permission given for men to leave the service.

The following railroad organizations comprising a membership of approximately 405,000 voted to take part in the strike:

- Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
- Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
- Order of Railway Conductors.
- Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.
- Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
- Switchmen's Union of North America.

The shop crafts voted not to strike on the wage issue and to defer their action until the Railroad Labor Board had disposed of the pending rules and working conditions controversy. The organizations, with a total membership of about 1,250,000, which failed to issue a strike call were as follows:

- International Association of Machinists.
- International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.
- International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.
- Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance.
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
- Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.
- Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.
- Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Shop Laborers.
- Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen.

On October 16 the three members of the public group of the Railroad Labor Board who had been called by the President to a conference with the Interstate Commerce Commission shortly before the strike was announced, made to President Harding a proposal for a settlement of the controversy. They proposed that the strike order be withdrawn; that the 12 per cent wage decrease made effective on July 1, be immediately translated into reduced freight rates; and that the request for further wage reductions be withdrawn until the effect of such reduction on the revenue of the roads became apparent. This plan was rejected.

On October 25 the Labor Board issued a memorandum on the threatened strike, stating that the question of wage reductions proposed by the carriers could not receive consideration until matters on the board's already overcrowded dockets were disposed of. Questions of rules affecting working conditions on the railroads, which were then under consideration by the board, were so interwoven with wage questions that satisfactory consideration of the latter would be impossible until such rules were definitely fixed.

This memorandum did not reach executives of labor organizations until after the hearings called by the Railroad Labor Board on October 26, when representatives of the labor organizations planning to strike and representatives of the carriers involved were cited to appear before the board "for hearing as to the question whether or not they had violated or were violating decision No. 147" of the board.

At these hearings both sides were carefully questioned by the board and a somewhat stormy session ensued, at which the railway executives, through their spokesman, Mr. Cuyler, stated that any action toward wage reduction or change in rules would be taken through the regular channels as pointed out by the transportation act of 1920. The hearings closed, however, without a decision. A strike seemed inevitable.

Following the hearings, the union officials met in final conference two days before the strike was to be called. One of the public representatives of the board (Mr. Hooper) appeared before this conference and explained to the union executives the significance of the board's memorandum concerning the inevitable delay before action of the Railroad Labor Board could be taken on the requests of the carriers for immediate further wage reductions. At this conference action was taken which resulted in the calling off of the strike. This action of the union executives in abrogating the strike order and their reasons therefor are best set forth in their resolution passed at that time, which appears among the following documents:

*Proposal of Public Group of Railroad Labor Board for Settlement of the Dispute
(October 16).*

Up until Friday, there was but little, if any, danger of a railroad strike. This fact is well known to every man in close touch with the real situation. The railway workers would have brought down upon their heads universal condemnation for resisting by force a wage cut so manifestly just and reasonable as that made in July. It may likewise be said that it remains to be seen whether the issuance of a strike order merely because a petition for a wage reduction is about to be filed will be sustained by public opinion.

The Railroad Labor Board has functioned for more than 18 months, settling hundreds of controversies between carriers and their employees, and its decisions, with but few exceptions, have been respected by both sides. There would have been a strike long ago if the two parties had undertaken to settle without intervention or supervision the manifold disputes they inherited from the war period.

There is absolutely nothing in existing conditions that justifies the carriers and their employees in inflicting the ruinous results of a strike on themselves and on the public. There is no amount of propaganda that can convince the people that either side is entirely blameless.

On the first day of July the Railroad Labor Board made effective a decision which reduced the wages of railway employees 12 per cent, aggregating about \$400,000,000 per annum, basing the estimate on the normal number of employees. Since then, by a revision of only a part of the working rules of only one class of employees, the carriers have received further benefits, amounting to many millions of dollars.

Friday the carriers notified the employees they would ask the Labor Board for a further wage cut of 10 per cent, at the same time assuring the public that the shippers and the people should have the benefit of this wage reduction in the form of reduced freight rates.

To this proposition the employees reply that no general reduction of freight rates followed the \$400,000,000 wage reduction of July 1, that the cost of living has not been sufficiently lowered since July 1 to justify another wage reduction, and that they will strike without even awaiting a decision of the Labor Board as to whether another wage reduction is just and reasonable.

This is the stage which the controversy has now reached.

There is at least one feasible plan by which it can be settled and a strike averted. That plan is predicated upon an excellent suggestion made by Gen. Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in his speech before the Convention of Vehicle and Implement Manufacturers at Chicago last Friday. His suggestion is quoted as follows:

Nevertheless, it is a fact that the carriers, though they are not earning what they should earn to entitle them to be called prosperous, nor what the law intends they shall earn, can not rest under such protection while other business struggles for its life. It would be a wise policy for the carriers publicly to avow that view, and voluntarily reduce rates where they now work hardship, even though such rates may be reasonable in a transportation sense, and even though to reduce them means a loss of revenue to the carriers. The carriers can do this of their own volition, where it would be improper for the Interstate Commerce Commission to do so. The result would be a temporary check in the rising fortunes of the carriers, and that they can ill afford, but it would be a step in the restoration of sound business conditions, and the public should give to the carriers a real appreciation of their act.

If the railroads will immediately, in good faith, adopt this suggestion of Gen. Atterbury, the situation can be cleared up, freight rates reduced to shippers, the cost of living reduced to the consumers and a stimulating effect exerted upon all business.

We would suggest that the wage cut of July 1 be translated at once into a reduction of freight rates. This would be much more tangible and satisfactory to the public than to promise that future wage reductions will be passed on to the people in the form of reduced freight rates. The public undoubtedly expected this result when the July wage reduction was made, and its consummation now, though somewhat delayed, would be highly gratifying. That direct benefits would promptly follow and that the psychological effect would be instantly beneficial can not be doubted.

Such reduction in the cost of living as might result from this and other causes would inure to the benefit of the railway employees and would constitute one of the statutory grounds for a further reduction in wages. At the same time, it would have a tendency to reduce the cost of material supplies to the carriers, and it would not then be necessary for the carriers to rely solely upon wage cuts for a reduction of their operation expenses.

Deflation should be general, and, as far as possible, uniform. Up to this time the farmer is the only man that has deflated, and he came to the earth with a thud. This was because he did not possess the parachute of organization to break his fall.

Another catastrophe of that sort should be avoided if possible. Wages and freight rates should come to a just and reasonable level uniformly or by alternating stages.

Of course, nothing in these observations should be construed to indicate what the action of the Labor Board will be on any wage dispute that may be brought before it. Such disputes will continue to be adjusted by the board in accordance with the evidence submitted and the requirements of the transportation act. When reductions are justifiable they will be given.

It must be understood that there is no intention to indicate, in any sense, the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the premises.

In this connection, it may be informative to the public to know what factors the transportation act requires the Labor Board to consider in fixing wages. They are as follows:

- (1) The scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries.
- (2) The relation between wages and the cost of living.
- (3) The hazards of the employment.
- (4) The training and skill required.
- (5) The degree of responsibility.
- (6) The character and regularity of employment.
- (7) Inequalities of increases in wages or of treatment, the result of previous wage orders or adjustments. Other relevant circumstances are also to be considered.

It is obvious that the first two factors above named are subject to frequent change, and that, during a postwar period of readjustment, the changes may be rapid and radical, necessitating a more frequent revision of wage schedules than would ordinarily be necessary.

Condensing the foregoing suggestions into definite propositions, they stand as follows:

1. Let the carriers immediately give a general rate reduction measured by the July wage reduction and the benefits derived from the new rules, and devised under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to afford the greatest degree of relief to the public.

2. Let the request for further wage reductions be withdrawn until the rate reductions have been completed.

3. At such time as the carriers deem advisable let them present to the Railroad Labor Board their petition for a further reduction in wages, based on conditions then existing.

4. Pending the working out of the rate reduction and the action of the Labor Board on such petition for a further wage reduction as the carriers may subsequently submit, let the strike order be withdrawn.

This method of procedure has the merit of affording "cooling time" to everybody concerned, and requires of the carriers only one thing, namely, that they give to the public in reduced freight rates the benefit of the July wage cut, just as they are proposing to do in case of further wage reductions. It also involves the withdrawal or suspension of the strike order upon the part of the employees.

The course suggested does not involve any sacrifice of pride or prestige, either to the carriers or to the employees.

In view of the enormous destruction of property values, the deadly blow to slowly reviving business and the appalling human privation, suffering and death that will follow in the wake of a tie-up of the company's transportation system, the people should bring to bear upon both parties the pressure of an impartial public sentiment.

Rejection of the Labor Board Plan by the Railway Executives.

FOLLOWING the announcement of this proposal, Mr. Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, issued a statement itemizing the rate reductions made by the railroads since the rate increases authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in September, 1920, and rejecting the plan of the public members of the board in the following terms:

The plan of the railroads is to proceed as follows:

1. An application will be immediately made to the United States Railroad Labor Board for a reduction in wages of train-service employees, sufficient to remove the remainder of the increases made by the Labor Board's decision of July 20, 1920 (which would involve a further reduction of approximately 10 per cent) and for a reduction in the wages of all other classes of railroad labor to the going rate for such labor in the several territories where the carriers operate.

2. Concurrently with such reductions in wages the benefit of the reduction thus obtained shall with the assent of the Interstate Commerce Commission be passed on to the public in the reduction of existing rates except in so far as such reduction shall have been made in the meantime.

Resolution of Railroad Labor Board Enjoining Representatives of Carriers and Unions to Appear Before It (October 21).

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the United States Railroad Labor Board that a dispute exists between the following carriers and the following organizations of their employees:

[All railroads named in the wage reduction of July 1, embracing practically every line in the country, are listed here, and in addition the names of the Big Four Brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union.]

Whereas information has come to this board that a conference was held in Chicago on the 14th day of October, 1921, between certain of the executives of said carriers and certain executives of said organizations of their employees, relative to the matters in dispute, at which conference no agreement was reached; and

Whereas immediately following said conference it was announced through the public press that the executives of said organizations of railway employees had issued and sent

out to the members thereof orders or written authority to strike, and that a strike vote had been taken on the line of the carriers mentioned; and

Whereas the board's information is to the effect that said strike is threatened on two grounds: First, in opposition to the wage reduction in decision No. 147 of this board, and second, on account of an unsettled dispute, both as to wages and working conditions.

Be it therefore, resolved by the United States Railroad Labor Board:

First. In so far as said threatened strike is in opposition to and a violation of decision No. 147 of this board, the above-named labor organizations and each of said carriers be and are hereby cited to appear before this board for hearing as to the question whether or not they have violated or are violating decision No. 147; and

Second. That, in so far as said threatened strike is the result of a dispute between said carriers and their said organizations of employees concerning wages and rules and working conditions, this board hereby assumes jurisdiction of said dispute on the statutory ground that it "is likely substantially to interrupt commerce," and said carriers and said organizations of employees are hereby cited to appear before this board at Chicago, Ill., for hearing of said dispute.

The hearing on both of the foregoing matters is set for Wednesday, October 26, 1921, at 10 a. m.

Be it further resolved, That the secretary of the board notify each of said carriers and its said organizations of employees, both by wire and by mail, of the date of said hearing and furnish each of them with a copy of this resolution.

Be it further resolved, That both parties to said dispute are hereby directed to maintain the status quo on the properties of said carriers until said hearing and decision.

Memorandum of Railroad Labor Board re Probable Delay in Consideration of Propos.d Wage Cuts (October 25).

Friction has arisen between practically all the Class I carriers of the United States and their train and engine service employees and telegraphers, represented by the following organizations:

- Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
- Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
- Order of Railway Conductors.
- Switchmen's Union of North America.
- Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

One of the principal causes of this trouble lies in the fact that said carriers have notified certain of the executives of said organizations that it is the purpose of the carriers to apply to the United States Railroad Labor Board for a further reduction in wages, additional to that ordered July 1, 1921.

The proper consideration of the conditions surrounding the matters now pending before the Railroad Labor Board should remove any immediate occasion for strife between the carriers and said organizations of employees growing out of a possible reduction in wages by the Labor Board. The conditions referred to are as follows:

Since the organization of the Labor Board, a little more than 18 months ago, more than 2,000 cases involving disputes between carriers and employees have been filed with the board. More than 700 of these disputes have been disposed of and many others have been heard and not yet decided. The board has been deluged with cases involving minor grievances which would not have been sent here to congest its dockets had the carriers and their employees cooperated in the establishment of adjustment boards, as provided in the transportation act, 1920.

Three questions of paramount importance have been before the board: (1) The wage increase of 1920, (2) the wage reduction of 1921, and (3) the adoption of new rules and working conditions. Each of these matters has necessarily consumed a great amount of time. Each of them involved all the Class I carriers and every individual of every class of their employees in the United States.

The two wage controversies were disposed of, but during the entire pendency of both, the revision of rules and working conditions has been pending and is now only well begun. The board has been justly urged by the carriers to complete its consideration of the rules and to hand down its decision. The board's unavoidable delay in disposing of this question has subjected it to criticism by the public and restive complaint upon the part of the carriers.

The board has heretofore issued two decisions embracing shop-craft rules. The remainder of the shop-craft rules are still pending, and the disputed rules of other classes of employees have not yet been touched.

No more difficult and complex question can ever arise before this board than that of the revision of the rules governing the working conditions of any class of railway

employees. It requires an immense amount of time and painstaking work. It is the judgment of the board that as a matter of procedure it would be unwise, and as a matter of policy, unjust, to discontinue the consideration of rules and working conditions and enter into a prolonged hearing of an application to reduce wages at this time.

It is not within the province of the Labor Board to shut the door in the face of either carrier or employee desiring to submit a dispute to the board, or to dictate the time when such dispute shall be filed. It is, however, within the discretion of the board to fix the order in which it will take up and consider the numerous matters submitted to it.

In this aspect of the matter, it should be of material help to the carriers and their employees to understand the status of the board's work as above set out and its plans in regard thereto.

It will thus become apparent that the employees who are protesting against a further wage cut are crossing bridges long before they can possibly get to them, and that carriers can not hasten a wage reduction by applying for it at this time.

The attitude of the Labor Board in this matter must not be misunderstood. It is not affected by the threat of a strike. It had adopted several weeks ago the policy of making everything else secondary to the consideration of the controversies over rules and working conditions, but with the ordinary number of unavoidable digressions, and even with the greatest diligence, it will require considerable time to complete the decision on rules.

Another factor that demands the highest consideration is the fact recognized by both carriers and employees that the questions of wages and working rules are inextricably interwoven. Many of the rules and working conditions governing the employees have a money value, and it would be difficult to give satisfactory consideration to the question of wages until the rules and working conditions to which the wages would apply are definitely fixed and known.

In view of the foregoing considerations, it is the purpose of the United States Railroad Labor Board that the submissions of carriers and employees on rules and working conditions shall be completely disposed of as to any particular class of employees before a hearing is had on any question of wages affecting said class of employees on any carrier covered by decision No. 147.

The rules governing any class of employees will be deemed to have been completely disposed of when the board has passed upon all the submissions affecting said class, either by a decision of disputed rules or by referring them back to a conference of the carrier and employees.

Resolution of Railroad Unions Calling off the Strike.

Whereas upon summons of the United States Railroad Labor Board the representatives of all carriers parties to decision 147 and of other carriers not parties to said decision, and the executive officers, executive committees, and general chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Switchmen's Union of North America attended a hearing before the United States Railroad Labor Board on October 26 for the purpose of determining whether or not the transportation act had been violated or was about to be violated by a threatened strike of railway employees of the carriers involved in the dispute, the resolution of the board which afforded ground for the hearing being as follows:

(See pp. above 174, 175.)

And whereas at said hearing the board was given full information as to the contentions and purposes of the organizations and the carriers in connection with the wage reduction provided by decision 147 as to the intention of the carriers in reference to further reductions in the pay of employees, as to reductions in wages made by a number of carriers without authority of the board and as to applications of carriers for the elimination of time and one-half for overtime and changes in agreements relating to working conditions of the employees; and

Whereas the contention of the representatives of the employees before the Labor Board was that the proposed strike was voted for in opposition to decision 147 of the board and was justified upon the ground that no employee may be required to continue in the service of the employers on a scale of wages considered by said employee to be unsatisfactory; and

Whereas the board propounded numerous questions for the purpose of developing information as to what effect the statement contained in the ballot relating to the proposed further reduction in wages and changes in working rules had upon the employees in casting their ballots for or against a strike, in response to which the representatives of the employees expressed the opinion that the matters, referred to in the

statement, were of vital concern to the employees, but that the ballot expressly stated that it was cast in opposition to or in favor of the acceptance of the decrease in wages, as provided in decision 147; and

Whereas the representatives of the employees seriously objected to the criticism of the board to the effect that in its opinion they were in violation of the law in declaring a strike upon matters not yet decided by the board, and took occasion to call the board's attention to the injustice of this criticism in view of the fact that 35 or 40 carriers, which were listed and made a part of the record, had violated section 301 of the transportation act, as well as the decision of the board by arbitrarily putting into effect reductions in wages and by making changes in working conditions without complying with the provisions of the act; and

Whereas after interrogating the representatives of the employees the board interrogated the representatives of the carriers; and

Whereas in a reply to questions propounded to him, Mr. T. De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, representing 95 per cent of the carriers cited to appear, stated that none of the carriers represented by his association would reduce wages or change working conditions unless by agreement with their employees or by decision of the Labor Board, nor would they violate the transportation act in any particular in respect to any dispute between the carriers and the employees; and

Whereas in reply to question propounded by the board to the representative of one of the carriers a member of the Association of Railway Executives, who had reduced wages and changed working conditions without authority of the board, he stated that such reduction in wages and changes in working conditions would be restored and that no further reductions or changes would be made except upon decision of the board or by agreement with the employees; and

Whereas we interpret this question and answer to mean that all carriers who have reduced wages or changed working conditions without authority of the board will voluntarily cancel such reduction in wages or changes in working conditions or be called to appear before the Labor Board and show cause why they should not do so; and

Whereas in reply to questions propounded to representatives of short line railways such representatives stated that they would comply with the provisions of the transportation act and that no reduction in wages or changes in working conditions would be made in violation of the law; and

Whereas in view of the questions propounded by the board to the carriers that reduced wages or changed working conditions are in violation of the law, there is every reason to expect early decisions requiring the cancellation of such reduction in wages and changes in working conditions; and

Whereas as further indicating the attitude of the board, the following memorandum was adopted by the board in executive session:

(See pp. 175, 176 above.)

INTERPRETING THE MEMORANDUM.

And whereas this memorandum is submitted to the executives of the carriers and injected by them; and

Whereas it was not submitted to the representatives of the employees' organization until after the hearing on October 26, nor to your executive committees and general chairman until the following morning; and

Whereas we interpret the foregoing memorandum to mean a number of important things to the membership of our organizations. Among these things we mention:

First, it is evident that the board has adopted a policy under which it will not be in a position to give consideration to any application affecting the wages of transportation employees for a considerable period of time.

Second, that it does not propose to take any action on wage applications affecting any class of employees until it is definitely known what working conditions apply.

Third, that the train and engine service employees will be given full consideration in view of the hazard, responsibility, and other conditions peculiar to their employment; and

Whereas in paragraph 3 of the board's memorandum and during the progress of the hearing the board announced that owing to the failure of the carriers and their employees to agree upon the organization of voluntary adjustment boards, provided for by law, the docket of the Labor Board has become so seriously congested as to make it impossible to give proper and full consideration without extended delay to important questions submitted for its decision; and

Whereas we construe this paragraph and announcement to mean that the Labor Board will lend its support to the organizations in their efforts to induce the carriers in different regions to speedily organize such adjustment boards in order that the Labor Board may comply with the provisions of the law; that it shall receive for

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hearing and as soon as practicable and with due diligence decide disputes involving grievances, rules, and working conditions which are not decided as provided in section 301 and for which such adjustment boards would be required to receive for hearing and decision under the provisions of section 303; and

Whereas in addition to the foregoing it has become apparent to your representatives that the powers in control of railways have so arranged conditions as to shift the burden and expense of a strike to the shoulders of the people; and

Whereas with this information before us we feel that a solemn obligation rests upon us to forego the full satisfaction of our demands rather than to cause loss and suffering to the people by carrying on a strike, the expense and hardships of which would fall upon the public instead of upon the railroads; and

RATE REDUCTIONS ASSURED.

Whereas as a result of the activities of these organizations since July the public is assured a reduction in freight and passenger rates which would not otherwise have been made, and which should be reflected in a substantial reduction in the cost of living that will in a measure compensate the employees for the reduction in wages imposed upon them; and

Whereas we are not unmindful of the public concern in the issues involved in the strike, but point out that the public is not correctly informed upon these issues. The representatives of the employees have found it impossible, in view of the attitude of the press, to get their case properly presented to the American people; therefore the people have formed conclusions upon the matter from information wholly inaccurate and misleading as published from day to day in the newspapers; we believe that if the public knew the facts we could with entire confidence rely upon its decision; and

Whereas the employers of labor, except in the railway service, consider it a reasonable and fair policy to make term agreements with their employees, and every adjustment of wages is made for a period of one, two, or three years; and

SETTLE CONTROVERSY FOR A YEAR.

Whereas it was one of the aims of the employees in this dispute to secure a settlement of the railroad wage controversy for at least a period of one year, in order that the business interests of the country might not be disturbed at frequent intervals by serious disputes between the railroads and their employees, too often reaching the point of a threatened cessation of work by the employees, and that the employees would not be obliged to assume the enormous expense incident to conducting repeated hearings before the Labor Board involving their wages and working conditions, and because the employers as well as the public are entitled to settled conditions in respect to these important matters; and

Whereas we here take occasion to inform the public that as a result of the World War railway employees were the last to receive increases in wages and among the first to have a reduction of wages imposed upon them; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we the executive committees and general chairmen representing the organizations named herein are sincerely of the opinion that the memorandum announcing the policy of the board, and the pledges of the railway executives, made to the board, constitute an acceptable basis of settlement, justifying the calling off of the strikes which were authorized by a vote of members of our organizations.

And we hereby call off such strikes, having confidence that good results will follow the adoption of the memorandum by the Labor Board and the pledges of the railway executives made to the board at public hearing on October 26; and further, to afford an opportunity for reduction of freight and passenger rates to correspond with existing reductions in wages, to determine what effect such reductions in freight and passenger rates will have upon the cost of living.

Resolution adopted.

The final statement of the Labor Board appeared as decision No. 299, and set forth the position of the board on some of the points involved. This statement is printed herewith.

Final Statement of Railroad Labor Board on the Controversy (October 29).

(DECISION NO. 299.)

While for convenience and identification this proceeding is numbered, docketed, and styled as above set out, it is in substance and fact an inquiry and proceeding instituted and conducted by the Railroad Labor Board on its own motion under the provisions of the statute.

The subject and impelling cause of the inquiry was the threatened general strike of the employees comprising the membership of the above-named labor organizations on practically all the Class I carriers in the United States, which, if it had culminated, would have resulted in a national calamity of incalculable magnitude. It was the purpose of the board to develop the causes and true facts and conditions to the end that all possible measures might be taken to avert the disaster. It was shown that a vote had been taken and strikes called on all the roads—and as to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had gone into effect on one, the International & Great Northern—on account of dissatisfaction with decision No. 147 of the Labor Board making a reduction in wages.

Since the hearing and as a result thereof the strikes have all been called off by the officials of the organizations and the danger of an interruption of traffic removed.

The representatives of the carriers and the representatives of the employees have announced their intention and purpose to conform to the law and abide by the orders of the board. These facts render it unnecessary for the board to make any further orders on or about this matter; and move it to congratulate the parties directly interested and the public most vitally and profoundly interested on this return to industrial peace, triumph of the reign of law, and the escape from this national disaster.

But at this time, and while the matter is so intensely before the minds of all, the board deems it expedient and proper to make its rulings and position on some of the points involved so clear that no ground for any misunderstanding can hereafter exist.

First, when any change of wages, contracts, or rules previously in effect are contemplated or proposed by either party, conference must be had as directed by the transportation act, and by rules or decisions of procedure promulgated by the board, and where agreements are not reached the dispute must be brought before this board and no action taken or change made until authorized by the board.

Second, the ordering or authorizing of the strike by the organizations of employees parties hereto was a violation of decision No. 147 of this board, but said strike order having been withdrawn, it is not now necessary for the board to take any further steps in the matter.

The board desires to point out that such overt acts by either party tending to and threatening an interruption of the transportation lines, the peaceful and uninterrupted operation of which are so absolutely necessary to the peace, prosperity, and safety of the entire people, are in themselves, even when they do not culminate in a stoppage of traffic, a cause and source of great injury and damage.

The board further points out for the consideration of employees interested that when such action does result in a strike, the organization so acting has forfeited its rights and the rights of its members in and to the provisions and benefits of all contracts theretofore existing, and the employees so striking have voluntarily removed themselves from the classes entitled to appeal to this board for relief and protection.

Strike of Dockyard Workers at Kobe, Japan.

ON JULY 7 and July 9, 1921, respectively, 20,000 workers at the Kawasaki Co.'s dockyards and 10,000 employed at those of the Mitsubishi Co. struck. Their demands were: (1) Recognition of the workmen's right to join unions; (2) adoption of the shop committee system; (3) adoption of the 8-hour day; (4) increased wages; (5) payment of discharge compensation comparing favorably with that paid by other firms. Several days later the workmen of the Kawasaki yards returned to work and took over control of the plant. A report received by this bureau from the office of naval intelligence of the United States Navy Department states that "all work was taken up and progressed quietly and satisfactorily until July 14," when the workmen found themselves locked out. Raids and arrests of the workers followed when the latter attempted to hold meetings and some 375 labor leaders were discharged by the two companies. Refusal by the Mitsubishi Co. to meet the workmen or discuss the problems cut off hope of direct negotiations and the next day the

foreman of the company joined the strike, the first time this had ever happened in Japan.

After 10 days the lockout in both dockyards was declared at an end, but no one resumed work. In the effort to induce the employees to return, the Kawasaki Co. promised an increase of wages, and a telegram was sent to each employee with the result that some of the men went back to work. Gradually the number increased until between 6,500 and 7,000 of the 20,000 employees of the Kawasaki Co. and from 3,500 to 4,000 of the 10,000 workmen of the Mitsubishi Co. were at work. On August 4 both companies again sent telegrams to the workers requesting them to return and promising to make concessions. Few returned and the next day more labor leaders were discharged. Several attempts at mediation were again made by the workmen but again mediation was refused by the Mitsubishi Co.

Police interference with the workers was an outstanding feature of the controversy, although the strike had been conducted "without the least sign of rioting or disorder of any kind." On one occasion representatives of the men were arrested, according to the report, "for attempting to obtain an audience with the president of the Mitsubishi Co."

At the beginning of the strike, labor was "generally denounced," but investigation of the situation by the Government and newspaper men resulted in a "complete and almost unanimous reversal of opinion" in favor of the workers. The unprovoked attacks by the police were also a factor in creating public sympathy for the men, the Japanese Bar Association even instituting a criminal suit against the police for these attacks. Strike collections were taken up by the laborers in Tokio and Osaka, in some cases men of means also making donations to the strikers' cause.

Then suddenly, on August 8, when all circumstances pointed to a complete victory for the men, over half of the strikers returned without having gained a concession. According to the report, they declined all compromises and stated that their return took place at the instance of "a person of national fame" whose name they would not disclose. The next day they issued a statement in which they stated, in part, that—

We have resolved to return to work, but we have not abandoned the cause for which we declared the strike. This much we can declare, that the near future will see us in the enjoyment of rights obtained by our real power from our employers. One of the motives which have impelled us to resume work unconditionally is the realization of the inconvenience which our strike has caused to the citizens of Kobe and the danger in which we have placed the shipbuilding industry of the country. The realization of the increasing misery to which we have brought our families has also contributed to aid in ending the strike.

The report points out certain interesting features of the strike:

It lasted over twice as long as any previous strike in the country. The number of men involved was greater by thousands than in any previous strike. The strike was begun without an organization to control it or funds to maintain it, and was orderly conducted against oppression for nearly a month before any outside help or relief funds were received. This last phase is extraordinary when the poverty of the average Japanese laborer is considered.

It is fairly safe to assume that, as a result of the lessons learned in this strike, these same men will be better prepared in the way of organization and reserve funds for the next strike.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Settlement of Wage Disputes.

AN ANALYSIS of the factors governing present wage levels and the formulation of principles to serve as the basis of a policy of wage settlement, form the main theses of a new book on "The settlement of wage disputes" by Mr. Herbert Feis, associate professor in economics at the University of Kansas.¹

The problem of wage settlement the author regards as the "task of elucidation or invention of methods and principles in accordance with which the product of industry might be shared among the wage earners and other participants in the product with relative peace and satisfaction."

Such a policy of wage settlement to work successfully must accomplish two ends: (1) It must represent convincingly the effort to divide the product of industry so as to satisfy the most widely held conceptions of justice in the industrial system; (2) it must contribute, wherever it is a factor, to such an adjustment of industrial relations as will command the voluntary support of all groups whose cooperation is necessary for the maintenance of industrial peace.

Wage adjustments heretofore have been largely made through compromise, sometimes with little respect to the justice of the case. Force and opportunism have too often determined the result. Attempts to settle wage disputes by principles have been isolated and sporadic, but new purposes and claims are arising which will necessitate adjustment with established arrangements if peaceful industrial development is to be attained.

Any policy for wage adjustment must of course be based upon a knowledge of the present economic position of the various groups engaged in industry and of their present relations, as well as of the forces which determine wage adjustments at the present time. These present economic conditions and forces the author analyzes.

The part cost of living has played in the determination of wages is discussed and its advantages and disadvantages pointed out. Here an alternative basis is suggested for the determination of the price movements used in the adjustment of wages. It is suggested that the basis of price movements should be the change in the index number of prices of all important commodities produced within the country; in the making of such an index number, the prices of food, rent, and clothing to be given a heavy weight (50 per cent, for example) of the total. Such a method, it is claimed, would tend to assure that the change did express in a considerable measure the change in the cost of living, and would tend to keep wage changes in closer accord with the changes in the total value product of industry

¹ Feis, Herbert. The settlement of wage disputes. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1921. 289 pp.

than any method based solely on a measurement of the change in the cost of living.

Types of price movements are analyzed, and the resultant rise or fall in wages, together with some discussion of the reasons and justification therefor. Wage reductions in a period of declining prices are not always justified, their justification depending upon the causes and conditions accompanying such a price decline. When the decline in prices is due to some such cause as the progress of invention or the development of the means of transport, "the fall of prices is brought about by an increase in the quantity of goods produced and there is no reason why wages should be decreased. Indeed, there may even be occasion for an increase." Again, when the decline in prices marks a period of reaction from a period of price increase and credit expansion but is not accompanied by much forced liquidation, in short, when business conditions accompanying the price decline do not warrant apprehensions of a crisis, there would seem to be no good reason why wages should be reduced. In this case the cost of labor will fall without any reduction in wage rates, as the amount of overtime work is lessened, as employment is concentrated upon more efficient workers and efficiency is increased by the desire of the workman to hold his job. The necessity for cutting down costs usually leads also to improved methods of production and other economies of management.

When a decline in prices is accompanied by severe industrial depression, however, when there has been great expansion of credit, when the banking system as a whole shows a low reserve and some banks suspend specie payment, a wage reduction may be essential to industrial recovery.

The greater part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the principles which should govern the authority constituted to settle those disputes which can not be settled by the ordinary means of collective bargaining.

It is assumed that whatever policy of wage adjustment is put into force will be administered by a government agency, with and by the consent and support of both the wage earners and the employers. It is also presumed that the method of collective bargaining is accepted throughout industry. "Indeed," the author says, "the existence of organized joint boards or councils of wage earners and employers would be almost essential to the success of any policy."

The central agency for the administration of the policy, the author conceives, should be a commission or court to which a dispute, incidental to the settlement of wages in any industry and incapable of settlement by the ordinary course of collective bargaining, should be referred, the wage policy of such a board to rest upon the following principles:

- (1) The principle of wage standardization to be applied throughout industry—standardized rates to be considered as minimum rates and the principle of standardization to be construed so as to permit of all methods of wage payment—the necessity for limitation and variation of such a policy in a hitherto unstandardized industry to be recognized.

- (2) The wages of those groups of wage earners who are at the bottom of the wage scale should be regulated upon the living wage

principle, such wage to be at least sufficient to permit them to satisfy their "normal and reasonable needs," and established with due regard to the standard of living of wage earners in general and of the middle classes in the community. The living wage should be a standard wage, subject to all the qualifications and limitations of other standard wage rates.

(3) Wages of groups of wage earners not included within the scope of the living wage policy should be settled by reference to principles applying equally to them all. Wage decisions at the inauguration of the policy must rest upon the acceptance and protection of existing wage levels and existing wage relationships, but as cases arise which bring up the question of the relative positions of workers engaged in different industries and occupations, they should be settled as part of a general process of building up in industry an ordered scheme of wage relationship.

Wage awards for different industries and occupations should be constantly related to each other. The underlying emphasis in the whole series of awards for different industries and occupations should be that the wages of each group are what they are, more because the total wage income is what it is than because of the special type of work performed by any group. The same wage should be paid throughout industry for different kinds of work which require approximately the same human qualities and which make approximately the same demands upon the individual. The wage differentials that are established should be such as will make it reasonably certain that industry will be provided with at least the existing proportion of the more skilled grades of labor, and to make it reasonably certain also that the more arduous, dangerous, irregular, and disagreeable work will command the service of as much labor as at present. The hopes for the establishment of any scheme of wage relationship will be realized or not, according as particular groups of wage earners are willing to accept a wage that may be less than that which they might secure by the continued use of their own group strength. This last remark applies in particular to those groups of wage earners whose economic position, as organized groups, is very strong by virtue of the fact that the work they perform is essential to the economic existence of the whole community—such, for example, as the railway men, the bank clerks, the printers, and the miners.

(4) Wages to be adjusted to movements in the general price level, the measure of price change to be the movement of the index number of all the important commodities produced within the country as outlined above, adjustments to be made in time of rising prices and of falling prices as occasion requires. (See discussion above.)

(5) The application of a profits test to be used to mark and measure the distributive situation in industry as a whole, indicating the share in the product of industry that is taking the form of profits. Whenever the general range of profits exceeds the return conceived to be just, the wages of all groups of workers should be increased in an attempt to transfer extra profits to the wage earners.

The most satisfactory policy would not attempt any direct control of profits. Nor would it make provision for the transfer of the extra profits that may be earned by particular enterprises or industries to the wage earners of those particular enterprises or industries. The forces of industrial competition—trade-union activity, public opinion, and Government regulation—would have to be depended upon to keep the profits return of industry at approximately the level which may be set as the mark of just and sound distribution. A policy of direct control of profits may, however, be advisable in particular industries or on special occasions. The continued assent of the wage earners to any policy of wage settlement will be largely governed by the success of the community in making good its claim to a large part of the extra profits which may accrue to particular enterprises or industries.

(6) Such a policy of wage settlement by arbitration is dependent upon the organization of labor throughout industry. It would have to make use of joint councils or boards in many ways.

All organizations of wage earners or employers should be compelled (if necessary) to agree to a policy of open membership. Such a policy of open membership should suffice to prevent monopolistic action on the part of the union in any industry or trade.² It would also be well if shop rules could be brought within the field of public supervision, but that may prove impracticable. Finally, it may be said that no part of the policy should interfere with the development of profit-sharing plans provided such plans are the product of joint agreement between the employers and the workers engaging in them; and if the workers immediately concerned so desire, the labor organizations should be given full representation in the arrangements. Nor, indeed, should it discourage any movement toward the participation of the workers in the control of industry, whatever the scope of such participation. On the contrary, by creating mutual confidence between the wage earners and the directors of industry, and, by giving both the wage earners and the employers training in the art of mutual agreement, it should prepare the way for the growth of such participation.

The next few years will see much controversy and a great variety of experiments in wage settlement. The main currents of industrial change, in the author's opinion, will be in the direction indicated by two relatively new ideas, which appear likely to endure and to be accepted by society.

The first is the idea that the welfare of the wage earners in each particular industry is one of the major questions in the conduct of that industry and that the wage earners should participate effectively in those activities of direction by which the conditions of labor are determined. The second idea is that the whole body of wage earners in industry should possess the means of checking the action of private enterprise when they can prove clearly that the methods of production that are being pursued are wasteful either of human or of material resources.

² "Where the union admits all qualified workers to membership, under reasonable conditions, such a rule can not become the basis of monopoly." United States Industrial Commission Report (1915), vol. 1, p. 116. Report signed by Commissioners Manly, Walsh, Lennon, O'Connell, and Garretson.

COOPERATION.

Company Cooperative Stores in the United States.

SO-CALLED company "cooperative" stores in the United States are of all degrees of cooperativeness. Some are company stores in every sense of the word, while at the other end of the scale are the really cooperative stores financed, managed, and operated exclusively by the employees, though subsidized by the company in the matter of rent, light, and heat.

A report on these company cooperative stores by the policyholders' service bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.¹ has just been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The aim of this report is "to bring to the attention of employers of labor the plans by which a number of companies are hoping to reduce the cost of the necessities of life for their employees." The report states, however, that the results of several investigations seem to indicate a decreasing interest in the plant cooperative store. Replies received to a questionnaire sent out by the National Association of Corporation Training in the spring of 1921 show that only about four-fifths of the plans recently in operation are being continued.

The skillful management of the chain store—the efficient buying, selling, publicity, and accounting—is one of the reasons given. The companies whose plans seem to be to a large extent successful are located in small, isolated communities, where capital has not yet found its way to establish a first-class store. Other plans which have proved to be successful are chiefly those where the best business methods have been used. It has often been found that employees are unwilling to have the inconvenience of carrying purchases through the streets or in street cars. This condition has meant either the expense of a delivery system or a falling off of customers.

Six types of cooperative buying plans were disclosed by the study. These are as follows:

(1) The company store at which goods are sold to the employee by the company at cost plus a small amount for overhead.

(2) The cooperative store, managed by the employees, but with rent, heat, and light and sometimes even the salary of the attendant furnished by the company.

(3) The company-purchase plan, under which no store is run, but orders are taken by the company, the goods being obtained from a wholesaler, and therefore at reduced prices.

(4) The cooperative purchase plan, under which the order-taking and buying is done by the employees themselves.

(5) The company discount plan, under which liberal discounts are given on goods handled by the company, usually, however, restricted to articles bought for the personal use of the employee or of his family.

¹ Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Policyholders' Service Bureau. A report on company and cooperative stores. (Mimeographed.) New York, 1921.

(6) The outside discount plan, by which arrangements are made for discounts on goods purchased in local stores.

The practicability of starting a store was found to depend largely on the size of the firm, the most successful stores being those in plants having a thousand or more employees. In plants having as few as 500 workers, it is stated, a store may be run successfully but necessitates the employees buying a large proportion of their supplies at the store.

As to the question of whether the management or the employees should run the store, the conclusion was reached that "a certain degree" of participation by the employees was a "very real advantage."

On the other hand, there are a number of practical reasons why employee responsibility in management is not always possible. The difficulty of raising the necessary capital is not a trivial matter when brought before the attention of the employees. It is also very important to have an association of the employees formed which could be the responsible body. If such an organization already exists, it is perhaps a little easier to sell the employees such an idea.

A number of companies have assumed the management of stores and they call upon representatives of the employees constantly for advice. These companies believe that the training of an employees' organization to the point where it can run the store efficiently is bound to be a long process. They aim ultimately, however, to put the employees in control.

In the majority of cases it was found that the initial capital was provided by the company, though in cases where the store was in the control of the employees themselves, the latter raised the capital through small contributions. In almost all cases the management donates rent, heat, and light to the enterprise. Even with this advantage the ability of the store to compete with the chain stores was found to be problematical, and possible only with the most efficient management and the most favorable conditions. One company, however, states that "the employees save 10 per cent on the chain-store prices" in that city.

Goods are generally sold for cash and more than half of the stores deliver no goods. Where delivery is made it is usually only of bulky packages and at the express request of the employee. The "cost-plus" plan is in general use in the stores.

The report takes the attitude that it is a mistake to eliminate advertising. Advertising, it says, should be done in a number of ways, by price lists, letters to employees who have "fallen away" from the store, sales letters, slips in the pay envelope, and articles in the company magazine.

Detailed accounts of the cooperative purchase plans of 18 companies are given. Widely diverse effects of the company store are noted. Two of the most interesting may be cited. In one case "local dealers in staple articles have been forced to reduce prices. In some cases they have gone out of business, and in others they have given up their delivery system." In the other case the manager of the company states that the store has caused a reduction in his labor turnover.

Tenth International Cooperative Congress.¹

THE tenth congress of the International Cooperative Alliance was held at Basel, Switzerland, August 22 to 25. This is the only such congress held since 1913, the war having made such international meetings impossible. The alliance is stated to have in membership some 42,500 societies having a combined membership of about 24,000,000. Delegates from the cooperative movement in 25 countries, including the United States, were present. Some of the matters taken up by the congress were the definition of the economic and social policies of the alliance; its relations with the Russian movement, with the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, and the trade-unions; and the problem of the establishment of an international cooperative wholesale society and an international cooperative bank.

The question of allowing delegates from Russia to be seated evoked considerable discussion and, as one delegate put it, "involved the whole principle of cooperative societies controlled by Governments."

It was stated that the great Russian movement had been taken over by the Soviet Government, but that the Government, finding itself unable to handle the situation was gradually restoring a certain measure of liberty to the societies. Delegates asserted that the movement was still so subject to political control that no delegates from Russia could be regarded as the free choice of a free cooperative movement. On the other hand, it was felt unjust to disfranchise the whole Russian movement because it had been made the victim of circumstances over which it had no control; therefore two delegates were accepted who were known to have been cooperators before the Government undertook the control of the cooperatives.

In the discussion on a resolution looking toward the establishment of commercial relations between the various national cooperative organizations it was urged that some sort of international credits be adopted suitable to the cooperative movement. To facilitate international exchange among cooperatives a resolution was adopted recommending a conference of representatives of cooperative banks and banking departments, to be held as soon as possible, for the purpose of evolving a plan for an international cooperative bank.

A resolution, proposed by a delegate from the German movement and adopted by the convention, provided for an international federation of wholesale societies, taking the form of a special cooperative society and having headquarters in England. The International Commission of Wholesale Societies was directed to carry out the provisions of the resolution.

Mr. Albert Thomas, speaking on the subject of the international economic policy of the cooperative movement, stated it to be his conviction that the cooperatives should favor neither nationalist protectionism nor free international competition, "for these are, in different degrees, forms of competition and war," but should demand the free association of all the peoples. He also urged the establishment, in the League of Nations, of an international statistical office to collect and publish information as to the production, supplies, and needs of the different countries.

¹ This article is based on information from the Daily Intelligence (International Labor Office, Geneva), Sept. 2, 1921; L'Information Sociale, Paris, Sept. 22, 1921; Cooperation, New York, October, 1921, and the Nation, New York, Oct. 5, 1921.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING.

California.¹

THE Department of Labor and Industrial Relations of California was organized on October 26, 1921, at Sacramento. Hon. Will J. French was elected chairman and Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, secretary. The new department has four divisions, the industrial accident commission, the commission of immigration and housing, the industrial welfare commission, and the bureau of labor statistics.

In accordance with the law under which the department operates there must be submitted to the governor and to the next session of the legislature a complete reorganization plan.

Meanwhile, the department is under instructions to eliminate any duplication in its work. In the interest of improved service, provision is made for transferring functions and funds from one division to another.

Maryland.

Child Labor.

ONE of the principal subjects discussed in the twenty-ninth annual report of the State Board of Labor and Statistics of Maryland, 1920, is child labor. During the year 1920 there were 17,894 applications for children's work permits at the Baltimore office—2,897 more than in 1919. Of these 17,894 applications, 9,501 were for general and 2,013 for vacation permits. There were 1,179 temporary general and vacation permits, and 2,562 vocational permits to mentally retarded children issued. Newsboys' and street traders' badges were granted to 1,533 children.

The problem of the child of subnormal intellect has been given special consideration by the State board and a psychiatrist has been added to its force, whose duty it is to determine the best adjustment for such children and to place them in industry under observation. During 1920, 859 boys and girls were under such supervision. In a preliminary report of a study of over 1,000 such children, the adoption of continuation schools and the abolition of inadequate night schools are suggested as the truly effectual method of vocational training for backward children.

Ten-hour Law.

The ten-hour law applies to females employed in manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, printing, baking, and laundering establishments. The total number of establishments in Baltimore city and

¹ Letter from the Industrial Accident Commission, under date of Oct. 31, 1921.

the counties of Maryland inspected under this law in 1920 was 2,003, involving 43,265 women, 6,287 being employed in offices, 6,149 in salesrooms, and 30,829 in workrooms. The largest number (15,153) were employed in the manufacture of men's and women's clothing.

The manufacturing and mechanical establishments, the retail stores, and laundries show varying percentages of women with a 10-hour working day, such percentages, however, usually being very small.

While 105 violations of the law for not having schedules of working hours posted were found, on notice by the board such schedules were posted, there being only one prosecution under the law during the year.

Factory Inspection.

Under the factory inspection law there were 1,426 inspections made of establishments in Baltimore city in 1920, in which 27,002 persons were employed. The 1919 inspections under this law numbered 1,533 in establishments employing 23,670 persons. Clothing manufacturing employed the greatest number, cigar and cigarette manufacturing coming next. There were no violations of the factory inspection law in 1920.

Mining Accidents.

The State mine inspector reports the following as to accidents in mines during the year:

There were 6 fatal accidents in the mines during the year ending May 1, 1920, and 207 nonfatal accidents, compared with 9 fatal accidents and 236 nonfatal for the preceding year. There were only 2 nonfatal accidents in the clay mines during the year.

Employment Service.

The office of the Federal and State Free Employment Service was opened January 20, 1920, under the direction of the chairman of the State board of labor and statistics. The superintendent's salary was paid by the Federal Government up to July 1.

The total number applying for positions during the six months that the service was in operation was 1,318, of whom 1,081 were males and 237 females. The number who applied for help was 9,166, of whom 7,574 wanted males and 1,592 females. The number referred was 3,251, 2,524 males and 727 females, and the number reported placed was 251, 215 males and 36 females. The cost to the Federal Government of the placing of these 251 persons was \$1,026, or \$4.06 each, and to the State \$360, or \$1.43 each, a total of \$5.49 for each position secured.

Strikes.

Of the 21 strikes in Maryland during 1920 only 3 were serious. Two of these were railroad strikes and the third was at the Baltimore Dry Docks & Shipbuilding Co.'s plant, and involved 6,000 men. The total number of days lost as a result of the year's strikes was 197,630. The loss in wages is estimated at \$1,560,957, and the total loss to the firms at about \$4,544,284.

Ohio.²

Reorganization of Labor Offices.

A REORGANIZATION of the Ohio labor offices was effected July 1, 1921, in accordance with the provisions of the law creating a department of industrial relations. This new department is in charge of a director who also holds the position of secretary of the State industrial commission. The inspection departments, including workshops, factories, mines, and the department of examination of applicants for licenses to operate steam engines and boilers, which were formerly divisions of the industrial commission, are now under the jurisdiction of the department of industrial relations.

The workmen's compensation department is still under the supervision of the commission, which is also charged with the enforcing of the law regarding mediation and arbitration and the fixing of safety standards for work places. Mr. Percy Tetlow has been appointed director of the department of industrial relations. The members of the industrial commission are Mr. T. J. Duffy, chairman, Mr. J. D. Clark, and Miss Rose Moriarty.

 Pennsylvania.

Production, Employment, and Wages Paid in Industries, 1916 to 1920.

ACCORDING to a preliminary report of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, published October 21, 1921, the value of the manufactured products of the great industrial communities of that State in 1920 was \$11,085,723,500, which was almost double the value of the industrial products of 1916. In 1918 the industrial products were valued at \$9,403,306,600; in 1919, at \$8,853,047,600.

It is stated that "high prices and not a corresponding increase in quantity production was responsible in a measure for the new record-breaking valuation total.

The secretary of internal affairs announces that there were 26,076 industrial establishments reporting to his department in 1920; in 1919, 20,888.

The following statistics are given as to the number of employed in the industries of the State in the years specified:

1916.....	1,735,543
1917.....	1,802,813
1918.....	1,827,101
1919.....	1,523,609
1920.....	1,614,041

Of all the persons employed last year 1,101,442 were Americans white, 63,565 were Americans colored, and 449,034 were foreigners. The American colored labor was greater last year than in any former year and was practically double the figure for 1916. Foreign labor decreased steadily since 1916, so that last year there were practically 163,000 less foreigners employed than there were in 1916.

Of all the persons engaged in industrial occupations in 1920, 1,373,591 were males and 240,450 were female employees. The records show also that of all of the persons employed, 11,230 were boys and 10,420 were girls under the age of sixteen years and classed as minors.

² Information furnished by the chairman of the Industrial Commission of Ohio in a letter under date of Oct. 19, 1921.

The total wages of industrial employees were:

1916.....	\$1, 280, 694, 200
1918.....	2, 217, 272, 900
1919.....	1, 864, 427, 100
1920.....	2, 370, 667, 500

Of the total amount paid in wages in 1920, male workers received \$2,203,338,900, and female workers \$167,328,600.

Bituminous Coal Production in 1920.³

During 1920 the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania produced 157,700,400 tons of soft coal which were valued at the mines at \$556,644,400.

The production in 1920 was about 20,000,000 tons above that of the preceding year, in which 137,058,500 tons were produced. The valuation at the mines of the 1919 production was \$327,475,400.

The employees in the 1,358 mines reported on numbered 159,423 in 1920, and in 1919, 153,207. In 1920, 88,828 foreigners were engaged in the bituminous industry and 70,595 Americans were employed in the mines, 4,490 of whom were colored.

The total wage of the bituminous mine workers of Pennsylvania was \$289,657,500 in 1920; in 1919, \$196,024,700.

Identification Tags for Workers in Hazardous Occupations.⁴

The chairman of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Board has recently made the novel and practical suggestion that workmen engaged in hazardous occupations should wear identification tags. Unfortunate victims of industrial accidents could thus be identified and much terrible suspense eliminated among the families and relatives of other workers in the plant where the disaster occurred. The industrial board is planning to consult the various safety authorities of the State regarding the merits of this suggested practice.

When films with defective perforations, bad splicing, or similar faults are put in the projector the safety of the projectionist and the patrons of the motion picture is endangered. To avoid such hazard the industrial board will issue a code providing for the proper inspection of every motion-picture film circulating through film exchanges.

Advisory Council for Woman and Child Labor Problems.

The commissioner of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry is planning to form a council of individuals and representatives of various organizations interested in the welfare of women and children in industry.

The council's function would be to aid the department in an advisory capacity in the regulation and improvement of the working conditions of the women and children in the State's industries.

³ Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Bureau of Public Information. Press release, Oct. 31, 1921. Harrisburg, Pa.

⁴ Bulletin of Information issued by the Pennsylvania Industrial Board, October, 1921. Harrisburg.

Philippine Islands.

THE quarterly bulletin (March, 1921) of the Philippine Bureau of Labor contains the annual report of that bureau for 1920. The report includes such subjects as the work of the public employment offices, claims and complaints, labor accidents, strikes, unemployment, inspection of work places, prices, wages, and family budgets.

Besides their regular function of placing registered laborers in positions and furnishing the help requested by employers, the public employment offices have the added task of recruiting laborers and of "inducing them to become homeseekers should they wish to become petty landowners in the future and thus aid the country in developing its natural resources." During the year 1920, 4,497 persons were registered for employment and 3,416 placed; besides 3,201 homeseekers, with 11,305 members of their families, were sent out to various parts of the island. The year closed with the serious problem of unemployment "practically solved to the satisfaction of those affected."

A total of 392 claims and complaints were filed in the central office of the bureau of labor and its branches during 1920. Of these 247 were adjusted in favor of the complainant, and 145 against the complainant. The total amount involved in the claims and complaints was 35,674.89 pesos (\$17,837.45, par), of which 23,626.04 pesos (\$11,813.02, par) was collected during the year.

The summary of labor accidents shows 460 accidents reported in 1920, 387 persons temporarily disabled, 55 permanently disabled, 109 deaths, and 202 cases receiving indemnities. The total amount collected by the bureau on indemnities was 11,516.99 pesos (\$5,758.50, par).

During the same period the bureau was instrumental in effecting settlements in 57 strikes, involving 10,561 strikers, and in 11 petitions for increase in wages, involving 578 persons. Of these strikes and petitions, 49 were settled in favor of the laborer and 15 against, while 4 were still pending settlement. Forty-six were unionist and 22 nonunionist. As to cause, 48 were due to the laborers' desire for an increase in wages and 22 to other causes.

Statistical tables present data on house rents of tobacco workers in Manila and of laborers in the Provinces, cost of living and prices of articles of prime necessity in 1920, and wages of employees and laborers in Manila and the Provinces.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

Projects Under Way in the United States Children's Bureau.

THE industrial division of the United States Children's Bureau in cooperation with the junior division of the United States Employment Service is about to commence a field study of the conditions under which children are prepared for and directed into industrial life in this country, with special reference to such work as is done by public and private placement bureaus, vocational guidance departments in the schools, and similar agencies.

It is proposed to study intensively the work which is being done in perhaps a dozen or fifteen cities in which some significant features of a vocational guidance program have been undertaken.

In the planning of this study the Children's Bureau has had the cooperation of the United States Bureau of Education, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the junior division of the United States Employment Service, the officers of the National Vocational Guidance Association, and other persons interested in the educational and industrial aspects of the vocational guidance problem.

The Children's Bureau is also planning to call a conference for the purpose of discussing standards and problems relating to the issuing of employment certificates or permits authorizing children to work. This conference is to be held at the time of the meeting of the National Education Association in Boston next July. In connection with the project the president of the National Education Association has appointed a committee of school superintendents to cooperate with the Children's Bureau. Invitations to the conference will be sent not only to school officials but to all other agencies interested in the administration of child labor laws.

Welfare Work for Immigrants.

AN ADVISORY committee on welfare work among immigrant arrivals at the principal United States ports of entry has recently been appointed by the Commissioner General of Immigration. The personnel of the new organization, which will serve without compensation, is as follows: Chairman, Mr. Fred C. Croxton, Chairman of the Ohio Council of Social Agencies; Secretary, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Director of the Division of Immigration and Americanization, of the Department of Education of Massachusetts; Miss Julia Lathrop, formerly Chief of the United States Children's Bureau; Mr. W. W. Sibray, Inspector of the United States Immigration Service at Pittsburgh; Dr. Charles P. Neill, Director of the National Social Service School for women; and Miss Loula D. Lasker, who was active in Red Cross work in New York.

A majority of the committee had a conference on October 31 with the Secretary of Labor and the Commissioner General of Immigration, and shortly afterwards went to New York to study social-service work at Ellis Island.

It is expected that Boston, Philadelphia, and probably other ports of entry will be visited by the committee, which will also work among immigrants who are on the way to their destination and upon their arrival at such destination.

In connection with the appointment of this committee the Commissioner General said that he was "strongly of the opinion that a study of the so-called welfare work among arriving immigrants should be made to determine whether the Bureau [of Immigration] is doing its full duty in this field and also whether the work now being done by various organizations at our immigration stations adequately meets the existing needs."

Platform of New Federal Labor Party of Canada.¹

A NEW Federal Labor Party, organized in Winnipeg last August, has made the following declaration:

We have in view a complete change in our present economical and social system. In this we recognize our solidarity with the workers the world over. As a means to this end and in order to meet the present pressing needs we recommend the following platform:

1. Unemployment. (a) State insurance against unemployment chargeable to industry. (b) Regulation of immigration.
2. Public ownership and democratic control of public utilities.
3. Electoral reform: (a) Proportional representation; (b) names instead of election deposit; (c) extension of voting facilities.
4. Old-age pensions and health and disability insurance.
5. Abolition of nonelective legislative bodies.
6. International disarmament.
7. Direct legislation: (a) the initiative; (b) the referendum; (c) the recall.
8. Enactment of recommendations of Washington labor conference, especially the 8-hour day.
9. Repeal of amendments to immigration act providing for deportation of British subjects.
10. Removal of taxation on the necessities of life, taxation of land values, and abolition of fiscal legislation that leads to class privilege.
11. Nationalization of the banking system.
12. Capital levy for the reduction of war debt.

South African Board of Trade and Industries.

ACCORDING to the Board of Trade Journal (London) of October 13, 1921, there was established by the Union of South Africa, during July last, a board of trade and industries whose principal duty it will be to give a "continuously close study to questions of trade and tariffs." Such a department was found necessary, owing to the increase in the Union's export trade during the war. In addition to questions relative to cost of materials, of production and of transportation in the Union and elsewhere, which will naturally

¹ Industrial Canada, Toronto, September, 1921, p. 49.

constitute matters for examination and report, the board will consider the cost, efficiency, and conditions of labor, both domestic and foreign, as well as the prices received by producers, manufacturers, wholesale dealers, distributors, and retailers.

An International Index Number.²

IN CONNECTION with financial settlements between countries it is obviously of greatest importance to know accurately the amount of goods a unit of money will purchase in such countries. The Federal Reserve Board has established for its use, especially for making foreign comparisons, a wholesale price index number computed from approximately 90 quotations of staples of first importance "grouped as goods produced, goods imported, and goods exported, as well as raw materials, producers' goods and consumers' goods." This index gives the trend of the average purchasing power of money in various countries and also its purchasing power with reference to some classes of basic commodities. Current index numbers are published for the United States. Comparable price data are now being collected on a practically uniform schedule in Great Britain, France, and Canada, and similar work is under way for Germany, Italy, and other countries. Such an index ought to aid materially in the attempt to solve more scientifically the foreign financial and trade problems of the United States.

² Commerce Reports, Oct. 24, 1921, published by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

United States.

MARYLAND.—*State Board of Labor and Statistics. Twenty-ninth annual report, 1920. Baltimore, 1921. 429 pp.*

This publication is reviewed on pages 188 and 189 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Department of Labor and Industries. Annual report on the public employment offices for the year ending December 31, 1920. Boston, 1921. 53 pp.*

Data from this report appear on page 126 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Special commission on the necessities of life. Report, January, 1921. Boston, 1921. 125 pp.*

A digest of the section of this report dealing with housing appears on pages 145 to 147 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NEW YORK.—*Department of Labor. Bureau of Women in Industry. The employment of women in 5 and 10 cent stores. New York, September, 1921. 68 pp. Special bulletin No. 109.*

This report is summarized on pages 141 to 144 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

TEXAS.—*State Board for Vocational Education. Outline of plans for vocational education in Texas under the Smith-Hughes Act, 1920-1921. Austin, November, 1920. 74 pp. Bulletin 125.*

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Agriculture. Office of farm management and farm economics. Standards of labor on the hill farms of Louisiana. Washington, August, 1921. 27 pp. Illus. Bulletin No. 961.*

A statement of the prevailing amounts of work performed by crews of various sizes at field and crop work, and the labor requirements of crops per acre in the hill sections of Louisiana.

— *Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Switzerland: A commercial and industrial handbook. Washington, 1921. 128 pp. Special agents series, No. 210.*

Of interest to labor in this handbook are data on hours, wages, trade-unions, strikes, living costs, labor supply and demand, unemployment benefits, and social insurance.

— *Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1920. Washington, 1921. 280 pp. Wages and hours of labor series. Bulletin No. 286.*

— — — *Wages and hours of labor in cotton-goods manufacturing. Washington, 1921. 125 pp. Wages and hours of labor series. Bulletin No. 288.*

A preliminary summary of this report was given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 70-72.

— — — *Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1920. Washington, 1921. 97 pp. Wages and hours of labor series. Bulletin No. 289.*

A preliminary summary of this report was given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, pages 67-69.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Coke-oven accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1920. Washington, 1921. 32 pp. Technical paper 293.*

This report is summarized on pages 156 and 157 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — — *Oil-camp sanitation. Washington, 1921. 32 pp. Illustrated. Technical paper 261.*

— — — — *Production of explosives in the United States during the calendar year 1920, with notes on mine accidents due to explosives. Washington, 1921. 44 pp. Technical paper 291.*

Of interest to labor in this report are the list of permissible explosives tested prior to June 1, 1921, and notes on mine fatalities due to explosives. "Accidents in the mining industry due to the use of explosives during the past nine years have caused from 4 to 9 per cent of all fatalities at coal mines, 9 to 14 per cent at metal mines, and 13 to 26 per cent at quarries. Considered in relation to the number of men employed, there has been a general decline in the number of such fatalities." The total number of fatalities to underground workers in coal mines due to explosives, in 1920, was 127, 78 of these being in bituminous mines. There is a table on fatal accidents due to explosives in the mineral industry in 1919.

— *Interstate Commerce Commission. Bulletin concerning the employment of women on large steam roads in 1920. Washington, 1921. 5 pp.*

The tables presented in this bulletin are based on returns received from Class I roads. It is pointed out that "in 1919, after the return to civil life of the majority of men who had been in the military service, the average number of women in railway service was greater than before, the increase in 1919 being 12.6 per cent of 1918, and the average number in 1920 only 151 less than in 1919." On October 1, 1920, there were 90,052 female employees on Class I roads, of whom 71,637 were engaged in clerical or semiclerical work, 4,998 in cleaning, 2,638 in personal service, 1,978 as telegraph and telephone operators, 1,492 in the car department, and 1,357 in shop work. The general tendency, it is said, appears to be to employ more women in those occupations for which they are physically suited, and to drop them from those for which they are, as a rule, physically unsuited.

Foreign Countries.

AUSTRALIA.—*Bureau of Census and Statistics. Summary of Commonwealth production statistics for the years 1909-10 to 1919-20. Melbourne [1921]. 212 pp. Production Bulletin No. 14. C. S., No. 373.*

Includes data on number of employees and wages in various pursuits.

— *Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Report [and supplementary report]. Melbourne, 1920 and 1921. 2 parts. 115 pp.*

The report of a committee appointed December 6, 1919, to investigate the actual present cost of living of an average family of five persons, the actual corresponding cost of living during each of the preceding five years, and a method of automatically adjusting the basic wage to the changing purchasing power of the sovereign. A review of present cost of living indicated that a weekly wage varying from £5 6s. 2½d. (\$25.84, par) in Brisbane to £5 17s. ¾d. (\$28.48, par) in Sydney was necessary to maintain in a reasonable standard of comfort the average family of a man, his wife, and three children under 14 years of age. The report contains three statistical appendixes giving detailed results of the investigation and a minority report signed by two of the members of the committee.

The supplementary report deals with the second part of the terms of reference of the main report, viz, the actual corresponding cost of living during each of the five years immediately preceding the period of actual investigation. It covers the period 1915-1919, and compares the "Minimum quantity budget necessary to maintain a

worker's family of five in health and decency," published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the Australian budget.

AUSTRALIA (NEW SOUTH WALES).—*Board of Trade. Report upon the rural industries and the question of a rural living wage, 1920-21. Sydney, 1921. 47 pp. 6 appendixes.*

For more complete report see pp. 13 to 17 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).—*Statistical Department. Statistical register, 1919-20. Adelaide, 1920. [Various paging.]*

— (TASMANIA).—*Industrial Department. Sixth annual report, 1920-21, on factories, wage boards, shops, etc. Hobart, 1921. 37 pp.*

A more extended review of this report may be found on pp. 106 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

AUSTRIA.—*Statistische Zentralkommission. Beiträge zur Arbeitsstatistik. Die kollektiven Arbeitsverträge in den Jahren 1917 und 1918. Die Arbeitseinstellungen in den Jahren 1917 und 1918. Die Arbeitsvermittlung in den Jahren 1918 und 1919. Vienna, 1921. 84 pp. Beiträge zur Statistik der Republik Oesterreich, Heft. 9.*

This volume published by the Austrian Statistical Commission treats the following three subjects: (1) Collective agreements in 1917 and 1918; (2) strikes in 1917 and 1918; and (3) activities of employment offices in 1918 and 1919.

The statistics on collective agreements show that in 1917, when Austria still was in possession of its prewar territory, 176 collective agreements, covering 4,198 establishments and 187,591 workers, were concluded, while in 1918, although Austria's territory had been greatly reduced, 200 agreements, covering 12,758 establishments and 256,732 workers, had been concluded.

In the present territory of the Republic of Austria 41 strikes took place in 1917 in 182 establishments employing 92,257 workers of whom 88,717 (96.2 per cent) participated in the strikes. In 1918 the number of strikes was 60, that of the establishments affected 288, and that of the strikers 84,024, or 76.5 per cent of the 109,814 workers employed in the establishments affected. Most of the strikes were of short duration, the average duration in both years being 5.1 days. The great majority of the strikes were only partly successful for the workers (70.7 per cent in 1917 and 65 per cent in 1918). The per cent of strikes in which the workers were fully successful was 17.1 in 1917 and 11.7 in 1918.

The statistics on the activities of the free employment offices show that in 1918 the state of the labor market was still fairly good, for the number of applicants per 100 vacancies was only 113.9. In 1919, however, the collapse of Austria is reflected in the employment statistics, the number of applicants for work per 100 vacancies having risen to 175.

BELGIUM.—*Ministère de l'Industrie, du Travail et du Ravitaillement. Inspection du travail et des établissements dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes. Rapports annuels de l'inspection du travail. 21^{me} année (1920). Bruxelles, 1921. 262 pp.*

This report of the factory inspection department of the ministry of labor is made by the chief inspectors of the different provinces. It covers reports on labor accidents, the results of the inspection of factories, work of women and children, and conciliation and arbitration.

— — *Secrétariat général. Statistique des accidents du travail. Année 1910. Exposé des résultats. Bruxelles [1921]. 55 pp.*

This statistical report of labor accidents for the year 1910 covers 54,630 enterprises and a total of 832,127 workers.

— — *Service médical du travail. Le travail industriel des peaux, des poils et des crins. Étude d'hygiène professionnelle. Bruxelles, 1921. 448 pp.*

A report by the medical service of the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labor on industrial hygiene in the wool, hides, and hair industries.

BRAZIL (SÃO PAULO).—*Departamento Estadual do Trabalho. Os accidentes no trabalho em 1919. São Paulo, 1921. 55 pp. Avulso No. 18.*

Industrial accident statistics for 1919 for the city of São Paulo, Brazil. The accidents are classified by severity, occupation, causes, etc.

CANADA (MANITOBA).—*Department of Public Works. Fifth annual report for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1920. Winnipeg, 1921. 226 pp.*

Among the reports of various branches and subservices of the department of public works is that of the bureau of labor, giving details as to inspection, industrial accidents, trade-unions, etc.

DENMARK.—*Arbejdsøshedsinspektøren. Indberetning til Indenrigsministeriet for regnskabsaaret 1919–20 (fra 1 April 1919 til 31 Marts 1920). Copenhagen, 1921. 27 pp.*

Report of the Danish unemployment inspector. On March 31, 1920, there were 65 authorized unemployment funds. During the fiscal year there was a membership increase of 16,541, or 5½ per cent. At the beginning of the fiscal year, April 1, 1919, the 66 funds then existing had 3,528,038.71 kroner (\$945,514.37, par), or 12 kroner (\$3.22, par) for each of 296,389 members. At the end of the fiscal year the 65 funds with 312,930 members had 3,293,533.19 kroner (\$882,666.90, par), or about 10½ kroner (\$2.81, par) per member.

FRANCE.—*Ministère de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance Sociales. Rapport du conseil supérieur des habitations à bon marché. Année 1920. Paris, 1921. [45 pp.]*

This report of the superior council for cheap dwelling houses gives the reports of the permanent committee upon the application of the legislation relating to cheap dwellings for the year 1920.

— *Ministère du Travail. Bureau de la Statistique Générale. Annuaire statistique. Trente-sixième volume, 1919–1920. Résumé rétrospectif. Divers pays. Paris, 1921. xvi, 392 pp.*

This report contains statistical information in regard to the population, commerce, finance, and industries of France over a long period of years. About half of the report covers the same information for the principal countries of the world.

GERMANY.—*Statistisches Reichsamt. Lohn- und Gehaltserhebung vom Februar 1920. Berlin, 1921. 56*, 438 pp. Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Band 293.*

This volume contains the results of an investigation into wages and salaries in the most important industry groups, conducted in February, 1920, by the German Statistical Office. Summaries of the data contained in the volume were given for a few industry groups in the May and July, 1921, issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Although only twenty months have elapsed since the above investigation, wages have meanwhile increased so rapidly in Germany that the wage statistics compiled in February, 1920, have now mere documentary value.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Home Office. Prevention of anthrax among industrial workers. Memorandum on the disinfecting station established in Great Britain for disinfection of wool and hair. London, 1921. 15 pp.*

— *Factory Department. Memorandum on industrial lead poisoning. London, 1921. 16 pp.*

This bulletin on lead poisoning circulated by the International Labor Office because the prohibition of the use of white lead is one of the principal items on the agenda of the Third International Labor Conference, gives a brief account of the conditions under which lead poisoning is contracted and of the symptoms and effects. A table of cases reported by five-year periods from 1900 to 1919 shows 753 cases with 27 deaths in 1900–1904, 548 cases and 34 deaths 1910–1914, and 279 cases and 21 deaths in 1915–1919. The large reduction in the last period reported is stated to be due to the adverse effect of the war on several lead industries.

— *Privy Council. Committee for scientific and industrial research. Report for the year 1920–21. London, 1921. 121 pp. Cmd. 1491.*

GREAT BRITAIN (IRELAND).—*Local Government Board. Annual report for the year ended 31st March, 1920. Dublin, 1921. xciii, 49 pp. Cmd. 1432.*

Of interest to labor in this report are the sections dealing with the old-age pensions acts (1908 to 1919) and housing.

— (MANCHESTER).—*Public Health Office. Report on the health of the city of Manchester, 1920. Manchester, 1921, xvi, 276 pp.*

Of interest to labor in this report are the portions dealing with housing, occupational mortality, inspection of factories, workshops, and home work, maternity and child welfare.

GREECE.—[*Direction du Service des Mines.*] *Tableaux statistiques du mouvement minier de la Grèce pendant l'année 1919. Athens, 1921. 35 pp.*

This report of the bureau of mines of the ministry of national economy gives statistics for 1919 of the production of Greek mines, consumption, prices, production costs, number of workers employed, and number injured or killed in mine accidents.

ICELAND.—*Hagstofu. Bínadarskýrslur aríð 1919. Gefið út af Hagstofu Íslands. Reykjavík, 1921. 31 pp. Hagskýrslur Íslands 27.*

Statistical report on agriculture in Iceland for the year 1919.

— — *Fiskiskýrslur og Hlunninda aríð 1918. Gefið út af Hagstofu Íslands. Reykjavík, 1921. 20*, 55 pp. Hagskýrslur Íslands 28.*

Report on fishing and hunting industry in Iceland in 1918.

INDIA (BOMBAY).—*Labor Office. Secretariat. Labor Gazette, Vol. 1, No. 1. Bombay, September, 1921. 44 pp.*

This new labor monthly is published by the labor office of the presidency of Bombay (India). According to its editor the Labor Gazette aims to give information regarding labor conditions in India in much the same manner as official labor periodicals of other countries reflect their special industrial conditions. The first number contains statistical information regarding cost of living, prices, wages, industrial disputes, trade unions, and factory legislation.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*The eight-hour day act and its application to agriculture in Czechoslovakia. Geneva, 1921. 96 pp.*

This publication is summarized on pages 162 and 163 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *The international protection of women workers. Geneva, October, 1921. 14 pp. Studies and Reports, Series I, No. 1.*

Gives a brief résumé of the movement for the protection of women in industry from the time of the Berlin Conference in 1890, and discusses the proposals of this character to come before the Third International Labor Conference at Geneva this year. It emphasizes the trend towards protection from harmful working conditions regardless of sex.

The principal importance of the conference which is about to be held lies, as has been shown, not in the special measures that it may adopt for the protection of women workers so much as in the proposal to put men and women on a footing of almost complete equality in all protective measures contemplated. It is in this direction that women desire to see the development of protection for women workers. They no longer ask for privileges—they demand absolute equality.

NORWAY.—*Departementet for Sociale Saker. Utvandringsstatistikk. Christiania, 1921. 121 pp. Norges Offisielle Statistikk, VII, 25.*

This publication is a statistical and historical survey of Norwegian emigration.

— *Fabrikktilsynet. Årsberetninger fra arbejdsrådet og fabrikktilsynet for 1920. Christiania, 1921. xvi, 208 pp.*

Annual report on factory inspection in Norway for the year 1920. The report states that one of the subjects dealt with was the law of July 11, 1919, whereby the working period was reduced from 10 to 8½ hours daily and from 54 to 48 hours weekly. No special difficulty was experienced in carrying out this law, as its provisions had been

introduced in agreements between employers and employees in most of the larger industrial groups before the law went into effect. During 1920, 3,442 accidents were reported, 37 resulting in death, as against a total of 2,411 reported in 1919, 50 of which were fatal. The report also contains the reports from the district inspectors and the report of the woman factory inspector, whose territory includes the whole country.

NORWAY (CHRISTIANIA).—*Arbeidskontor. Aarsberetning, 1920. [Christiania, 1921.] 30 pp.*

Report of the Christiania employment exchange. During the year 36,650 applicants for work were placed and 36,686 vacancies filled. There are included also short reports of private employment exchanges and of the unemployment funds.

SWEDEN.—*Government Delegation for International Collaboration in Social Politics. The Swedish agricultural laborer. Stockholm, 1921. 94 pp. Illus.*

This book is published by order of the special delegation appointed for international collaboration in social politics for the Geneva Conference in 1921. It gives a survey of agricultural conditions showing labor supply, hours and wages, standard of living, housing conditions, efforts to form small holdings and land settlements, etc.

— *Socialstyrelsen. Levnadskotnaderna i Sverige 1913–1914. Del. I. Utredningens huvudresultat. Stockholm, 1921. 110*, 87 pp. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik.*

This comprises Part I of the report of a general investigation into living costs made by the Swedish Labor Office in 1913 and 1914. It is a summary of the investigation made, some of the main results of which have previously been published.

— (STOCKHOLM).—*Statistiska Kontor. Berättelse angående Stockholms stads arbetsförmedling jämte statistisk översikt rörande verksamheten år 1918. Stockholm, 1921. 16*, 11 pp. Stockholms Stads Statistik. IX. Arbetsförmedling.*

Report of employment exchange for city of Stockholm for 1918.

— — *Statistisk översikt av fabriksindustrien och hantverkerierna i Stockholm år 1919. Stockholm, 1921. 10*, 6 pp. Stockholms Stads Statistik. XII. Fabriker och Hantverk.*

Report on factories and workshops in Stockholm during the year 1919.

SWITZERLAND (BERN).—*Arbeits- und Wohnungsamt. Verwaltungsbericht für das Jahr 1920. [Bern, 1921.] 27 pp.*

The administrative report for the year 1920 of the employment office, housing office, and unemployment insurance fund of the city of Bern. The employment office received 16,490 applications for employment and 17,883 notifications of vacant situations, and placed 12,400 persons. In 1919 the corresponding figures were 16,690, 17,885, and 11,978. The employment office acted also as disbursing agency of the unemployment allowances granted by the Swiss Federal Government.

The housing office reports great scarcity of dwellings. In 1920 there was a shortage of approximately 2,000 dwellings.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—*Department of Mines and Industries. Annual reports * * * for the calendar year 1920. Pretoria, 1921. 123, and 23 pp. Tables.*

Sections I and II of this report of the secretary for mines and industries deal with the purely labor aspects of the South African mining industry and contain tabular statistics showing the number and nationality of persons employed in the mines, as well as their salaries and wages. Sections IV and VIII deal with accidents and miner's phthisis, respectively.

— *Office of Census and Statistics. Social statistics. Pretoria, 1921. 81 pp. No. 3, 1921.*

Statistics of wages and industrial matters (including industrial organization and disputes) and of retail and wholesale prices, rents, and cost of living (1895–1921).

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 bulletins 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.]
- Bul. 296. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1920. [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.
- Bul. 300. Retail prices, 1913 to 1920. [In press.]

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.

Wages and Hours of Labor—Concluded.

- 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.
- *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 1918.
- *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.
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